

European Union Rural Development Programme in South Sudan 10th Quarterly Review Meeting: “Less vulnerability to more resilience”

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Acronyms

AFIS	Agriculture and Food Information Systems Project
ALDWG	Agriculture and Livelihoods Development Working Group
APC	Agricultural Processing Centre
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro- Pneumonia
CCMCs	Climate Change Management Committees
CIIS	Community Intervention Information System
CLIMIS	Climate Information management System
CLRP	Coordinated Livelihood Response Plan CMDRR
Reduction	Community Managed Disaster Risk
CBAHWs	Community Based Animal Health Workers
CSRF	Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility
CVO	County Veterinary Officer
EUD	Delegation of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FSNMS	Food Security, Nutrition and Management System
HARD	Hope Agency for Relief and Development
HRIS	Human Resource Information System
IGA	Income Generating Groups
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
JCPC	Joint Community Peace Committee
JRSP	Joint Recovery and Stabilization Programme
LIMA	Livelihood Information Monitoring and Analysis
LoA	Letter of Agreement
LRRD	Linking Relief to Recovery and Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoGEI	Ministry of General Education and Instruction
MoLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MoPI	State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBEG	Northern Bahr el Ghazal
NEALCO	South Sudan North Eastern Africa Livestock Council
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NCD	New Castle Diseases
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PfRR	Partnership for Recovery and Resilience
PFS	Pastoralist Field Schools
PLEF	Pastoralist Livelihoods and Education Project

PLEWS	Predictive Livestock Early Warning System
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
QRM	Quarterly Review Meeting
RAC	Rural Aggregation Centre
RIMA-II	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis – II
ROM	Result Oriented Monitoring
SAMS	Smallholder Agricultural Market Support
SORUDEV	South Sudan Rural Development Programme
TA	Technical Assistant
TAC	Technical Advisory Committee
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNSC	United Nations Security Council
VICOBA	Village Community Banking
VSF	Vétérinaires sans Frontières
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WFP	World Food Programme
ZEAT-BEAD	Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation – Bahr el Ghazal Agricultural Development

Summary Sheet

Project Title	<i>Technical Assistance for increased agriculture production of smallholders in South Sudan</i>
Project Number	<i>FED/2017/383-882</i>
Country	<i>South Sudan</i>
Project dates	<i>2 May 2017 –1 November 2019</i>
Date of Draft	February 2019
Period Covered	November 2018 to May 2019
Author(s)	Joseph Astrella with John Fox and Tayo Alabi

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1. Introduction

The overall theme of the three-day workshop: Territorial Programming and Strategy Development. Each day will have its own “sub-theme”, listed under each day.

Objective

The objective of the workshop is to encourage continuity and building coherence among all implementing partners who are engaged in different aspects of the programme in Greater Bahr el Ghazal (GBeG) and Greater Upper Nile (GUN) Regions.

The basic programming approach throughout is to set in place a transition from Emergency Relief by Linking Relief to Recovery and Development (LRRD)

The design of the QRM recognises that implementation approaches by individual partners and the geographical, environmental and security context of each action in the states of Greater Bahr el Ghazal and Greater Upper Nile are often very different and can change rapidly but the goals and objectives must be kept in common and the projects steered toward a common strategy. The QRM is also intended to be a platform for building technical relationships with regional authorities through the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC).

Whilst FSTP and Pro-Act are more focused on linking relief to development type actions, SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD both are planned as development oriented and the focus is on developing the institutional capacities of small holder farming communities and state and local authorities .

As a result, both SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD programmes established the Wau Resolution as an instrument of understanding which seeks to integrate the objectives of each move towards one integrated programme. The QRM was first set up for SORUDEV followed by ZEAT BEAD, FSTP and then the Pro-Act programme.

Target Audience

The main target audience is EUD staff in South Sudan, Members of the Agriculture and Livelihoods Development Working Group (ALDWG), UN Agencies executing EU funded projects, NGO Implementing Partners and relevant State Technical Advisory Personnel and traditional authorities in GBEG and GUN.

Context and Content

QRM 10 is taking place at a key stage in South Sudan’s growth and development as a nation.

- The Peace Agreement, ARCISS, was finalised in September 2018.
- The Final Joint Evaluation Report of SORUDEV/ ZEAT BEAD was submitted in November 2018.
- The GoRSS presented a new National Development Strategy in December 2019.

1. Day one

Sub-theme: 1) Dialogue and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms; and 2) Technical Advisory Committee.

Chaired by: Undersecretary Makuei Malual, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

2.1 Opening remarks

The meeting opened with participant self-introductions. Represented by a broad range of organizations and focus groups, the participants were welcomed and invited by **Tayo Alabi, EU TA for increased agriculture production of smallholders**, and a facilitator of the meeting to write down their expectations for the meeting.

Paolo Girlando, Programme Manager, Rural Development Delegation of the European Union to South Sudan, thanked all the participants for attending the 10th QRM. Providing a brief introduction to the meeting he explained that the QRM is an exercise that the EU has been holding every three months since 2014. The objective of the meeting is to review the progress of all the projects implemented within the EU Rural Development Programme, which includes a portfolio of almost €140 million in South Sudan. Paolo Girlando emphasized the need for coordination and to find synergies and linkages to complement the EU's interventions in the country in order to increase the impact, to ensure that the projects remain relevant, to ensure accountability and efficiency in implementation. The QRM is an opportunity for sharing experiences and learning from others, emphasizing that this forum has been considered by the recent programme evaluation as one of the most positive results in terms of coordination. Project managers will present their challenges, achievements and lessons learned over the last three months.

The QRM programme consists of three phases. First, the Technical Advisory committee (TAC), which reviews the actions carried out by the implementing partners, where all stakeholders are called to give their contribution in terms of efficiency of the programme. First, TAC has an advisory role that provides strategic direction to the implementing partners. Second, is to review all the projects under a territorial approach in order to learn about what is being done, what has been achieved so far and to ensure that the projects are having positive impacts at community level. Third, there will be a focus on coordination challenges. The partners will present the achievements and discuss how we can better satisfy the needs of the population.

On behalf of the Governor of Aweil, **the Deputy Governor of Aweil, Honourable James Uber**, thanked the representation from all three states and officially opened the 10th QRM while acknowledging this is the first time (under his watch) that this forum has been conducted in Aweil. He stressed the importance of the issues which are to be discussed as well as the challenges that are faced by government representatives, which as he highlighted, would be evermore challenging without the support of its partners.

Minister of Agriculture and Food Security for Aweil State Joseph Garang, expressed his excitement in sharing ideas on the issues of the meeting.

Presentations

The initial focus is on the FAO-led Pastoralist Cross Border Project, including case studies of Abyei Peace Building Activities (FAO) and the Cattle Raiding Study (IGAD).

SESSION 1: Setting the scene:

TA – Lessons learnt from past monitoring and evaluations (TA Team Monitoring Reports and SORUDEV /ZEAT BEAD Evaluation)

By John Fox, EUD TA Team Leader

Discussed the evaluation results of the SORUDEV/ ZEAT BEAD sub-programmes, and the TA monitoring Visit Reports (M&E). The evaluation, whilst overall positive revealed gaps in the programme and challenges to adapt to in the next reporting period. The relevance of the programme relates directly to how EU cooperation and strategic choices have been relevant to the situation of South Sudan.

Most interventions under SORUDEV and ZEAT BEAD have been effective, contributing through the delivery of planned outputs to the achievement of their objectives. SORUDEV completed its three main components, achieving results related to:

- (i) food security data,
- (ii) smallholders' production and livelihoods, and
- (iii) improved road infrastructure.

Many beneficiaries expressed appreciation for the road infrastructure rehabilitation, citing its usefulness.

The ZEAD BEAD programme contains five results. In particular, Result 4 on pastoralist education and Result 5 on infrastructure maintenance —two topics that will be discussed at length throughout the QRM—were evaluated from previous QRM reports as being good investments. With respect to timeliness, the overall performance was indicated as satisfactory. In addition, there has been a lot of flexibility, especially as a result of the QRMs that enabled a shift from development to early response emergency models following recognition of the dynamic circumstances over the period 2013-2018. While the programme covered issues of sustainability, the evaluation found that the sustainability component was not very credible, partly because of the crisis. Regarding impact, beneficiaries have expressed positive perceptions of favourable changes in their livelihoods and a reduced vulnerability. The overall assessment was found to be a well-developed programme in GBEG with positive results. The SORUDEV projects are almost completed; the ZEAT BEAD projects differ significantly over the circumstances.

The projects were found to be largely successful in implementation, built on good partnerships, sound management, and participatory planning and monitoring mechanisms. However, the efforts on linking farmers to markets had mixed results with success attributed to the roads. There remains an issue of sustainability as conditions have not yet been well established for national and local institutions, and for private sector and local communities to take over management of services related to project assets created. In addition, peace mitigation and conflict resolution have not been at the core of SORUDEV and ZEAT BEAD strategy and design. While implementation has been neutral to conflict, a conflict sensitiveness analysis would have been important to reinforce the principles of neutrality, impartiality

and inclusiveness. Fresh efforts should be made to increase focus on dialogue, peacebuilding, and resilience mechanisms at community level; there strengthened attention to nutrition, vulnerability and women empowerment. Short to long term solutions should be identified for road maintenance. Government needs to get more involved in promoting community management of their roads.

A question was raised over the challenge of efficiency and sustainability of the projects and what actions can be taken to avoid conflicts in sustainability. The presenter explained that in the context of South Sudan, we shouldn't expect too much in sustainability. We cannot hope to be sustainable by bringing projects that can help in the short term – a three year project cannot be sustainable. The long-term objective is to promote healthy and robust institutions within all levels of government and in the private sector and civil society. We will see the beginnings of sustainability when the national, state and local governments start to design and implement their own programmes. One issue with sustainability is the government's need to budget for food security and rural development. In the workshop we want to talk about what is being now, and what collectively we can do during the next few years. Funding partners can contribute and create short term gains which can help reduce hunger, however, they will not succeed in the long term without the support of government, civil society and private sector institutions.

The issue of short term projects to build feeder roads was raised. The issue was not contested, however the presenter acknowledged the impact, but focus was shifted to the responsibility for maintaining them. Government engagement should be considered with the design of a road map in close coordination with donors and partners.

It was noted that on transparency, the EU is prevented to engage in the capacity building of government because the GoRSS has not subscribed to the Cotonou Agreement with the EU in order to establish a formal programme. As a result there is room to do more and the implementing partners were invited to share the final reports of activities with the government and the line ministries. The government is aware and engaged on what the EU implementing partners are doing. One aspect of this QRM is the steering committee, where the government is the chair.

SESSION 2: Conflict Sensitivity Analysis and Response:

CSRF – Conflict sensitivity and contextual understanding in South Sudan

By David Okim, CSRF

Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) is a project implemented by three organizations (2016 – present) with an aim for building the capacity of its partners to address conflict issues to ensure that the programmes are not exacerbating conflicts in the country, rather, they are helping to mitigate them. In order to minimize negative effects and maximize positive outcomes, the presenter introduced the necessary components which must be addressed before implementing a project in a conflict area, including the need for a contextual understanding, changing patterns and the impact of humanitarian intervention on conflict and political dynamics. The seemingly obvious need for a comprehensive conflict analysis has been often overlooked and underestimated. From 2005 to 2010, executing and implementing partners faced problems in the field, overcame them and proposed recommendations for the future, however they were not implemented, and implementation continued as usual. So, how can we learn to adapt?

Conflict sensitivity was identified as the most important issue for project design. One of the tasks of the QRM should be to address and refine the weaknesses in conflict sensitivity. There exists a gap and a crucial need to look to long term conflict mitigation and work with institutions that maintain these practices. The CSRF has done research on some relevant themes. However, any research is only useful to the extent that you have a deliberate place in your organization for analysis and adaption—a place where research actually reform your work. It was suggested that an institution should be conducting conflict analysis and sharing with implementing partners to increase linkages and promote cooperation.

