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***Technical Assistance for increased
agriculture production of smallholders in
South Sudan***

**Workshop Report:
7th QRM: A Resilience Forum**

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1 Summary Sheet

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CMDRR	Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CWW	Concern Worldwide
DG	Director General
EU	European Union
EUD	Delegation of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
GIS	Geographical Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (German Technical Cooperation)
GPS	Global Positioning System
HARD	Hope Agency for Relief and Development
HH	Householder
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IPs	Implementing Partners
LRRD	Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development
MARF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PLEFS	Pastoralist Livelihood and Education Field Schools
PoC	Protection of Civilians
PRO-ACT	Pro-Resilience Action
QRM	Quarterly Review Meeting
SORUDEV	South Sudan Rural Development Programme
SSP	South Sudanese pound
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
USD	United States dollar
VSF	Vétérinaires sans Frontières
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WFP	World Food Programme
ZEAT-BEAD	Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation – Bahr-el-Ghazal Agricultural Development

2 Introduction

The Quarterly Review Meeting (QRM) was held in Juba from Wednesday 22nd to Thursday 23rd November 2017, in the EU Compound Conference Hall, hosted by the EU Technical Assistance and attended by 24 people representing almost all the Implementing Partners of the EU-funded rural and agricultural development projects. The meeting was chaired by Mr Paolo Girlando, EUD Project Manager, and conducted by Gennaro Ivo Volpe.

This meeting was the first one since April 2016, because of the known events that halted all activities for a while. The works started with a welcome speech of the Chairman, Mr Girlando, and have been composed by two important moments: the presentation of the status of the projects by all IPs present at the workshop, followed by a brainstorming activity made by the participants divided in three working groups for expressing their opinions on the main points to be taken into account when starting new projects.

The Agenda of the works is presented in Annex 1 and the list of participants in Annex 2.

It is worth mentioning that, in addition to the representatives of the IPs, representatives of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Mr Augustino Atillio, of the local governments of Fashoda and Kwajok and Mr Charles Rukusa, EUD Project Manager, were present as well participating actively to the works.

The IPs present were:

- For SORUDEV Project : HARD and NRC
- For PRO-ACT Project: OXFAM, CORDAID/SSUDA, ZOA and IRC
- For FSTP Project: VSF Germany and World Vision
- For ZEAT BEAD Project: FAO Pastoralist and UNIDO
- FAO Cross-border Project

All presentations will be available in electronic format on the capacity4dev.eu web site.



3 Opening Remarks

Mr Paolo Girlando opened the works giving emphasis on the importance of the meeting for exchanging ideas and opinions on the common challenges and visions in implementing pro-resilience projects in a difficult environment such as the present South Sudan historical moment.

Mr Girlando pointed out that the QRM is the only forum not related to humanitarian activities and a key point for guiding interventions in the field without overlapping with emergency actions. It is of utmost importance to coordinate activities and promoting complementarity like in the case of ZEAT BEAD.

For this purpose also a web site, capacity4dev.eu, has been created in order to upload information and lessons learnt. It would be an excellent success if also other donors would join for sharing their experiences and data.

Mr Girlando added that a territorial approach should be favoured: it links interventions in different sectors in the same area, so improving resilience. Security remains of course the first preoccupation. Inter-tribal clashes caused abandoning the construction of feeder roads, but such investments should bring interest to the Government for developing the related areas and therefore guaranteeing sustainability.

Extension guidelines have been produced. They will be updated and complemented, but for the time being they have to be used. Concerning mapping, few maps already exist, but a continuation has to be ensured and therefore everybody shall provide the requested data.

IPs who have completed their assignments are welcome if they wish continuing to participate to QRMs.

4 The presentations

All presentations have been followed by a discussion and the main points are reported in the narrative here below.

ZEAT BEAD Project – Enhanced Knowledge and Education for Resilience Pastoralist Livelihoods in South Sudan (implemented by FAO) – ongoing.