FAO – Lessons learnt from conflict resolution committees - Abyei case study

By Victor Onenchan, FAO

FAO presented peacebuilding initiatives in the context of resilience strengthening for communities in the contested area of Abyei and is focused on cross-border areas. The presenter discussed the paradox of peaceful coexistence amongst the Ngok Dinka of Abyei and the Misseriya herders who seasonally migrate southwards in search of water, pasture and to trade goods.

Peace, which was defined here as the absence of armed conflict and political violence, is at the centre of the focus for the peacebuilding initiatives. Currently, FAO is working with the Joint Community Peace Committees (JCPC) to implement a number of activities to reduce tensions in the area. The JCPC are comprised of 20 members, as selected by the traditional leaders/local administrations and representatives of pastoralists along migration routes, and engages with its five sub-committees to deal with policing, trade and commerce, NRM issues, court and blood compensation.

The presenter noted the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2445, issued in November 2018, on the temporary administration for the Ngok Dinka area and for the migratory Misseriya, which has been a factor of tension amongst the two parties. Prior to the Resolution, there had been relative peace in Abyei. The JCPC has witnessed numerous achievements in the goal for peace building by providing opportunities for trade and free movement, a space for trust and dialogue, the provision of livestock services through the trained CBAHWs, mediation for tensions arising from NRM disputes and the establishment of the Amiet market. Established in June 2016 as a result of an inter-trial peace agreement, the Amiet market, otherwise referred to as the “peace market”, brings together the communities and promotes trust and community building, resulting in one of the biggest achievements of interactions in the area.

A critical characteristic of this project lays on the tenet of conflict sensitive programming as a vehicle for peace building. The presenter emphasized that we must understand the context in which we operate, as well as the interaction between FAO’s intervention and the communities so that we can act upon this understanding to reduce negative impacts. As a result, we can identify mutual benefits and exploit them to enact peace. In Abyei, if you do something in the north and not the south, it creates tensions (bias). Therefore, FAO provides services in both communities equally. For example, livestock vaccinations in the south and north are applied equally. However the activities cannot always be duplicated – the moment you do seed distribution in the north the Ngok Dinka in the south see this as Misseriya settling, which creates tension. A participant commented that the interaction amongst the communities can be beneficial. Through the separation of politics and with local leaders establishing a dialogue on their needs you can expose areas of mutual benefit. For example, during the dry season one needs water and pasture, however the other needs the opportunity to trade.

IGAD – Social and economic costs of cattle rustling in South Sudan

By James Thubo, FAO; and Osman M. Babikir, ICPALD

South Sudan has the 6th largest livestock herd and highest per capita ownership in Africa, with agropastoralist and pastoralist systems holding 47 percent and 43 percent of livestock wealth respectively; the remaining 10 percent is in the hands of smallholder livestock keepers. The issue of cattle rustling is an old phenomenon, major challenge and threat to human security, however it has been on the rise since 2013. Governed by tradition in the past using spears, arrows, sticks, today's raiders are heavily armed, more organized, using technology (phones) to coordinate tactics and movements.

Raids are recently assessed to be driven by economic interests and fall into two main categories: (i) planned and conducted by youths to obtain cattle they can sell for cash or keep to meet their own families' needs; and (ii) involving youth with businessmen, traditional leaders, and elements within government, army, and police. Costs associated with livestock raiding include loss of human lives, property destruction and displacements from homes, insecurity and limited access to grazing resources.

Actions recommended to curb the frequency of cattle rustling included prominently a high level of political will for national reconciliation, peacebuilding and information sharing. Furthermore a disarmament campaign to confiscate firearms. In addition, there is a need for setting up regional monitoring and coordination mechanisms for vaccination programmes addressing water and grazing problems, conflict management and trade facilitation across the borders. Through the strengthening of local governmental institutions and support for civil society actors a transformation of socio-cultural values can curb the consequential trend.

Participants commented prominently that education is the remedy. This activity thrives in the hottest areas of Jonglei where there is present many of the presenters' catalysts for cattle rustling, including inadequate access to schooling and water, and a lack of good governance. Others mentioned the promotion of sport and activity to provide youth with outlets.

A Paramount Chief commented that the cause of the phenomenon remains hunger and poverty. The issue to provide more water source facilities and resources can contribute to reducing conflict. To support the youth, you should also provide fishing kits and livelihood kits. With the assistance we can reduce the sources of conflict.

SESSION 3: Technical Advisory Committee

FAO – Cross border project overview

By Alemu Manni, FAO

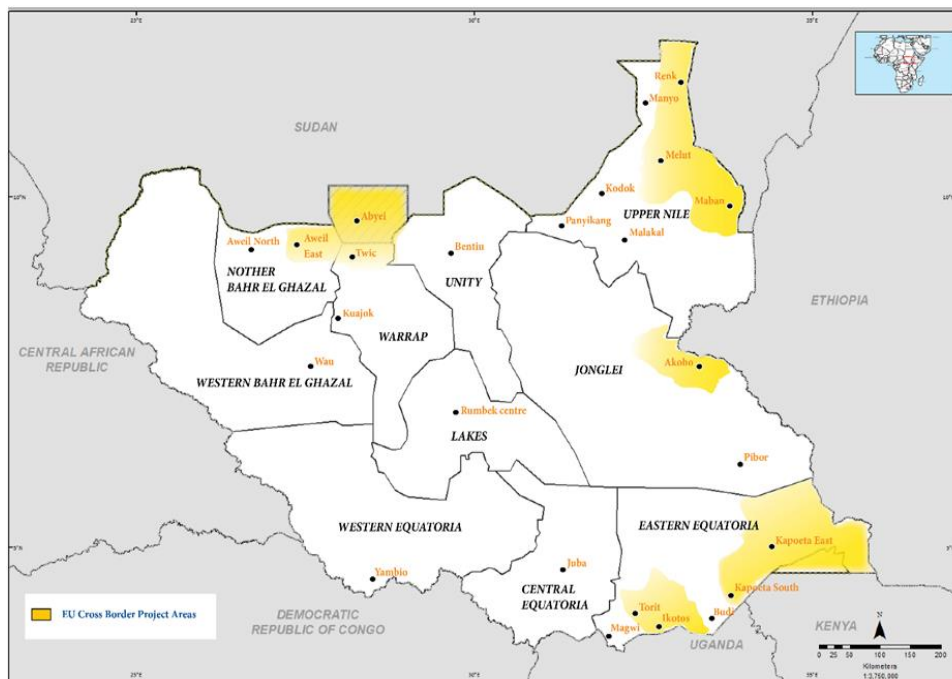
The project objective is to improve governance and conflict prevention to reduce forced displacement and irregular migration in cross-border areas of South Sudan. This remains fully in line with the EU objective—food security for all—and making sure that people have regular access to enough high-quality food to lead active, healthy lives.

The project has four components:

1. Food security and nutrition and early warning systems are strengthened to improve regional and national policy and response capacity.
2. Transboundary animal diseases, prevention, detection and control measures are strengthened and harmonized.
3. Crop production, livelihood diversification and cross-border market access enhanced.
4. Natural resource management in cross-border regions is improved.

The above results are integrated and are expected to improve resilience in the operational areas and more broadly at the national level – result 1 has national coverage, which provides information on a regular basis to contribute to decision making processes.

The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), in coordination with this project, which provides information to decision makers for a coordinated humanitarian response, recently conducted a training for over 100 people and analysis is ongoing. While result 1, consists of broad national coverage, results 2, 3 and cover the operational areas, which are selected by the FAO and EU technical teams with consideration of cross border impacts.



The project has three implementation modalities:

1. Direct implementation – FAO-Juba and via Area coordination offices: Torit/Kapoeta, Maban, and Abyei.
2. Implementation through partners (Letter of Agreements): five international implementing partners and three government line ministries and one with IGAD.
3. Collaboration with partners.

In terms of challenges, the best example is in Maban, where the office was closed, leading to a six month delay in implementation – contributing to a six month delay. Moreover, there exist challenges of escalating prices, resource transfer and management, and inflation aspects persist. Some of the practical

challenges faced on the ground include insufficient resources at the field-level (i.e. satellite phones, vehicles, human resources).

The presentations on the cross-border project were conducted by FAO results team leaders, with content from its implementing partners incorporated into the presentations.

FAO – Cross border project-presentation result 1 – Food security

By Alemu Manni, FAO

Building on what was established in 2008 FAO has been ensuring the availability of market data; rainfall data; crop data; livestock data; cross-border trade (imports & exports); FS & Nutrition data (FSNMS) etc. which is stored in the online archive: CLIMIS (www.climis-southsudan.org). The programme has also been engaged in capacity building of food security and nutrition partners. The number of people with IPC knowledge has significantly increased, contributing to strengthening the capacities of South Sudanese. In addition, Result 1 has developed geospatial tools for remote environmental and crop monitoring, and updated the baseline of South Sudan.

Result 1 is progressing well. Market data sites are progressing well with 84 percent achievement to date. The establishment of CCMCs have exceeded the target with 125 percent achievement. Livestock data sites have significantly improved, exceeding targets by 253 percent and livestock information system has improved significantly. The recent IPC training in Juba contributed to the strengthening of capacities of nationals, with 85 – 90 percent of the participants being South Sudanese.

Implementation of the Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS) is planned to start soon. The next series of LIMA/CLRP workshops are scheduled for February 2019, after the release of the IPC.

In terms of resilience monitoring, FAO has established a Resilience Analysis Measurement and Monitoring Unit, which conducts a resilience measurement on a regular basis to identify the key pillars of resilience and related contributing factors at the household level in each county of South Sudan using RIMA-II.

Result 1 specific challenges include insecurity, which has disrupted data collection activities; limited technical capacity, particularly with government institution rather than individual capacities; communication infrastructure limitations, contributing to difficulties in transmitting information; and lastly there exists institutional challenges, in terms of the sustainability of data collection.

FAO – Cross border project-presentation result 2 – Livestock

By Wilson Makuwaza, FAO

Result 2 focuses on animal health and production. The objective is to detect, prevent and control trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs), implemented through five activities.

Target indicators to date suggest that there is very limited technical capacity for epidemio-surveillance in newly created states for the delivery of animal health services. The current cold chain network is generally functional but, in some areas, facilities were looted during conflict. Efforts to strengthen the cold chain network are currently ongoing. Livestock sector policies and strategic plans are currently underway, which will result in a national livestock development policy. Currently a performance of vet

services (PVS) assessment is overdue for South Sudan, however the CVO is working to conduct a full assessment.

CBAHWs' networks across the country have been identified during the baseline institutional assessment. During the reporting period 333 CBAHWs were trained out of a target of 670 (370 new and 300 existing) and an additional 75 have already been selected for training in the Torit cluster. In addition, 171 CBAHWs and traders have been trained on cost recovery against a target of 385, however there is confidence this will be reached.

Currently in project cluster areas there are 14.6 million livestock at risk to TADs. The focus for vaccinations is on CBPP, CCPP, s/g pox, anthrax, blackleg, PPR, NCD, PPR and rabies; the list would be longer, however resources are limited. In the last quarter of the year, 491 792 livestock have been vaccinated and 47 234 have been treated. Rabies has become a very serious issue affecting animals and humans, and FAO has supported rabies intervention in the Abyei area.

The project supported the procurement of vaccines for priority endemic diseases (CBPP, Rift Valley Fever, FMD, PPR), to pilot post-vaccination sero-monitoring and surveillance to demonstrate the effectiveness and efficiency of the vaccination programme. In addition, the project is currently procuring solar-powered cold chain equipment to strengthen the network in cluster areas so that partners can better administer vaccination services.

The uncertainty over livestock population in South Sudan contributes to issues over planning, therefore the project is currently working on a draft concept paper for a national livestock census for presentation to the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries.

For Sudan and South Sudan a lot of work has been done in the past year related to TADs to facilitate the harmonization of veterinary strategies across the two countries. An implementation framework has been developed and an MoU will be signed in March at the ministerial level – it is anticipated that MoUs will be also be signed with Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. During the discussions with Sudan, it was agreed to tackle FMD and PPR as priority diseases and there will be another process to identify priority diseases for 2020 and subsequent years.

Pilot livestock vaccination programme impact assessments and post-vaccination sero-monitoring and surveillance are planned to take place in the future to ensure that interventions are achieving positive results.

Disease reporting remains a major challenge. The formation of the new states has had a negative impact and there are ongoing discussions with the ministry to cluster the new states among the ten former states.

The One Health Approach will be promoted in 2019 in both the project cluster areas and national level.

IGAD – Technical support to South Sudan cross border animal health and livestock trade activities

By Wamalwa Kinyanjui, PhD

IGAD Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development signed an LoA signed with FAO to technically support South Sudan cross border animal health and livestock trade activities under three output areas.

First, on cross border coordination of animal health and trade, which resulted in an MoU between Sudan and South Sudan on cooperation and collaboration to harmonize animal health and sanitary issues to spur trade. The implementation framework that will operationalize the MoU was developed on 10-11 December 2018 in Juba. Under the framework, four strategic objectives have been identified: SO 1: To improve prevention and control of TADs along the common border of the two countries; SO 2: To enforce regulations of veterinary drug importation and use along the common border; SO 3: Enhance livestock trade through mapping of stock routes and natural resources as well as joint promotion of livestock identification and traceability; and SO4: To enhance networking and joint capacity building initiatives among the communities across the border areas.

Under Output 2, the South Sudan North Eastern Africa Livestock Council (NEALCO) to strengthen cross border activities. NEALCO was promoted to stakeholders between the public and private sectors to strengthen the national chapter in areas of partnership, membership drive and coordination in livestock production and trade. The NEALCO were further supported through trainings on feedlot establishment and management.

Discussion over Results 1 and 2 of the cross border project surrounded the MoU between Sudan and South Sudan, and capacity building. The issue of the MoU and whether or not the Nigerian government should be included was raised. Participants claimed that Fulani have settled in South Sudan, bringing with them over 1 million cattle, threatening desertification in 20 years, suggesting that the MoU must take into account Fulani relationships with South Sudan. The presenter responded, saying that the development of MoU under IGAD, involved numerous ministries/institutions—including the states which are located in cross-border areas. We ensured in the draft that the relevant ministries of Foreign Affairs were involved for guidance. Once the two countries (i.e. Sudan and South Sudan) agreed, the MoU proceeded. In terms of capacity building, FAO always coordinates with the appropriate line ministry. AFIS has always been working with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security and the aim is to eventually handover to the institutions. When it comes to sustainability, it was stated that it is a group responsibility. The simplification of the entire data collection system should be able to create a way for the government to easily take over. There is currently a sufficient capacity, but it requires funding and resources to ensure continuous engagement with the government.

FAO – Cross border project-presentation Result 3 – Alternative livelihoods

By Pride Magwali, FAO

Activities for Result 3 were initially delayed due to the late arrival of the implementing partners, however now progress is on track. The Result is focused on improving the resilience of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists by strengthening their capacity to produce and to diversify their livelihoods. To achieve Result 3, there are four activities taking place, which are each interconnected. Feasibility studies to identify gaps and opportunities for enhancing livelihoods diversification, strengthening markets, entry points for value chains were conducted. There are guidelines for implementing selected livelihoods diversification activities. Groups of skilled workers, who will be trained in trades relevant to their particular areas (e.g. carpentry, plumbing, blacksmithing, masonry).

Looking for potentially viable alternative livelihood interventions, seven have been identified in the different areas of operation. Priority has been given to specific groups that are already identified as

having particular skills, potential, and motivation—also an available market. These issues will have positive impacts on the sustainability of the groups. In addition, the goal is to have more women being empowered through this project. Reports from implementing partners are still being compiled, however currently 6, 424 female-headed households (48 percent of target) have established IGA groups.

Enterprises dealing in gum acacia have been identified to have existing markets, however buyers are taking issue with the quality of the gum, which stems from poor tapping techniques. So the project is conducting interventions to equip producers with proper tapping tools and develop the skills of the gum producers to reduce permanent damage to the trees which in turn affects future production. Interventions will also facilitate the organization gum producers into producer associations and strengthening their business skills and capacity to negotiate better prices. In Renk and Melut, there is potential for a household to harvest a tonne of gum acacia per season which can give income of up to USD 1,800.

Organic honey production potential is high in South Sudan, thus beekeeping has been identified as a viable alternative livelihood activity, as it has a ready market in the areas where beekeeping is practiced. The project has established groups for beekeeping and honey harvesting. Training is to be conducted soon. More honey producers are in need to meet the demand, which continues to grow; coupled with the low labour demand, honey production is a good opportunity for a women empowerment. There is good potential in linking new producers with private enterprises such as Honey Care Africa, who are already facing a deficit in supplies post the 2013 conflict outbreak. There remains challenges over traditional beekeeping methods.

Among other selected areas, Akobo's vast fish resources have led to its potential as another viable alternative livelihood activity. Challenges such as post-harvest losses due to poor handling, lack of resources and skills for post-harvest processing are being mitigated through the provision of training and inputs. A ToT for post-harvest handling, processing and preservation was conducted in Akobo. With increased knowledge in post-harvest handling and processing, plans are underway for construction of solar dryers in Pibor and to be managed by youth and women to allow for hygienic post-harvest handling and processing, targeting both the domestic and export markets. Other locations targeted with similar interventions include Renk and Melut as well as Abyei. Other small scale fisher support will be in Torit, Ikotos and Kapoeta where trainings are either ongoing or planned. To date, 1,308 households have received fishing kits and ongoing is training (44 percent of target).

Given the vast livestock resources in the country and the lucrative supply chains currently dominated by neighbouring countries, the processing and marketing of animal hides and skins needs to be further explored as a viable alternative livelihoods activity. Despite poor quality, products have good export market as witnessed in Aweil where hides are exported to Sudan and through to Nigeria. The value chain begins at the slaughter facilities, however in most areas these are nonexistent and the resulting poor practices lead to poor quality products. The promotion of simple techniques such as suspension drying using simple locally made drying frames are being implemented to improve product quality and potentially grow the demand and market size. In order to mitigate negative environmental impacts potentially caused by suspension dry, there is a need to work closely with NRM activities to promote tree planting.

To increase vegetables production, the treadle pumps which have been distributed in the past as a means to get water into vegetable gardens are not desired by the target communities as they require a

lot of work to pump water, which is too strenuous, specifically for women and the elderly. In turn, SF2 solar pumps have been successfully used in other FAO projects and work well even with water that has solid particles floating in it. Additionally, they are easier to move after irrigation. Currently, 67 percent of targeted households have been reached and subsequently provided with inputs, and training. Vegetable producer groups have also been established and they will receive training in business management, operation and maintenance of solar powered pumps.

Plans and guidelines for diversifying agro-pastoral livelihoods in activities (i.e. acacia gum, fish handling and processing, hides and skins, milk handling, VSLAs, beekeeping, IGAs) have been prepared and endorsed by stakeholders. The most common skills that are currently in demand are blacksmithing, carpentry and masonry. Against a target of 3,450 households, 3,780 households are currently registered to participate in different field schools of their choice. Over the next six months, training and distribution of inputs will be administered to the IGAs and APFS activities, and there will be monitoring of these groups to see how their income is going to change over the course of implementation (household income was identified as SSP 9 383).

FAO – Cross border project-presentation result 4- Natural resource management

By James Wani, FAO

Overdependence on resources creates conflict. In order to reduce overdependence, Result 3 focuses on natural resource management (NRM) practices in cross-border areas. The objective is to improve NRM practices in these areas by (i) creating a common basis of information to support natural resource dialogue and planning processes in cluster areas, (ii) improving equitable access to natural resources in selected parts of the cluster areas, and (iii) improving management and equitable access to water sources for livelihood activities within target communities.

The livelihoods of the people in South Sudan depend almost entirely on the extraction and usage of its natural resources. Result 4 aims to structuralize sustainable methods for utilizing these resources, through institutions such as NRM committees. Communities are the key custodians to their natural resources. As such the project helped to facilitate the establishment of NRM committees in all 11 counties where the project operates. The goal of these committees is to have a NRM plan, which could be used as a tool for soliciting funds or support to address critical resource issues in their areas. As a result, after the project ends, communities will have structures to tackle key natural resource issues in their area.

Communities were also engaged in participatory processes to contribute to the production of maps to identify the key resources that are available in their respective areas – three maps have been produced so far in the Abyei Cluster, and one in EES. The maps indicate relative cattle groups as well as key conflict areas.

With the implementation of sustainable NRM practices there is a high chance of realizing food security, protecting soil and water, and ensuring access in the cluster areas. The plan for next quarter is to disseminate the updated geo-spatial land cover map—which is crucial for future project implementation – and continuing to promote the engagement of community-based NRM.

EUD participants stated that the focus over the following quarters should be to measure the efforts and what they have achieved—linking the activities to the results. How to link producers with traders and

capitalize on the added value. For example, for acacia gum there exists high demand from the international market, however it seems that the most value added is taken by the traders, and the women who collect the gum, sell at a low price without realizing an equitable return.

It was noted that NRM should be embedded in conflict resolution. It should work to attack the underlying issues of conflict and how sustainable management can be linked with CSRF's presentation on conflict resolution and sensitivity.

A participant inquired to what extent the projects have supported the Government in areas such as competence and commitment, disease surveillance and reporting, training to livestock owners, and added technologies. It was explained that FAO works with the Government to build capacities in all areas mentioned. Despite that the Government has not signed the Cotonou Agreement., FAO tries to position the Government with the lead.

Observations from TAC members and participants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Request of an exit strategy plan • All MoUs and LoAs to be uploaded at CLiMIS website • Sustainability – dialogue requirements with the Government • Gum Arabic – questions raised about the margin between the farmer and final consumer price • Cross border consultation and meetings – planned by the project in minimizing conflicts coming across the border areas • Synergy with other projects is critical, especially on the area of NRM • Conflict sensitivity concept can easily be introduced in NRM and related works of migration conferences • Government support to the FSIS • Disease surveillance – information flow – does it go to the community back – one-way information flow • Are there activities that provides training to livestock owners? • Income generating activities – what are the marginal contribution of your contributions – how do we improve welfare • Quantity of incentives for farmers to participate in the NRM • Cotonou agreement and sustainability of project activity and proper EXIT STRATEGY • Community involvement in the management of Natural resources • EU finally concluded by requesting the project team to highlight on recommendations taken forward from the Steering Committee – the project team agreed to highlight some before departure

2. Day two

Sub-theme: Progress and achievement updates of ongoing projects.

Chaired by: Michael Legge, FAO

Presentations

SESSION 1: Day-one Recap

- Good partnership, good management and close follow up
- linking farmers to markets had mixed results
- Credit for delivery of results should be recognized
- Sustainability has been an issue - sustainability should not be expected in consideration of adverse external conditions
- Measurability – comprehensive outcome-oriented monitoring system for all food security interventions
- conflict sensitiveness analysis would have been important to reinforce the principles of neutrality

EUD – Overview and territorial approach

By Paolo Girlando, EUD

The presentation provided an overview of the territorial approach on the importance integrating projects and exploiting synergies to maximize achievements and long-term sustainability. Without linkages among other projects in a common working area, there is a missed opportunity for positive impacts. The effort requires strong engagement from the Government of South Sudan and policy frameworks. However the objective is not only to increase production, but also to create a lasting impact on increasing the resilience of livelihoods.