The project is developed in Yirol East, Yirol West, Awerial, Rumbek Center and Wulu. It intends to bring about attitudinal and behavioral change, to improve lives of pastoralists, and to cover the need to extend livelihoods, literacy, numeracy, life skills and basic skills through training interventions. These expected results are pursued through the utilization of Pastoralist Field Schools and the most recently launched Pastoralist Livelihood and Education Field School (PLEFS).

After the presentation of the methods utilised and of the progress made especially in the educational tools, challenges were indicated in the insecurity due to cattle raiding, revenge killing and criminal activities on the highways, splitting of cattle camps due to frequent movements (for pasture, water and insecurity), livestock diseases outbreaks, inaccessibility of cattle camps and rough road conditions, hyperinflation and inefficient banking services. All this brings to lessons learnt that encourage to pursue the ongoing activities through continuing the implementation of the CMDRR plan, to continue with learning sessions in cattle camps, to support income generating activities and livelihood diversification, to support regulatory frameworks for PLEFS approach, the promotion of the latter at national and regional levels, the standardization of curricula following the ongoing testing, the establishment of a pool of trainers and advocacy for scaling up PLEFS to other cattle camps in Lakes and to other pastoralist communities in South Sudan.

The discussion that followed revealed the interest of the audience towards the app shown for mobile teaching, the adaptation of VSLAs to the pastoralist way of life (the FAO dedicated a 3-day workshop to understand the needs where it was ascertained that VSLAs follow the transhumance, so as circulating cash), explanations on the impossibility to improve pastures due to the transhumance and the marketing of animal products. It was highlighted that, especially for the animal productions, the project should pass from the present pilot experiences to a larger scale, for example in creating fattening pastures close to market areas where possible.

Project “Strengthening the resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in South Sudan’s cross border areas with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda” (implemented by FAO) – just started

The project builds on the activities of the two former EU-funded Actions – Agriculture and Food Security Information System project and the livestock activities in the Abyei Administrative Box. This project will focus on four thematic results - food security and nutrition information, transboundary animal disease prevention (animal health and production), enhance crop productions and market access (alternative livelihoods); and improve the management of natural resources.

The project will continue the work done by AFIS until recently, control the transboundary animal disease prevention, enhance crop productions and market access and improve the management of cross-border natural resources.

Questions were asked concerning the role of the Government in data collection and it was stated that the monitoring sites are to be increased and the Government shall take direct participation that will be discussed in the PSC foreseen in next QRM.

The FAO Resilience Strategy will provide the guidelines for the intervention of the whole project. It was also explained that this project does not take into consideration stable population, but just the migrant one on the basis of a Land Use mapping, also taking into account the Transhumance Protocol produced by IGAD. The project will be implemented with the support of other partners to be contracted.

ZEAD-BEAD Project: Enhanced Local Value Addition and Strengthening Value Chains (implemented by UNIDO) – ongoing

This project, that was supposed to finish by end-2017, will be continued for other 3 years. It targets the Greater Bar el Ghazal region and consists in identifying potential commodities for creating value chains, train around 800 persons in this activity and equip four agro-processing pilot centres. By this time 85% of the goals are achieved.

The project manager stated, on the basis of the experience made, that the geographical coverage was too large, the number of commodities was high (5), the project duration was quite short for the nature of the activities (35 months), the community and stakeholders need regular capacity building and follow up, the introduction of power operated machines in rural areas is challenging, importing machines and spare parts in South Sudan is highly difficult due to lack of interest from the suppliers, there is a limited technical capacity of manpower in GBeG region and the cost of the machines becomes very high due to prohibitively expensive local transport costs.

From the discussion that followed it came out that the groups formed for the purpose are not legal entities, but they are just mutually-supporting groups. The operators are private people identified by the Government. While it is evident that to find spare parts can be challenging, it’s unavoidable if technology has to be introduced, what makes indispensable the role of the agro-dealers. As far as the marketing of hides and skins is concerned, there is no much interest because the market is low. In fact, because of the diminishing of meat consumption due to the crisis, fewer animals are slaughtered. The project should have intervened in localities where GIZ should have built a slaughterhouse.