SESSION 2: Feeder Roads Maintenance

UNOPS – ZEAT BEAD feeder roads project: Construction, maintenance and sustainability

The objective of the project is to support trade and market development in South Sudan, by providing groups with sustainable access to agricultural markets, using appropriately engineered infrastructure approaches. Of which, there are two results, including (i) the construction of approximately 170 km of feeder roads, and (ii) improved stakeholder capacity; involving the State Ministries of Physical Infrastructure (MoPI), local contractors and communities. In addition, the construction of market shades complete with water supply systems and toilets, and related water infrastructure for local benefits acted as complimentary activities.

Seven feeder roads are currently under construction in Wau, Gogrial, Twic, Lol and eastern Lakes. Under market infrastructure, construction of the Kangi market has been completed—an existing water supply facility was actually found, which is being rehabilitated. As a result of the construction of the new market stall at Kangi, traders are now able to elevate their goods, whereas they would previously display them on the ground where they would be susceptible to damage in the rainy season. In addition, it is

commonly requested to have more boreholes included in the project design as many communities living along the road still do not have access to potable water.

Of paramount importance was the issue of sustainability and maintenance of the feeder roads, which will be ensured through capacity building of the MoPI and community-based organizations – training their engineers to maintain the structures – community sensitization and mobilization to conduct maintenance activities, and the procurement of intermediate equipment for maintenance.

The maintenance plan starts after the construction has been completed and remains for 12 months. During this period the contractors are responsible for and correct any structural failures. In addition, vegetation control and the de-silting of culverts falls under the responsibility of the local community.

Primary challenges face during the reporting period include the high turnover of government officials at the state and county levels, and the changes in government administration units due to the addition of new states/counties. In some instances there has been demand for compensation from community members for affected properties. A common obstacle is where community members are not permitted to work beyond their payam – conflict resolution mechanism should be in place to resolve this issue, saving money as a result. In addition, there have been cases of theft of handed over assets in some areas (e.g. Gok Machar water supply system).

UNOPS/TA – Discussion on developing maintenance strategy

On issues of maintenance, participants were asked to consider who (i) are the primary beneficiaries of the feeder roads, and (ii) who are the stakeholders responsible for maintaining the roads.

Damage to the roads are a critical challenge, of which primary contributions include water and wind, traffic, vegetation, vandalism and negligence, and livestock. While design and construction can minimize the adverse effects of many of the damaging factors, the hooves of cattle are a major concern which must be addressed – recommended that cattle crossings be designated in consultation with chiefs in order to safeguard the roads.

Following the development of feeder roads there is an immediate need for community management. UNOPS has provided a maintenance plan consisting of roles and responsibilities and planning of the maintenance activities.

The size of the roads can become an indicator in future roads. While wider roads are better for the driver, a smaller road has cost effective/safety implications. Longer cheaper roads are better quality, easier to maintain and can reach more communities.

As the roads will soon be handed over the discussion began with the topic of where the responsibilities for the various stakeholders (i.e. government, traditional authorities) lay. There needs to be an effort to guarantee security on the roads. If the issues of insecurity, checkpoints, inter-payam labour and security of equipment are not addressed then the challenges are expected to increase. Issues of checkpoints restricting the movement of implementing partners and ensuring security were vocalized as issues able to address through government action.

The EU voiced its determination to invest in the maintenance of the feeder roads on the condition that government also invests. The National Government has stated that there are no money/resources for

the feeder roads, stating that this issue should be addressed at state and county level. Solutions were sought from the county commissioners and paramount chiefs. The turnover of government staff occurs too often, therefore the emphasis should be on the community, with all the properties under the authority of the paramount chiefs of the area.

Amongst the paramount chiefs, was a strong will to consolidate their efforts for road maintenance. They expressed the importance in the roads, in that they have been assisting in reducing food insecurity, and providing access for organizations to enter and operate in the area. One of the chiefs responded to the issue of livestock, which cross the road, and damaging it in the process, by stating that from today he will make a law that cattle movers during the rainy season should not use the road, since the cattle cross the roads in search for water, there should be a plan for collecting water on the sides of the roads so that cattle can reach water without damaging the road. Moreover, he was glad to see the issue of vegetation raised, commenting that removing vegetation harmful to the roads is supposed to be local job and will be maintained by them. In addition, the paramount chiefs asked for many culverts to be incorporated into the design of roads to prevent water damage.

Another paramount chief expressed his will to go to his village and pass on the information. He said that there should be no cattle on the road and that if the herders do not obey, then the government officials should take action to intervene. He went on to express thanks and gratitude for the intervention of the EU and various international organizations, emphasizing that these organizations are the only actors taking action – no government support.

Addressing the interests of the South Sudanese people and the pastoralists from Sudan, a paramount chief reiterated the mutual benefits of the roads help to settle conflicts. While local communities are looking for opportunities to trade, those from the north are searching for grazing lands and water. For our traders to access these markets, they need to use the roads, and they should pay a toll as a contribution to maintaining them. Community ownership was stressed as a means for being self-reliant.

The County Commissioner from Gok Machar addressed the challenges reported and expressed his commitment to address them. He stated that there is a need to increase the amount of water access points and also to extend the feeder roads to connect all the counties and payams.

The maintenance is an issue of management, ownership, sustainability and NRM. A conflict mitigation forum should be established in the territory to address the issues of migration and road maintenance. There is a need to scale up Result 4 and introduce the NRM peace committees to engage local authorities, on the duties of the respective counties and paramount chiefs in regard to maintenance because road maintenance is also conflict mitigation. There should be a proposal on revision of Result 4 to include these concerns.

SESSION 3: Update on progress, achievements and challenges of projects (NBEG):

WFP/P4P – Smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS)

By Sandra Hakim, WFP

Previously referred to as P4P (Purchase for Progress), smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS) works to link production to the market. WFP has been working through cooperatives to purchase grains

to redistribute to the community. With the current context in the country, WFP is now trying to reach as many farmers as possible across all areas that have the potential to produce surplus.

The rural aggregation network – new system put in place by WFP since Sept 2018 – is a collection of rural aggregation centres (RACs), which are providing trainings and promoting knowledge sharing on storage, drying best practices and soon used seed fairs and other trainings. Recently the network started implementing post-harvest management techniques/technologies, rolling out the activity across South Sudan.

Already in Western Equatoria, for example, WFP goes to the community and purchases the crops from the farmers at a fixed price, which they use to deliver to schools for student lunches to support nutritional security under its Home-Grown School Meals Programme and IDPs.

There remains a need for partnerships and cooperation to strengthen the value chain. The lack of proper data available, where the information on production areas and production levels not corresponding to reality on the ground, negatively affects the implementation.

A paramount chief noted that in the beginning WFP would bring food, giving responsibility to the executive chiefs, however the recent choice of WFP to bypass the chiefs has caused issues such as migration to the north. Accordingly, it was asked what the role of the paramount chiefs is in food distribution. The question was said to be further addressed later.

It was asked whether beneficiaries in Aweil would be interested in having an aggregation and buying centre and if yes, where can the location be? A paramount chief expressed that there is an interest in having buyers, however there remains challenges over production. There is a need for ox plough to increase production. If the ox plough is not available, the chief suggested to organize farmers into groups where each is given a tractor and can take turns sharing it amongst themselves. Another chief requested WFP to extend this project to Tonj, where he feels there could be a beneficial impact.

VSF-Suisse – Sustainable agriculture and livestock production initiative in the former NBEG State (SALPI)

By Kevin Miheso, VSF-S The objective is to contribute to improved food and nutrition security, livelihoods and incomes of smallholder agro-pastoralist communities in the former Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. The project incorporates four results, targeting 10 000 households.

The presenter highlighted the immediate next steps to be taken. With limited time left in the project, will be engaging partners to develop project management unit structures (MoUs). There will be a sensitization of stakeholders from the national to local level; a baseline survey is to be conducted in February 2019, which will lead to an inception report and a detailed implementation plan.

In NBEG, communities have benefitted from poultry activities—hybrid poultry. It was learned that with the improved poultry grade, the chickens going to market were more than two times the weight of a local chicken.

UNIDO – Enhanced local value chain addition and strengthening value chains in GBEG region (ZEAT-BEAD project)

By Esther Kenyi, UNIDO

The project has been taking action to strengthen value chains, especially through the agro-processing centre in the market in Gok Machar. During the previous QRM, UNIDO had not operationalized its agricultural processing centres (APCs).

In the last quarter UNIDO has procured, installed and operationalized three sorghum mills and three peanut mills to support the Kangi, Gok Machar and Ayien agro-processing centres, which have been handed over to the local government. The performance of the APCs during this quarter has been positive. At Kangi APC, where the Minister of Agriculture visited to inspect and address the community, 105 kg of sorghum is milled per day and 60 kg of peanut per day, totalling SSP 5 000 in revenue. At Gok Machar APC, 145 kg of sorghum is milled per day and 42 kg of peanut per day, totalling SSP 3 700 in revenue—tricycle is SSP 10 000 per day. At Ayien APC, 306 kg of sorghum has been milled per day and 55 kg of peanut per day, totalling SSP 8 570 in revenue.

The implementation of APC management committees, comprised of national, state and local government representatives, paramount chief, UNIDO, youth and women, are responsible for taking strategic decisions to ensure the smooth operation of the APC.

Challenges observed in that last quarter include hygienic practices, fluctuating fuel prices, community member proximity to the APCs, limited storage facilities and technical capacities to maintain equipment.

There is activity to promote hygiene in the Aweil slaughterhouse. Through the provision of inputs (i.e. generator, pressure washer, gloves, apron, wheelbarrow, etc.), workers can use to clean the facility. The slaughterhouse has been running a net profit of SSP 2 620 per day.

NRC – TVET EMPOWER project

By Craig Dean, NRC

The Coordinator of Empower, presented on alternative livelihood activities and vocational trainings sharing their experiences of working with youth groups in many areas of South Sudan. At national level there is a TVET working group, with 21 government ministries working on vocational training and promoting opportunities for civil society and for youth.

The project is no longer distributing start-up business kits—now there are 3-6 months of business mentoring services.

The project has been focused on rehabilitating seven TVET centres – five have been completed and two are ongoing. The centres offer the space to provide trainings and education.

For project success, coordination amongst donors in different sectors is required. EMPOWER has carried out extensive key stakeholder and public awareness raising through joint events with UNESCO,

traditional and social media and on-going engagement with the relevant ministries. This has resulted in other INGOs, ministries and donors wanting to partner with EMPOWER.

UNICEF/WFP – Presentation on EU funded education project

By Susan, WFP

The UNICEF-WFP joint project is contributing to improving stability and resilience in the former states of NBEG, WBEG, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria through improved child protection, nutrition and quality education for 75 000 children. The targeted children were selected over criteria of accessibility, schools with low attendance rates, vulnerability and schools that are not currently benefitting from the WFP school meal programme.

The project has procured and distributed education supplies and reading materials to 75 000 children targeted and 1 600 instructors – including volunteers – and food for the preparation of daily school meals for all the children—supplemented by school gardens to encourage nutrition education as well as attendance. In addition, there has been support to improve school facilities including kitchens, storage rooms and washrooms where required.

There have been challenges regarding the capacity of government staff, due to high turnover, as well as staff and head masters who have been keeping the money for the food. In response, there are efforts to sensitize those responsible on the issue. In some cases there have been schools that are not cooking the food because of a lack of firewood. It was suggested that the government should facilitate the accessibility of firewood to schools.