Unfortunately GIZ left the country for security reasons and therefore only the rehabilitation of two sites was done by local staff. However, the Aweil slaughterhouse is working since 4 years.

Several checks should be made by UNIDO for testing the capacity building needs, PPP possibilities as well as training needs. It was also stated that the Government has the right to collect revenues if it provides services to the processing activities, otherwise it becomes just an additional burden that risks to kill the project. In any case, the charge for the users should be affordable to them and initiatives like users' cooperatives may be explored.

PRO-ACT Project: Enhancing Food Security and Resilience (implemented by CORDAID and SSUDA) – ongoing

The project, to be completed by December 2018, covers 3 counties in Upper Nile State. It aims at improving knowledge and capacity of 9 payams, 4 county government departments and 3 local NGOs to enhance food security and disaster resilience in an integrated manner (incl. peace building and disaster prevention and mitigation) and to enhance food security of 9 payams (3,000 Households) through the implementation of food security disaster resilience measures, including improved agricultural income generation, natural resource management, access to clean water and peace building.

The challenges denounced were the volatile security situation and difficult access to project locations, local procedures and clearance for the movements of the staff, inflation and high costs of operation, lot of mines in the targeted area, people leaving in IDPs / host communities forced to move to PoCs, problematic relations between different ethnic communities and their political affiliations, unpredictable rainfall patterns leading to high flooding and communities priority needs, security threats, conflict and displacement.

The lessons they learned consist in the fact that working on resilience includes working at different time scales, which means the ability to switch between development modus and early response and emergency modus. A crisis modifier or LRRD allow for flexibility and adaptation to changing contexts. Moreover, the programme should scale down during crisis and scale up when a window of opportunities is available to minimize investment losses, optimize impacts and realize revenue. They witnessed the effectiveness of the adaptive and innovative LRRD approach, and it's important to maintain and coordinate with the local Governments, the Chiefs of Communities, Payams and Bomas and with clusters and stakeholders.

The discussion that followed the presentation focussed on the peculiarity of FFS and the conditions necessary for their utilisation. In fact, the plans made before the conflict had to be revisited and adjusted to the current situation, based on LRRD principles. It was a common understanding that the projects should have a contingency plan and fund (or crisis modifier) for buffering any unexpected moment of acute crisis. These "contingency funds" should be of course utilised only in case of need and not to become a source for financing unexpected expenses. It was mentioned that ECHO and USAID put a threshold for humanitarian assistance in Ethiopia.

PRO-ACT Project: Resilience Recovery for Food and Nutrition Security in [former] Jonglei State (including [former] Greater Pibor Administrative Area) (implemented by ZOA) – ongoing.

This project will end by December 2019. It covers Bor South, Gumuruk, Lekongole and Akobo East counties, plus Greater Pibor Administrative Area (now Boma state). It aims at reinforcing livelihood recovery of conflict-affected communities through structural access to agricultural innovations and trade opportunities and to reduce incidences of malnutrition through access to sufficiently diverse food types.

From the work developed until now a series of considerations can be done for this part of the country:

1. The use of locally produced seeds enhances the crop survival during the extreme weather conditions thereby ensuring some performance of the crop due to its adaptability to the local climatic conditions.
2. To raise poultry is not well accepted by some communities. These animals are very vulnerable to many predators and, since they scratch around freely, some communities consider them dirty because they eat also faeces.
3. Savings obtained from VSLA lose value very fast due to currency devaluation. Therefore, the savings should be converted quickly buying appreciable assets like grains, small ruminants or buy hard currency.
4. Developing the agro-dealers may not be practical due to the inaccessibility caused by both the rains and insecurity. Therefore, practicality of this action is in doubt. Hence, inputs that can be generated from within the local community like local blacksmiths and seed producers.
5. Despite the possibility of the neighbouring communities having the potential to learn from each other, the exchange visit foreseen by the project may not happen mainly due to the existing and long running hostilities between them.
6. 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.