IMPACT South Sudan – EU Impact project in GBEG, WBEG, Lakes and Warrap States

By Kenyi KILOMBE, EUD

The Impact project aims at strengthening the resilience of communities by supporting the delivery of primary school education in South Sudan, by ensuring payments of incentives for teachers and administrators, which are paid quarterly, every three months with oversight from the State Ministry and county officers. Currently, 30 000 teachers and 2 885 schools are paid on an individual basis. In addition, the Ministry of General Education and Instruction (MoGEI) is now paying incentives to teachers in secondary schools.

An annual updated Human Resource Information System (HRIS) report provides data and analysis on the teachers' workforce in primary education; in 2019, teachers in secondary education, TTI's and TVET will be included in the HRIS and the analysis of the data.

There was a delay in the registration of teachers in the HRIS in 2017/18 due to the inaccessibility of some schools and logistical challenges at state and county level. In addition, due to technical faults in the system, there was delay in the payment of the incentives to teachers due to late registration of schools in HRIS, late reporting on the receipt of the funds by schools, inaccessibility during the raining

season. The goal of testing 30 000 teachers for numeracy and literacy has been slow, however currently almost 25 000 teachers have undergone testing.

DMI Sisters – DMI’s intervention in the peace building process in South Sudan

By Sr Leela Mary & Sr Packiam, DMI

As a faith-based institution, DMI Sisters are supporting communities in Equatoria with the goal of peace by agriculture, education and other alternative activities. The institution is taking into account conflict sensitive measures in its approach to build peace in the region – an example of the need for projects which strengthen the capacity/knowledge towards conflict sensitivity to minimize negative impacts. The DMI Sisters have been engaged in seedling and livelihood programmes, youth vocational trainings and campaigns to reduce harmful cultural practices

NPA – Civil society and youth engagement

By Jacob Atem & Peter Majur, NPA

The presentation focused on the civil society and grassroots engagement, focusing on ensuring the voices of marginalized groups including youth and women are heard and their participation in public life is both encouraged and valued. There is a strong emphasis on coaching/mentoring based on the needs of the partner. In 2018 at least five trainings brought together all of the partners under the NPA initiative. The #MaMaraSakit campaign, organized by womens’ CSOs in South Sudan, represents a wider issue that needs to be addressed to allow both women and men to flourish to their full potential. The #NadafaLeBeledna campaign, is an initiative that mobilizes youth to do a monthly clean-up of Juba, bringing together diverse youth groups to occupy public space and engage with their society.

Formed in 2018, the CS Coalition on Natural Resources focuses on the legal framework that governs the allocation and distribution of natural resources. The aim of coalition is to maximize the benefits to the people of South Sudan of proceeds from natural resources by advocating for transparent and accountable process, and promoting social, economic and environmental sustainability in exploration and production activities.

Discussion on Session 3

In the discussion session, a participant addressed WFP’s SAMS project, saying that farmers have been quoted at very low prices. It was asked how WFP sets their prices? The WFP presenter responded that the price is set through the market price, which is identified by market fluctuations in the previous period and an appropriate price to not distort the market and is announced through the radio and churches and ministries. The prompt payment to the farmers was also noted as an advantage.

A participant raised questions on the production of livestock products such as yogurt/cheese, and quality meat. It was noted that hides and skins are commonly thrown away in South Sudan and that the country often imports cheese/yogurt from Sudan. In response, presenters mentioned that studies/analysis on the value chain-baseline is still coming and there is a need to further engage

communities to discover gaps in markets and production for livestock products. On the issue of hides and skins there is a need to create links with traders and the private sector to help create the demand for the producers. However, production of traditional livestock products (i.e. milk) is still quite low.

EMPOWER 18 months of implementation left. As far as Abyei and Aweil, there is not sufficient funding at the moment to expand vocational training into additional areas – funding is currently being solicited. For 2019, operations are looking to take vocational training into the payams. In addition, the project is looking for examples of successful business engagements in the community. As both forums are run by NGO workshop, we need to find a method for engagement and increasing production of inputs.

On hygiene in the Aweil and Kuajok slaughterhouses it was indicated that in coordination with the government, hygienic practices are set to improve.

Implementing partners were challenged with discovering potential inter-project linkages and support a mechanism to enact cooperation.

Presentations on upcoming and new projects

EUD – South Sudan rural development: Strengthening smallholders' resilience

By Manuel Ancillotti, EUD

Presented the allocation agreements for EU contributions focusing on the GBEG and GUN regions.

Funds derive out of the EU Emergency Trust Fund, which is aligned with the primary objective – increase resilience of vulnerable communities – and to find the root causes of forced displacement and migration. As a result of South Sudan not subscribing to the Cotonou Agreement, the EU Trust Emergency Fund is an important financial instrument for controlling migration in South Sudan.

The territorial approach is of paramount importance regarding implementation as a means of avoiding scattering the limited resources available. This will also be achieved through strong coordination with other actors working in the same areas, thus strengthening synergies and promoting complementarities.

The expected results are to increase household food availability and income, dietary diversity and enhance community resilience to natural shocks and stressors caused by conflict – NRM.

FAO will concentrate the action in Aweil East and South. The project is expected to be implemented for 48 months, with a tentative commencement set for April-May.

In addition, negotiation is ongoing for two consortia of NGOs, the design of which must take into account and adjust for conflict sensitive approaches.

VSF-Germany – ZEAT BEAD component 2: Sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs and services

By Daniel Nondi, VSF-Germany

The project's specific objective is to enhance a sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs and services for 50 100 small holder farmers in Warrap State through the private sector by the end of 2021. Its target groups include: agro/vet input dealers, seed suppliers, seed and planting materials producers, banking institutions, community-based extension agents, blacksmiths and artisans, agro equipment makers, on-farm technology service providers, livestock products producers, food processing and preservation groups, production credit providers and the final beneficiaries.

The presenter displayed images of a *maresha* (locally made ox plough), which was implemented easily. It was said to be efficient and increased productivity.

HARD – Productivity enhancement and resilience strengthening project

By Evans Owino, HARD

The project objective is to contribute to improved food security and incomes of the rural smallholders of South Sudan. The results guide the strategy for implementation, which places the smallholder farmer at the centre.

Through assessments and analysis of inputs and smallholder organizations the project is working to improve access to good quality and affordable farming inputs and extension services. In addition, local artisans are tapped to produce the tools for the farmers. Through the provision of trainings and market linkages the project is working to increase IGAs for beneficiaries.

The presenter mentioned the intention to double-down on conflict sensitivity approaches and road maintenance in the future, based on the emphasis of the topic during the meeting.

Highlights from the inception period include the recruitment of 11 staff, organization of two government stakeholder workshops, procurement of equipment—vehicles—household baseline information has been produced, CIIS registration, engagement with national level actors, survey of agro-dealers and community mobilization and sensitization have been done.

The project is addressing potential linkages/synergies with other projects, in addition to its existing partnership with CORDAID-DDR.

NPA – Expansion of rural agricultural inputs supply and extension services (E-RAISE)

By Zwelo Ndebele, NPA

E-RAISE is a new project, which will be implemented in former Lakes State for three years, starting in 2019. The specific objective of the action is to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of

smallholder producers through facilitating access to agricultural inputs, extension services and output markets in the project area.

To achieve this result, the project will alleviate the multiple constraints faced by smallholder producers by enhancing the conflict mitigation and resolution capabilities of 690 small holder farmers, expanding uptake of improved agro-inputs and improved agricultural practices and technologies, reducing post-harvest losses, and diversifying income sources from both on-farm and off-farm livelihood sources.

The next steps include establishing a permanent office in Rumbek and finalizing staff recruitment, initiating the procurement of season-sensitive crop kits and mobilizing communities and stakeholders

Discussions on presentations on upcoming and new projects

Leading into a group discussion a paramount chief echoed previous requests of the need for ox plough to increase production and productivity. He claimed that with peace people can produce more. Once people learn to live in peace and harmony, production will come. He expressed hope that when the workshop concludes, the EU will come to visit his location.

A participant expressed his disappointment and frustration that most of the work that has been done, has been done without involving local communities; and that most work is done by expatriates.

A paramount chief exclaimed that he was excited about what he has learned and seen. He said that, “I think my people will accept when I bring this back to them”. In addition, he inquired as to why are there so few NGOs operating in Aweil north, expressing hope that more NGOs come to visit. Ensuring that peace and security would be taken care of, he appealed to the EU that if there are any NGOs, or potential partners willing to come to Tonj North, you should know that the issue of health and roads are very crucial for us.

Another paramount chief appealed for more funding to UNOPS so that there are more feeder roads with bridges. As of now, there is only one road in his area, from Gok Macher to M. Angok.

3. Day three

Chaired by: Director General Augustino Atillio, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

Sub-theme: Programme Design and making Coordination work in the Emerging Context.

Presentations

This will include a presentation on the recent Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR) and the Resilience Network.

SESSION 1: Recap of key issues from Day 2:

- Overview and territorial approach
 - Project results lack clear impact despite huge resources invested: since 2014-2017 in Aweil, (duplication of efforts is common)
 - Each project operates independently – find linkages.
 - Stop the chain of crisis so that activities can deliver sustainable results
 - Discussed who is responsible for road maintenance – this must be acknowledged with appropriate action taken.

ROM – Discussion on outcomes and impact level monitoring

By Vimbai Vudzijena

In an effort to provide a common understanding of results-oriented monitoring (ROM) and its practices, the aim of the EU's intervention in South Sudan is to realize its international policy objectives through project monitoring and reporting functions with the purpose of management, accountability and learning. Therefore the EU requires information on project performance, challenges and opportunities, which is obtained through Implementing Partners' M&E systems and ROM missions.

Typically ROM targets projects that are experiencing problems. In any case ROM is guided by four criteria: (i) relevance – does it respond to the problems of the targeted beneficiaries; (ii) efficiency – the cost effectiveness of the project operations; (iii) effectiveness – is the project able to complete the activities, outputs and outcomes that are planned; and sustainability – are the benefits likely to continue when the project ends – e.g. through strengthening value chains and building capacities of government institutions.

In South Sudan, all projects were generally relevant. But it was found that the baselines were confused with problem analysis surveys. In addition, data on outcomes were found to be inadequate and M&E systems have not been adaptive to the volatile environment in the country. In terms of efficiency, most projects were affected by delays, high operational costs including disproportionality between human resources and activity. To be efficient, human resources should comprise 30 percent of project expenditure, with 70 percent allocated for activities. It was found that activities and outputs are well monitored, but outcomes are not and economic benefits are stated, but not quantified. For instance, a common benefit is "time saved", but the value of the time saved is not qualitatively assessed. In South Sudan multiple shocks are frequent, which has affected community resilience and project sustainability. Common issues across nearly all projects, have been low private sector participation – albeit understood

– and that gender is consistently confused with women empowerment. Empowerment is high while gender equity is minimal.

The way forward is to take into account the issues of the presentation. There is a need for further understanding by project managers of logframes, to incorporate innovative and adaptive monitoring systems, separate gender from women empowerment while focusing on equity, and distinguish resilience and development

EUD – EU Result Framework

By Thomas Petersson, TA Team

The presenter spoke on indicators and reporting as an extension of the presentation on ROM. The output was to review existing logframes and a set of harmonized indicators at impact, outcome and output levels for EU funded projects to directly contribute to all individual initiatives within food security and resilience. The importance of indicators and reporting (i.e. logframes) feed directly into project design and management and then into ROM. All of which, provides information to the operational managers at the EUD.

There are 30 EU results framework indicators (<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/eu-rfi>), which measure concrete numbers, cover all 17 thematic areas of the SDGs. Project results indicators and reporting should feed into these RF Indicators where possible. Common issues that have been found include too many indicators at results-level – projects should try and limit to about 10 indicators; many results are in fact activities—results are products, goods, services or effects of the activities; lack of consistency of the units of measurement from baseline to targets; and mixing up indicators and targets (e.g. an indicator does not contain a value).

EUD – Presentation on Progress on CIIS platform

By Paolo Girlando, EUD

The Community Intervention Information System (CIIS) is a new platform meant to standardize the sharing of project information. It was strongly encouraged that all partners begin to input their project information into this database to streamline information management for projects implemented in South Sudan. Project managers are to directly insert information on the “Five Ws” pertaining to their projects.

Discussion on presentations:

A participant raised a question on cost efficiency of M&E practices – we need to analyse the budget structures of our projects to see how to best reduce cost (cost saving structures), using local labour/trained people, for cost saving.

On sustainability, it was suggested that reports should include small factors which affect implementation as well. The moment funding stops the project stops—there is no sustainability. How do we move away from that – we need institutions; to ask for local input and participation. We need to put value on these projects, for without value, we are triggering donor dependency.

A participant lauded the cost ratio (30 percent human cost—70 percent activity cost). We must analyze the budget to explore what innovations can be introduced to reduce cost. For instance, Through the use of locally recruited/trained human resources, such as CBAHWs, we can contribute to cost reduction as well as sustainability.

On accountability, the need of a good reporting system so that all stakeholders have the same information at the same time was recognized. In this regard, there was enthusiasm over the CIIS platform. However, questions were raised over the thematic areas (e.g. IPC). A future discussion was been proposed to add other thematic areas. In addition, it was suggested that each implementing partner should be required to input information into CIIS. In response, it was noted that CIIS is open for everybody and that all implementing partners have been invited to utilize the platform.

A paramount chief expressed his appreciation for the infrastructure (e.g. roads, boreholes) which has been built. Water infrastructure helps to separate where humans and animals drink from, promoting health. Traditional tools such as the *maloda*, and traditional ways of cultivation have not allowed us to produce enough to feed our communities. Ox plough can cultivate three months' worth in one day. For the vulnerable people we need ox ploughs and clean water.

SESSION 2: Coordination and partnerships

Food Security Cluster: Purpose, Coordination in the region, Challenges Suggestions and Next Steps

By Susan A. Aroma, Wfp

The presentation spoke on the Food Security (FSL) Cluster operations in Aweil. Currently, there are 28 partners involved, including three UN agencies, 11 INGOs and 14 NNGOs.

The cereal gap projected a -24, 362 tonne deficit in NBEG for 2019. The impact seemed to be consistent yet slow. The IPC map indicating results for January – March 2019 held Aweil East and West in Emergency phase (4), and North and South in crisis phase (3). Malnutrition remains a serious concern in Aweil – the rate sits at Critical level in Aweil East (15-29.9 percent) and at serious level in Aweil North and South (10-14.9 percent).

The presentation displayed where in NBEG the FSL Cluster is working and how they are organized. The six core functions of the Cluster Secretariat – monthly joint coordination platform – are coordination with the wider humanitarian community in the state, information management, conducting needs assessments (e.g. IPC analysis), developing strategy, planning and appeals, ensuring quality, standards and building capacities, and advocacy.

The presentation included challenges that have been experienced with coordination as well as suggested solutions. Amongst others, challenges included the addition of more states, weak reporting and communication, funding constraints at State level, limited integration of FSL activities and inadequate institutional capacities. In addition, there were instances of natural disasters, which compromised implementation, a presence of endemic diseases coupled with inadequate extension services. To mitigate these challenges, there is a need to strengthen coordination, extend two-way

information sharing, allocating specific budgets for Cluster activities and increase capacity building measures. To combat issues of natural disasters, there is a need for better early-warning systems and integration of emergency and resilience interventions, and also to increase disease surveillance and extension support.

The FSL Cluster shared all the interventions that humanitarian actors are implementing in this area. In Aweil State, over five years food security has improved, however the achievements have been slow. The number of people in IPC 3 & 4 is about 50 percent (about 800 000 people) and this situation has remained the same over the past 5 years.

Concern Worldwide – Resilience Network: Progress, issues of focus and implementation, challenges and next step

By Rogers Otuta, CWW

There is a lot of work happening around resiliency nationwide. The project explores what resilience means in the context of South Sudan. Programmes need to think beyond activities and begin by considering the key processes that underpin resilient outcomes. As of last year there have been different actions around resilience which have been developed.

The Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) programme, implemented through a consortium with funding from DFID aimed to increase community resilience to drought and floods while also contributing to evidence-based learning related to developing resilience to climatic extremes nationwide. Through the Consortium, the focus is based around four pillars enveloping disaster risk management. Current vulnerability was the initial starting point, leading to an increased focus on climate impacts

The integration of the consortium has contributed to a coordinated resolve, through technical inputs, research, engagement with the national government, value chain development, etc.

It is acknowledged that resilience interventions are feasible within the country. Going forward, it should be acknowledged that the level of achievement depends on the context; there are certain things projects cannot achieve within three years and a phased delivery would help match design to context.

UNDP – Joint Recovery and Stabilization Programme (JRSP) overview

By Emmett M. Watson Jr

The Joint Recovery and Stabilization Programme (JRSP) outputs are consistent with the wider recovery and resilience agenda and programming in South Sudan. In addition, the joint programme is aligned with the new way of working together. The JRSP targets humanitarian and recovery interventions simultaneously. Gender and environment cut across the programme.

Using a “rotating chair”, monthly coordination meetings were organized to promote effective coordination amongst partners; spreading responsibility amongst the organizations, with minutes reporting distributed no more than 5 days following.

A mapping exercise will be finalized in 2019 to give a greater indication of the counties, payams and bomas for project coordination.

Discussion on presentation:

It was asked whether any of the projects has done a serious engagement with the business community? What engagement has been had with the private sector? The JRSP presenter indicated that private partnerships are working well; there are 11 categories of stakeholders in Aweil who form a panel. The private sector in Aweil is quite weak, therefore fostering public/private partnerships has been a challenge, exacerbated by the lack of computers, etc.

Regarding the FSL Cluster, participants appealed that the government should be the coordinator and inquired why the government is not included in coordinating the cluster. Government is very actively involved at state levels, the meetings are held in the Ministry of Agriculture and usually chaired by the Director General in charge of Agriculture co-chaired by FAO/WFP.

It was asked whether the clusters are working within the framework of the national development strategy. The JRSP said that in preparation for this mission, they sat with an ad hoc team, established by the acting governor at the time, to look over their development plan and assist them in developing priorities, vision statement, etc.

Over the timeline presented by the FSL Cluster, why have the gaps remained consistent and what are the partners doing? Over this time, we have not adapted to change our approach. For monitoring, what was the indicator that was set, what was the result? What are the causes for not achieving better results and why are we not adapting to overcome these challenges? What are the monitoring mechanisms in place? The presenter from the FSL Cluster acknowledged the lack of progress, stating that it is taking seriously the need to adapt and do things differently. There are efforts to integrate the FSL Cluster with other clusters to fill the gap. Clearly mapping is something to work on with other clusters.

FAO – Engaging the Cattle Camp Communities: Key lessons from Learning Events

By Ezana Kassa, FAO

The presentation aimed at sharing the experience of FAO/UNESCO implemented pastoralist livelihood and education project with an emphasis on the PLEFS approach. The presentation discussed the pastoralist context in South Sudan highlighting that they receive limited services to improve their livelihoods due to seasonal mobility from one place to another in search of pasture and water. As most basic services are designed for sedentary lifestyle and pastoralists are transhumance that move seasonally between villages, grazing areas and different topographic zones. PLEFS provides an excellent entry point and platform to improve pastoralists’ knowledge and skills. The specific challenges PLEFS are trying to address include access to education, livestock diseases, conflicts, dry-spells, floods, illiteracy, crop pests and diseases, poor nutrition and food insecurity, inequality, and limited livelihood options. The presentation outlined constraints encountered in the implementation of the PLEFS that include insecurity, frequent movement and splitting of cattle camps and livestock disease outbreak and access

to remote cattle camps. The presentation provided a description of the PLEFS approach that combines livelihood interventions with an education component and integrates the PFS approach, Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR), income generation activities and Village Community Banking (VICOBA) with pastoral education, functional literacy and numeracy. The three key steps taken: Model development, inspirational arrangement and PLEFS implementation were discussed.

The key results of the PLEFS development were outlined in the presentation and the PLEFS curriculum that is a key milestone of the project. The institutional capacity arrangement that were put in place for the PLEFS implementation were also discussed with impacts on the PLEFS pilot phase of implementation.

This project demonstrates that if you work with the pastoral communities, providing the right to education, you will contribute to peace. They are a source of insecurity, which needs to be addressed. The conflict which has consumed South Sudan, is partially a product of lack of education. Educated people find a different way to solve a conflict. Therefore it is important to bring the school system into the cattle camps to improve peace and security in the country.

The key lessons of PLEFS implementation included:

- Youth participating in learning sessions are more peaceful.
- Seasonal movement of pastoralist provide them with diverse livelihood opportunities.
- Literacy and numeracy interventions enhances youth and adult participation in livelihood activities such as VSLA.
- Selection of community facilitators from the same cattle camp residents is crucial.
- Facilitator trainings and refresher trainings enhance self-confidence and better understanding of PLEFS methods.
- Joint inter-ministerial curriculum development process enhanced ownership.

ZOA – Resilience Recovery for Food and Nutrition Security in Former Jonglei State (Including Former Greater Pibor Administrative Area).

By Anthony Wairegi, ZOA

Covering areas in Bor South, Pibor and Akobo, the project supports 2 000 households, which include, host communities, returnees, and IDPs. There are four results which are supported through the implementation of 21 activities, three of which have been implemented in the last three months, including the training of 31 VSLAs and 60 producer groups, and the construction of improved grain storage at household level.

Recently ZOA has been able to engage in dialogue between pastoralists and other stakeholders. There have also been achievements in restocking 768 households with young goats and providing 15, 000 hermetic bags (10 per household).

There have been issues of establishing functional local agro-dealers in project areas, such as Pibor, which can be closed for 6-7 months due to rainfall—air transport is required. The project learned that food aid support to the farmer groups during the lean season enabled the farmers to participate fully in the agricultural activities and reduced migration from the villages.

Despite the possibility of the neighbouring communities having the potential to learn from each other, hostility between communities also make it difficult to integrate cooperation. The biggest challenge is insecurity (three levels: tribal/clan conflict; cattle raiding; age-set fighting). In addition, threats of external attacks and child abduction pose major concerns – an example of how conflict is undermining development. There is a need to tackle the issues of local tribal conflict, contrarily all efforts have taken a macro approach.

There was a suggestion to have a consultant prepare a proposal for a more structured conflict mitigation in South Sudan.

Discussion on presentation:

A participant asked, how are the learning outcomes of children measured in the cattle camps; and how do the children graduate to the next level of education? In response, it was said that if the children complete the levels of education as dictated in the curriculum then they can advance in the programme. The necessary skills and knowledge (e.g. literacy, numeracy) they obtain allows them to transition to formal school systems. This system integrates livelihood skills into the education (the main difference).

A question was raised on project actions to curb the sale/trade of bush meat. The presenter from ZOA acknowledged that bush meat is contributing to the food chain and is also an IGA. However, the government in Boma State is taking steps to end the trade of bush meat.

Another question was raised on whether there is a way forward to mitigate extreme floods and drought. More should be done to advocate for flood awareness. There is a need to adapt to move people out of flood prone areas. Despite deep traditional values, ZOA is trying to sensitize communities to these factors.

Group activity:

The participants divided into three groups to deliberate on...