Questions were raised on the lack of indications on gender issues, which effectively lacked in the data because not disaggregated. The main concern of the audience was related to seed production/distribution. It was pointed out that production should prevail and that the farmers have to pay for them, although not a full cost recovery. Subsidies should be foreseen according to local conditions. Moreover, some clarifications concerned the way VSLAs utilise the funds and it was stated that the management decides on their destination.

PRO-ACT Project: From airdrops to resilience: linking humanitarian response to recovery and development using markets and trade as safety nets and peace enablers (implemented by OXFAM) – ongoing.

By March 2018 the project will finish, covering Bor, Twic East, Akobo Central, Akobo West, Akobo East and Nyirol Counties in former Jonglei State. It aims at strengthening the abilities of vulnerable population groups in the communities to realize their rights and improve their food and nutrition security despite shocks, stresses and uncertainty.

The findings of the project have been:

1. The creation of an extension service network seems to give good results although it has been just introduced in the project area.
2. Promotion of community led gardens enhances local food production, increasing the availability of vegetables in the market.
3. Conditional loans for the establishment of community assets looks like a new phenomenon for the population and it's a good tool for the transition from handouts to the creations of community assets.
4. Integrated approach for FSL and protection works better and fits within the current context of the country where there are alarming protection needs.
5. Working with markets accrued much more benefits to the local economy
6. Small ruminants re-stocking is an activity not suffering raids.

It was clarified that markets suffer relatively less from insecurity because the traders move among communities. Cash for work was quite instrumental in improving people livelihood. For shoats, artificial insemination has been widespread with the support of VSF. The training manuals produced by EU, Ministries and other donors are usually utilised for extension practices.

PRO-ACT Project: Building resilience of vulnerable communities of Panyijar County through integrated food security and nutritional approaches (implemented by IRC) – just finished.

The project, aimed at increasing household food availability and income as well as the community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses, has been implemented in partnership with UNIDO, a national NGO, in greater Nyal, while IRC does direct implementation in greater Ganyiel.

The major challenges encountered were the high rate of IDPs influx that exacerbates the economic crisis because of the high competition on few food and water resources, and natural resources degradation. There is also a limitation of funds to support the influx IDPs in the county, lack of microfinance services in the region, inaccessibility of road networks due to insecurity, and lack of commodities in the local market due to poor transportation means. To all this, the difficulties to organize monitoring follow up sessions during the flooding period have to be added.

After two years of activities in this difficult environment they consider important:

- Continue fundraising to support the recovery of the livelihoods of displaced and host communities
- Continue the support to improve the food security of the HHs through agricultural productions
- Promote peaceful co-existence among the communities to improve the safety and security of the population
- Support the rehabilitation of markets and provide financial and technical support for local vendors/suppliers
- Create access to loans through village saving and loan associations (VSLA) mainly for women
- Support small ruminant and chicken restocking programmes to rebuild HHs assets
- Provide vocational and business skill training and start-up for youth to create self-employment
- To ensure improvement, continuity and sustainability of programme activities permitting to achieve the desired impacts and changes in the assisted community
- To supply printed visual aids in local languages which can create attitude changes among the assisted populations and positive conceptualization of humanitarian activities towards achieving the expected impacts.
- To enhance performance of employed staff through trainings and ensure efficiency and effectiveness of mobilized resources.

The discussion that followed the presentation highlighted the contradiction on the poultry restocking vis-à-vis the ZOA's opinions. The speaker underlined the utilization of poultry as a mean for promoting IGA on local markets.

FSTP Project: Improving food security and nutrition security for vulnerable groups in Warrap State through the adoption of more productive, sustainable and resilient agricultural livelihood strategies (implemented by World Vision Germany and THESO) – just finished.

The project was dedicated to strengthen farmer groups and build networks among them, increase crop yields, farm income and reliability of agricultural productions and improve food utilization, particularly for pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under 2.

Several extension methods were utilized organising 50 FFS, 40 farmers field days and 50 farmers' demonstrations, the latter being judged the best performant. On seeds, local seed producers and suppliers were encouraged, so as promoting timely seeds availability and cost effectiveness. Also a variety improvement for open pollinated sorghum was launched using 5-10 of the best performing varieties in Warrap area. Ox-ploughs were purchased and distributed to 150 farmer groups as planned, and farm tools (5 hoe and 5 watering canes) were provided to 60 farmer groups. Mother gardens were promoted by training 112 mothers so as integrating food security and nutrition at HH level. The project also introduced FMNR in the region, explaining the importance of retaining useful trees on farm land rather than clearing all. 16 improved granaries were constructed and as a result a lot of

farmers replicated them on their own, so as decreasing after-harvest losses by 20-30%. Also the design was improved in such a way that it will have a lower cost and be easily replicated. Finally, VSLAs were created integrating adult literacy and numeracy courses.

After the presentation the speaker explained that WV utilised the FFS extension method during the first year after having selected the beneficiaries among the most vulnerable. Then they realised that the farmer-to-farmer method was more effective. In FFS also themes like pest control were developed, and particularly the integrated pest management. It was also pointed out that food deficit does not depend only from the availability of agricultural productions, but also other factors intervene, since products are not utilised only for food.

The literacy-numeracy courses have been based on curricula produced by the Ministry of Education for level 1. Data collection is done only in the project area and randomly, in the same payams and bomas, but not with the same HHs.

Seeds are taken from the best performing local varieties, following the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture that discourages bringing seeds from outside for reducing the introduction of pests. However, it was stated that seeds should be produced in public structures following specific protocols and training dedicated technicians.

For facing shocks producing hunger gaps, they utilised other resources with a dedicated budget. VSLAs seem not having suffered too much by the inflation because of the small amounts involved. Finally, it was pointed out that education is a fundamental point for development and, every time that a new project is launched, the frequency of children to school shall be assessed and reported to the Ministry of Education for taking appropriate measures. Clusters may develop multiprogramming interventions.

FSTP Project: Food security through enhancing sustainable agricultural production (FESAP) in Gogrial East and West Counties of Warrap State, South Sudan (implemented by Vétérinaires sans Frontières Germany) – final audit ongoing.

The project was meant to increase sustainable food production and productivity through effective extension services and promotion of animal draught technologies, to increase income of smallholder farmers through promotion of market-oriented farming and facilitation of access to credit, markets, and linkages between value chain actors, and to improve and strengthen the capacity of target groups to respond to shocks caused by climatic, environmental and other factors including man-made conflicts.

A series of interesting graphics and tables were presented for showing the results of the project and its impact on the population. Their lessons learnt concerned essentially two aspects: a) livelihood diversification initiatives have proved to be viable schemes for enhancing the scope for coping with food insecurity and livelihoods vulnerability (to a large extent related to low crop production and productivity linked to inaccessibility of seed and planting materials when needed), this in turn significantly contributing to increased resilience of the beneficiary communities; and b) promote the establishment of woodlots to counter the adverse effects of the local community's poor harvesting of trees.

Also VSF experienced that the farmer-to-farmer approach for extension activities is the most effective, even better than the "lead farmer" method. Poultry and vegetables produce a good income so as enhancing resilience. Animal traction has been successful as well, reducing the time for preparing the seedbed. For countering inflation, VSLAs decided to purchase goats or buy US dollars. The main challenges are related to the climatic changes, that affect the planting season and consequently the production and of course insecurity.

It was indicated that the agro-dealers didn't perform well because of the increasing cost of drugs, but the extension agents were able to receive some payment by the farmers when they provide services even not strictly linked to agricultural practices. Finally, it was stated that ox-ploughing is not only a mean for enlarging the cultivated plots but also a source of income by renting the service to other farmers. Ploughs are still expensive and it was suggested to import only the essential parts, while manufacturing the other parts locally. Doubts were expressed however on the quality of the locally-made parts.