Group one:

Tasked with coming out from under the dramatic situation in the former Northern Bahr el Ghazal, group one chose to divide the issues into two: food insecurity and malnutrition. As a group they assessed the persistent drivers of both, despite the interventions that have been happening. Ongoing food insecurity and malnutrition were attributed to myriad causes. To mitigate stressors, solutions to each factor, along with the appropriate responsible actors were identified. They identified conflicting approaches and a lack of coordination among partners as major obstacle to achieving sustainability. The details of Group One's process are indicated in the bullets below:

- What is the problem?
 - Food insecurity
 - Low yield, and limited land under cultivation
 - Under-utilization of the cattle
 - Improved technologies and access to inputs will improve yield/production (Government and partners)
 - Not enough labour for agriculture

- Mainly women in the agricultural sector, men are responsible for the cattle
- Changing attitudes (Government, communities and partners)
- Insecurity
- Law enforcement (Government and community)
- Conflict (e.g. between pastoralists and farmers; cattle raiding)
- Peace dialogue (All parties)
- Climatic extremes (e.g. drought/floods)
- Improved disaster risk management and early warning systems (Government and partners)
- Dependency syndrome
- Proper needs-based intervention (Stop support emergency support where it is not necessary) (Partners)
- Market weakness; and private sector
- Poor infrastructure (e.g. roads linking production areas)
- Low government support
- Malnutrition:
 - Food insecurity—low household incomes; lack of access to quality food
 - Lack of education
 - Poor hygienic practices
 - Poor childcare practices
 - Poor (livestock) healthcare system
 - All partners should utilize CIIS and improve territorial approach.
 - Map out the productive areas in NBEG
 - Provide appropriate technological support to increase production and productivity in these areas.
 - Extension services as a vehicle to deliver technologies and promote innovation

Group two: Sustainability

Three items:

- 1) The reason why the involvement of institutions are low
 - There must be clarity of the parties involved for doing the work
 - Donors are lacking guidelines, which would ensure transparency, report sharing, and meeting, with the government
 - There is a lack of exit strategy from implementing partners. Government should be involved, given clear project deadlines, so as to prepare for the transition that will take place
 - Lack of linkage between the partners and the government.
- 2) What the implementing partners should do to bridge the gap
 - Baseline survey should be jointly conducted with the government
 - Should be a provision of internet to government to improve communication
 - Implementing partners to continue paying salaries of key government staff an running costs

- Exit strategy should be discussed before end of the project
 - Implementing partners should facilitate with government institutions
 - government priorities should be considered in project design
 - Implementing partners should share more assessment reports and surveyed results
 - NGOs should change from vulnerability based to community focused approach— involvement of local knowledge
- 3) What are the needs?
- Capacity—trained staff
 - Resources—funding (from within, not necessarily from the donors)
 - Regular review of policies
 - Government should have policies and plans free from corruption.
 - Regulating/legal framework to enhance sustainability
 - Government transparency in involvement to provide services
 - Government should improve the network—communications

Group three: Conflict analysis

- 1) Key conflict issues in the project areas:
- Over management and resources
 - Household level
 - Community level
 - Regional and national level
 - Limited livelihood opportunities in the country, leading to:
 - Nepotism
 - Food insecurity
 - Cultural norms and practices that lead to:
 - Cattle raiding
 - Revenge killings
 - Abductions
 - Lack of control over small arms
 - Change of administrative units and boundaries
- 2) Implications of conflict on programme implementation
- Objectives not met due to:
 - Nepotism
 - Lack of markets and opportunities
 - Competition over resources (e.g. land, water, livestock) reinforces tendencies for:
 - Nepotism
 - Bribery
 - Planning and project execution is difficult
 - Operational cost increases
 - Delay in project implementation
 - Inaccessibility of project locations
 - Breakdown in communication between stakeholders.
- 3) Opportunities available

- Peace agreement has created a window for dialogue (government and donors)
- Traditional systems (e.g. traditional costs and administration) (government and donors)
- Availability of synergies (Implementing partners)
- Tapping of communities to create a sense of ownership (implementing partners, government and communities)
- Vocational training centres (implementing partners, government and donors)
- Availability of good laws that only require enforcement
- Donor willingness to partner for development (government and donors need to work together)

Closing remarks

Paolo Girlando, Programme Manager, Rural Development Delegation of the European Union to South Sudan, thanked all the participants including the government representatives, traditional authorities, and implementing partners for the collaboration of their efforts and technical assistance in support of humanitarian implementation in South Sudan.

The first days outlined the territorial approach, promoting linkages of all the services in a certain area to satisfy the needs of the population. We examined the outcome of the M&E report, especially the short comings of the projects and the areas which need improvement. Among these is a need for more contributions of peace and conflict resolution. The need to incorporate conflict sensitive approaches and a context of understanding in South Sudan is critical to the success and sustainability, which will continue to strengthen the integrity of our intervention in South Sudan.

The issue of feeder roads and the impact which the construction has on the population, faces challenges over sustainability and ownership of the roads. To maintain the standard of this infrastructure, intensive discussions were held on how to proceed in handing over these roads. A consensus was reached over delegation of responsibilities at the community and government levels. The communities, represented by the Paramount Chiefs in attendance, engaged directly and recognizing the importance of the roads on livelihoods, vocalized their staunch commitment to maintaining the quality of feeder roads. In addition, the government should play a role to support the communities, including through the provision of funding and building capacities.

Speaking on inclusiveness and partnerships, Paolo Girlando highlighted the importance of engaging non-state actors, especially women and youth in project interventions. He echoed the achievements of partners such as NPA, EMPOWER and the DMI Sisters as a way to highlight how we can adapt our approach and implement livelihood activities with peace as the ultimate objective. With an overarching importance in action, Paolo Girlando repeated the message of NPA, “We are not just women”.

The Deputy Governor of Aweil State, Honourable James Uber, began his closing remarks by thanking all of the participants, with specific acknowledgement of the paramount chiefs, and praising the open and honest inputs of the participants in their group activities. He conveyed a special greeting and congratulations from the Governor, Joseph Garang, on the decision to hold the 10th QRM in Aweil. As government we would ensure that all the resolutions are implemented in line with the development strategy of the government of South Sudan – as partners, it is not the government or the partners, it is the people of Aweil that keep the peace. Officially closing the meeting, the Deputy Governor said that if Aweil develops, it will send a message that “peace pays”.

Announcements

It was agreed that the 11th QRM will take place in Rumbek in May. The exact venue and date will be communicated to everyone by the TA.

Annexes

Annex 1: Programme Agenda

Annex 2: List of Presentations

Annex 3: Attendance

Annex 4: Results of Satisfaction

Annex 5: Meeting Brief

Annex 1: Revised QRM 10 Programme Agenda

10th Quarterly Review Meeting (QRM)

“Less Vulnerability to more Resilience”

Date: 23 – 25 January 2019

Venue: Aweil Grand Hotel, Aweil, South Sudan

Program Agenda

Main Theme of the meeting: Strengthening Partnership for Territorial Resilience

Day 1 - Wednesday, 23 rd January 2019			
Sub Theme: 1. Dialogue And Conflict Resolution Mechanisms; 2. Technical Advisory Committee			
Time	Type	Content	Speaker
SESSION 1: Setting the scene			
08:00-08:15	Plenary	Arrival and Registration	TA
08:15-08:30	Plenary	Participants’ self-introduction	TA
08:30-08:50	Plenary	Welcome and Keynote address	EUD
08:50-09:40	Plenary	Opening Speech - <i>Official opening of the workshop</i>	Dep Governor Aweil State Hon. James Uber
09:40-10:30	Presentation in Plenary	Lessons learnt from past monitoring and Evaluations (TA, ROM and SORUDEV and Zeat Bead Evaluation)	TA
10:30 -10:45	Health break		
SESSION 2: Conflict Sensitivity Analysis and Response			
10:45 -11:35	Presentation in Plenary	Conflict sensitivity and contextual understanding in South Sudan	CSRF
11:35-12:05	Presentation in Plenary	Lessons Learnt from Conflict Resolution Committees - Abyei Case Study	FAO
12.05-12.30	Presentation in Plenary	Social and Economic Costs of Cattle Rustling in South Sudan	IGAD
12.30-13.00	Plenary	Discussion on conflict issues and conflict sensitivity programming	TA
13.00-14.00	Lunch		

SESSION 3: Technical Advisory Committee			
14.00-14.30	Presentation in plenary	FAO Cross Border Project overview	Alemu
14.30-15.30	Presentation in plenary	FAO Cross-Border Project-Presentation Result 1-Food Security Information System; and Result 2 – Livestock. - <i>Overall Project Performance and Response to ROM recommendations</i>	FAO
15:30-16:00	Presentation in plenary	Discussion: Comments on and Issues arising from result 1 & 2	TAC+ Participants
16:00-16:15	Health break		
16:15 -17:00	Presentation in plenary	FAO Cross-Border Project-Presentation Result 3 – Alternative livelihoods and Result 4- Natural Resource Management. - <i>Overall Project Performance and Response to ROM recommendations</i>	FAO
16:15-17:00	Plenary Discussion	Open discussion and Issues arising from Result 3 &4 - <i>Perception of the project by TAC based on Relevance, Efficiency, Effectiveness and Sustainability</i> - <i>The way forward</i>	TAC + Participants

Day 2- Thursday, 24 th January 2019			
SUB-THEME: Progress and Achievements of ongoing Projects			
Time	Type	Content	Speaker
SESSION 1: Recap of key issues from TAC meeting			
08:00–08.30	Plenary	Registration	TA
08:30-08:35	Plenary	Opening of the day	Chair James Thuba
08.35-08.40	Plenary	Recap of key issues from TAC Meeting and way forward	FAO Alemu
08:40-09:00	Plenary	Overview and Territorial Approach	EUD-Paolo
SESSION 2: Feeder Roads Maintenance			
09:00-09:30	Presentation in Plenary	Update and Presentation on Maintenance of Feeder Roads	UNOPS
09.30-10:00	Presentation in Plenary	Discussion on Developing Maintenance Strategy	UNOPS/TA
10:00-10:30	Presentation in plenary	Smallholder Agriculture Market Strengthening Programme	WFP/P4P
10:30-10:45	Health break		
Session 3: Update on progress, achievements and challenges of projects (NBEG) - Presentations			
12:30-13:00	Presentation in plenary	Sustainable Agriculture and Livestock Production Initiative in the former NBEG State (SALPI)	VSF-Suisse
15:00- 15:15	Presentation in plenary	Agricultural Processing Centres	UNIDO
13.00-14.00	Lunch		
14:00- 14:25	Presentation in plenary	TVET EMPOWER Project	Coordinator/NRC
14:45- 15:00	Presentation in plenary	Unicef/ WFP School Project	EUD-Kenyi
14:25- 14:45	Presentation in plenary	EU IMPACT Project in GBEG,WBEG, Lakes and Warrap States	IMPACT South Sudan
11:35-12:00	Presentation in Plenary	Engaging with faith based organizations: - Activities, issues identified as major and challenges	DMI Sisters
11:10-11:35	Presentation in Plenary	Civil Society and Youth Engagement: - Activities, issues identified as major and challenges	NPA
SESSION 4: Update on progress, achievements and challenges of projects (Upper Nile) – Presentations			
15:15-15:30	Presentation in plenary	Information on New projects and projects in the pipeline	EUD- Manuel

15:30-15:40	Presentation in plenary	Information on New projects in NBEG (VSF-G, HARD,) -VSF-G- Farm Enterprise Development through Inputs and Services (FEDIS) HARD- Productivity Enhancement and Resilience Strengthening Project (PERS)	TA
15:40-15:50	Presentation in plenary	Information on New projects in NBEG (NPA) NPA- Expansion of Rural Agricultural Inputs Supply and Extension Services (E-RAISE)	TA
15:50-16:00	Presentation in plenary	Discussion	TA
16:00-16:15	Health break		

<i>Day 3- Friday, 25th January 2019</i>			
SUB-THEME: Programme Design and making Coordination work in the Emerging Context			
Time	Type	Content	Speaker
SESSION 1: Recap of key issues from Day 2			
08:00 – 08.30	Presentation in plenary	Registration	TA
08:30 - 08:35	Presentation in plenary	Opening of the day	Chair Augustino Atillio
08.35 - 08.40	Presentation in plenary	Recap of key issues from project implementation, achievement and challenges	Chair

SESSION 2: Local Coordination and partnerships			
08.40-09.10	Presentation in plenary	Discussion on outcomes and impact level monitoring -	ROM exp
09:10-09:30	Presentation in plenary	EU Result Framework - Overview; what is new? Key indicators to monitor	M&E Expert
09:30- 09:45	Presentation in plenary	Presentation on Progress on CIIS platform	EUD
09:45-10:15	Presentation in Plenary	Resilience Network – - <i>Progress, issues of focus and implementation, challenges and next step</i>	Concern Worldwide
10:15-10:30	Presentation in Plenary	Food Security Cluster: - <i>Purpose, Coordination in the region, Challenges Suggestions and Next Steps</i>	Aweil State Cluster Coordinator
10:30-10:45	Health break		
10:45-11.10	Presentation in Plenary	Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR)/JRSP Overview - <i>Background, issues to address, next steps</i>	UNDP Aweil State
12:00-12:25	Presentation in Plenary	Engaging the Cattle Camp Communities: - <i>Key lessons</i>	FAO PLEP
16:45-17:00	Presentation in plenary	Resilience Recovery for Food and Nutrition Security in Former Jonglie State (Including Former Greater Pibor Administrative Area)	ZOA
13.00-14.00	Lunch		
SESSION 3: Discussions on Strategic Focus			
14:00-15:00	Group Discussion	Discussion on strategic focus for the coming five years in South Sudan	TA
15:00-16:00	Group Presentation in plenary	Group Presentations	TA
16:00-16:15	Health break		

SESSION 5: Conclusions, resolutions and closing

16:15-17:00	Closing	1. Summary of proceeding 2. Closing Remarks	EUD Dep Governor Aweil State Hon. Jame Über
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Annex 2: List of the presentations QRM 10 in Aweil

Day one:

1. Welcome and Keynote address
2. TA: Lessons learnt from past monitoring and evaluations
3. CSRF: Conflict sensitivity and contextual understanding in South Sudan
4. FAO: Lessons Learnt from Conflict Resolution Committees - Abyei Case Study
5. IGAD: Social and Economic Costs of Cattle Rustling in South Sudan.
6. FAO: Cross Border Project overview
7. FAO: Cross-Border Project-Presentation Result 1 – Food Security
8. FAO: Cross-Border Project-Presentation Result 2 – Livestock.
9. Group discussion of Results 1&2
10. FAO: Cross-Border Project-Presentation Result 3 – Alternative livelihoods
11. FAO: Cross-Border Project-Presentation Result 4- Natural Resource Management
12. Group discussion on Results 3&4

Day two:

1. Day one recap
2. EU: Overview and Territorial Approach
3. UNOPS: Update and Presentation on the Maintenance of Feeder Roads
4. WFP/ P4P: Smallholder agricultural market support (SAMS).
5. VSF-Suisse: Sustainable agriculture and livestock production initiative in the former NBeG state (SALPI)
6. UNIDO: Enhanced local value chain addition and strengthening value chains in GBEG region (ZEAT B project)
7. TVET EMPOWER Project
8. UNICEF/ WFP: Presentation on EU funded Education.
9. EU Impact Project in GBEG, WBEG, Lakes and Warrap.
10. DMI Sisters: DMI's intervention in the peace building process in South Sudan
11. NPA: Civil society and youth engagement: Activities, issues identified as major and challenges.
12. EUD: South Sudan rural development
13. ZEAT BEAD component 2: Sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs and services.
14. HARD: Productivity enhancement and resilience strengthening project.
15. NPA: Expansion of rural agricultural inputs supply and extension services E-RAISE
16. Discussion

Day three:

1. Day two recap
2. M&E Expert – Discussion on outcomes and impact level monitoring.
3. TA – Presentation on Progress on CIIS platform
4. FAO/WFP: Presentation by Food Security Cluster: Purpose, Coordination in the region, Challenges Suggestions and Next Steps.
5. Concern Worldwide/DFID Presentation on Resilience Network. Progress, issues of focus and implementation, challenges and next step.
6. UNDP: Joint recovery and stabilization programme (JRSP) overview
7. FAO: Engaging the Cattle Camp Communities: Key lessons from Learning Events.
8. ZOA: Presentation on achievements and challenges in the quarter.

9. Group activity

Annex 4. Results of Satisfaction Survey

QRM 10 -POST WORKSHOP Satisfaction Survey

- 1) Improve: involvement of beneficiaries, clear exit strategy after end project, building capacity of pastoralist, women/youth empowerment, and support grass-root.
- 2) Number of presentations to be reduced
- 3) Much government involvement in programs, community efforts in sustaining projects, proper time management, value for money in program intervention
- 4) concentrate more on how the activities have been implemented
- 5) Draft common reporting format; report on process, achievements, challenges; minimise translation
- 6) 4 days, sample of what have been done to be shown, national reporting system
- 7) QRM to be a way for building technical relationships with state and national government
- 8) Keep up the timing
- 9) Result oriented monitoring, integration
- 10) date of QRM in April, July and September
- 11) have some direct beneficiaries and project end users to ascertain the impact
- 12) fewer presentations and more space for discussions
- 13) All EU funds should be available
- 14) There would be more working group sessions
- 15) reduce the content of the QRM, the number of participants was too high
- 16) inform about funding available, management of timing
- 17) improve coordination with state government authorities, need to see statistical and disaggregated data to monitor achievements
- 18) It should be done in Aweil
- 19) no recommendations
- 20) One or two key learning from each partner; avoiding plan vs achievement
- 21) Reduce presentation time, increase interaction session
- 22) cluster projects into projects with similar outputs to avoid repetition. This gives more time for innovative discussions
- 23) no recommendations
- 24) invitation to be passed to all national NGOs across the country, more involvement of national NGOs
- 25) Bring more participants from other states especially traditional leadership
- 26) Improve on sound system and presentation machines (I think it means projector)
- 27) Good audio, arrangement of accommodation
- 28) Reflection of the role of government in QRM, involvement of national officials from the field in the QRM. Time management, too many lectures.

- 29 It shouldn't be only informative and should give more time to in-depth analysis, location, beneficiaries should also participate to act as testimonies,
- 30 there were too many presentations for three days with limited time of discussions and recommendations, the cross border technical committee needs whole day for participants give inputs and guidance
- 31 actors in the ground who are implementers of the programmes
- 32 Notes must be shared with selected participants, supervision of project area should be conducted before the QRM
- 33 Increase in the number of days from 3 to 5 in order to cover everything
- 34 sharing of key lessons learnt from best examples and projects, mapping actions for improvement, venue not adequate
- 35 no recommendations
- 36 ROM techniques (monitoring and reporting)
- 37 increase in the number of days and time for discussion and recommendation
- 38 understanding between community and NGOs
- 39 Visit project sites; presentations of government officials; more statistics and photos to demonstrate achievements, challenges ad way forward.
- 40 to give advise in minimizing operation costs
- 41 to give more time to participants and EU project managers to give more details on what they are doing.
- 42 strengthen partnership with government, encourage participants and local community in determining their priority
- 43 QRM of 1 week in Aweil
- 44 Increase duration for information sharing, involvement of local people
- 45 shorter presentation for discussions, larger venue
- 46 early communication to the participants
- 47 More time for reactions and interactions
- 48 It should be conducted in upper Nile region
- 49 Integrate presentations into a learning document
- 50 fewer presentations and more space for discussions
- 51 venue with better facilities, reduce the number of participants
- 52 venue should be appropriate
- 53 time was limited and there is need to break into smaller groups to encourage participation
- 54 time management and adequate support (translation) for community members to get their input
- 55 all presentation in a book for reference
- 56 Ensure good conference facilities with good PA system, better time management
- 57 info on funding opportunities
- 58 no recommendations
- 59 same as QRM 10
- 60 more group work
- 61 group work and follow-up discussions, participant interaction, focus on updating and specific outputs
- 62 too short and a lot of information being rushed
- 63 venue to be arranged
- 64 give enough time for discussion and questions

- 65 coordination, synergy and complementarity
- 66 beneficiary's involvement

Annex 5: Brief on the 10th Quarterly Review Meeting (QRM)

Purpose

The 10th QRM was held from 23rd to 25th January 2019 in Aweil the capital of the former Northern Bahr el Gazal State. Over the three days, the meeting maintained the purpose for which it was created in 2014 which is to act as a platform through which EU funded development partners meet on a regular basis to share information with stakeholders, identify lessons learned and to build mutual capacities. The scope of the meeting was later extended to incorporate the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). In this respect, the QRM seeks to enable coordination and development of best practices, to learn from what has happened in the quarter, promote integration and build synergies for the future.

The facilitation of the meeting was divided broadly into four sub-themes, the first was on conflict, the second part on the Technical Advisory Committee for the FAO Cross Border project and the third on Programme Design and making coordination work while the forth was on progress and achievements.

Participation

A total of nineteen presentations by representatives of NGOs and UN Agencies was made to a cross section of participants. A total of 107 participants including the Government representatives, traditional authorities, NGOs, representatives from the EUD, the UN agencies funded by the EU and a host of development partners funded by other partners but active in the territory. Representatives from SORUDEV, ZEAT BEAD, PROACT and Trust fund projects funded by the EU actively presented their project updates which also included lesson learnt, challenges and recommendation. Across all projects the issue of synergy and complementarity were emphasized.

Topics discussed

The main theme of the meeting in Aweil is “Strengthening Partnership for Territorial Resilience” with presentations selected and delivered purposely to contribute to the dialogue surrounding the theme. There is a strong emphasis on Peace Building with topical discussions on conflict sensitivity session led by the Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRF) a research group specialized on conflict issues.

Conflict sensitivity, need for dialogue and peace building was prominent in all the presentations made in the plenary and they were followed by discussions. There were presentations on Social and Economic Costs of Cattle Rustling in South Sudan by IGAD; Update and Presentation on the Maintenance of Feeder Roads; Smallholder agricultural market support (WFP-SAMS); Sustainable agriculture and livestock production initiative in the former NBeG state (SALPI); UNIDO: Enhanced local value chain addition and strengthening value chains in GBEG region (ZEAT B project); Outcomes and impact level monitoring; Presentation on Progress on CIIS platform; Resilience Network. Progress, issues of focus and implementation, challenges and next step; and by UNDP on Joint recovery and stabilization programme (JRSP) overview amongst others. Group work which allowed for time to fully discuss issues arising from the presentation and which elucidates participants' opinion on thematic issues with clear recommendations took place on day three. See the full list of presentations in Annex 1.

In the group work sessions issues arising from the presentations were discussed. These include on to what extent has the projects supported the Government institutions in collecting, analyzing, interpreting and reporting on food security and

nutrition? What are the major conflict issues in the region you operate; and what are their implications on FSL? What are the major conflict issues in the region you operate; and what are their implications on FSL? What key relationships exist, with the biggest effect on your programming? What resources do agencies need to have in order to be able to understand the context and to adapt action? What are the needs? What should institutions pro-actively do to strengthen capacities to take over? Why is there high food insecurity and malnutrition in former NBEG?

Conclusion

Overall, the QRM which started with participants writing out their expectations also had the opportunity to evaluate the proceedings of the meeting. From the evaluation the meeting was judged as successful in bringing actors together and discussion relevant issues over the period. There are suggestions however that the time allocated to each presentation were insufficient because they were too many and as such the participants had too little time to discuss issues thoroughly. The next meeting will be held in Rumbek in May. The exact venue and date will be communicated.