SORUDEV Project: Smallholder Food Security and Livelihoods (implemented by HARD) – finished.

The project had the objective to contribute to increased food security, reduced vulnerability and enhanced livelihoods among rural households by increased agricultural production and incomes among smallholder farmers in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State.

The speakers presented 7 lessons learnt, namely:

- It's necessary to build the capacity of community extension staff to complement the Government's extension services and to encourage knowledge retention and sustained gains in extension.
- Through dialogue and continuous sensitization, farmers are able to invest in agriculture with less reliance on relief interventions; moreover, farmers can gradually transit from aid-dependence to market-oriented systems of farm input acquisition, food production and marketing.
- To strengthen the capacity of the agro-dealers to provide inputs to farmers at market price, so farmers can slowly begin to purchase inputs at that price.
- It is necessary to focus on key intervention areas, channelling resources for better outcomes; in fact, retrospectively, to increase agricultural productions has been their main strength.
- Insecurity and worsening economic situation disrupted project activities (i.e. displacement of beneficiaries) and therefore they had to shift to other locations for getting new beneficiaries.
- 49 active VSLAs were created before the conflict but this eroded the gains and caused default on loans; as a consequence future agricultural loans to farmers could be staggered into phases depending on activities to minimize diversion of funds to other purposes and scale up the intended investments.
- They were well coordinated with other SORUDEV, ZEAT-BEAD and food security partners for avoiding duplication of activities by NGOs. The quarterly meetings are useful to standardize approaches and share ideas.

The speakers answered to a question on the split of VSLA members because of the conflicts stating that these members re-contact each other in other localities and continue their activities. These savings are sometimes utilised as a social fund. Particularly for Wau, the region had to be abandoned by the project.

The discussion continued on the way the VSLAs may operate. In terms of recovering the loans, there were different opinions: on the one hand, the statement of the speaker on providing money to borrowers in different instalments was contested by others that assume that priorities vary according to the needs of the borrower. The most vulnerable prioritise food, health and education, leaving agriculture as fourth option. For transferring money, local agencies are available.

5 The Working Groups' Outputs

As mentioned in the introduction, three working groups were formed for discussing and establishing the main aspects of development interventions, according to those who have the full field experience on these subjects in order to provide possible guidelines for the new projects.

The specific themes on which the groups have been requested to express their opinion were:

- Importance of risk analysis and experiences
- Importance of the multi-sectoral approach in the context of South Sudan
- Importance of involving local authorities/staff in programming
- Importance of linking humanitarian aid to long-term resilience/development
- What do you like to get from small scale production systems?
- Any critical factor to be considered for enhancing food security

The composition of the groups was:

Group 1: FAO, Min. of Livestock and Fisheries, RRC Fashoda, Cordaid, VSF, SSUDA

Group 2: UNIDO, NRC, Warrap Gov't

Group 3: Cordaid, VSF, IRC, OXFAM, ZOA, WV, EUD, EU TA

Their resolutions have been as follows:

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
Importance of risk analysis and experience:		
<p>At community level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Helps to develop community level contingency/action plan To identify risks and their effects at local level To understand trends of risks To understand capacities that exist to mitigate and cope with risks To build on the coping mechanism To understand vulnerabilities of different community groups To inform the early warning system <p>At project level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To analyse the likelihood of risk To identify mitigation methods To design or allocate crisis modifiers that can be triggers when crisis sets in To identify actors or partners to coordinate with in case of disaster 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk analysis helps with planning purposes and mitigation options. This will help to optimise resources and make informed decision Understand the realities in the operation areas and actual risk involved in the implementation of the programme Adoption of strategy or approaches to manage the risk i.e. risk modifiers Risk analysis also helps to guide exit strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prioritize the key hazards/disasters in those areas that's relevant to that particular context Understand the project context and its feasibility-these should be factored in at proposal stage (referencing to DR analysis, vulnerability analysis etc.) and not capture it per se during implementation Help to identify key community capacity gaps Helps to design locally appropriate and community own priority interventions. Understanding the risks helps analyze /evaluate preparedness and ability to respond to risk Helps in adoption of appropriate resilience strategies Helps in identification of key resilience measures or solutions Helps to identify early warning signs and signals Help to develop community contingency plans
Importance of multi-sectoral approach in context of South Sudan		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To create synergy To diversify livelihood and build resilience To create a holistic approach To harmonize approaches Cost effective To link relief with 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To ensure integrated accelerated development Avoid duplication of resources and promote synergy Optimises expected results and improves household resilience 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of minimum resources to do more - optimisation of resources Disasters being multi-dimensional require multi-sectoral approaches Holistic approach in the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> development To maximize the impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brings together different ideas and improves effectiveness and efficiency of the programme 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> community result in a larger impact Ensures sustainability - reliability of production, Help to address the pillars of food security so for FSL interventions to succeed it is anchored by the other sectors
Importance of involving local authorities/staff in programming		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ownership Sustainability To build local capacity for project success To ensure that the programmes are relevant to the local context Maximize local capacities (e.g. local knowledge and experience) To work with in the policy framework 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promotes acceptability, access and improves relationship between local authorities, community and agencies Local authorities are the entry point to the community. Involving local authorities helps to enhance community ownership Local authorities can help identifying the needs of the people and have better knowledge of the context Support with activities, beneficiary selection, monitoring, continuity and sustainability Coordination of project activities to avoid their duplication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sustainability Cooperation Ownership Policy enforcement Two ways technical support-knowledge and skills transfer Improved coordination and minimising duplication Provoking local authorities to invest as well as replication of lessons learnt, experience and knowledge (resources permitting) increasing reach and scaling up programmes...i.e. trickledown effect Better understanding of local context
Importance of linking humanitarian aid to long-term resilience/development		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To scale down humanitarian aid which is expensive In a disaster-prone context like South Sudan, the humanitarian aid is supposed to provide short term relief Discourage dependency on aid To build capacity to address or mitigate disaster risks <p>How to link?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Effective donor coordination Investment in livelihood and resilience programming Humanitarian aids to have resilience component Resilience programing to include crisis modifier Layering target groups with different interventions Community awareness in targeting of humanitarian aid and resilience intervention Effective stakeholder coordination at local level Strong information management system Humanitarian aid to utilize market based interventions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For sustainability of interventions To reduce dependency and promote sustainability Consolidation of efforts to support existing agricultural structures and systems. Strengthens government capacity building 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of gains and livelihoods Promotion of transitional interventions at different levels and phases Avoids dependency Stimulates markets for long term sustainability and linkage LRRD

such as cash transfers programming • Emphasis on safety nets and social protection focusing on asset creation		
What would you like to get from small scale production systems?		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have increased productivity i.e. crops and animal production • Increased household income leading to household resilience • Farm diversification of sources of incomes, crop (different crops) and animal production • Changing mind sets, adoption of new skills and knowledge for both crop and animal husbandry • Knowledge of market dynamics/information • Reduction of post-harvest losses • Localised seed multiplication • Reliable sustainable agricultural services such as extension, ploughing • Localised/small scale value addition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HH food security • Increased and surplus production • Seed and input security • Improved post-harvest handling • Access to markets • Production transformation • Strengthening agribusiness and value chain systems • Livelihood diversification • Good governance and stability • Access to finance • Strengthened/effective extension systems
Any other critical factors to consider to enhance food security		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve security • Incorporate functional literacy • Pest and disease management • Strengthening research and extension services • Promote technology (innovative) • Promote climate smart agriculture • Gender responsive programming • Agribusiness and value chain development • Post-harvest management • More focus on livestock production especially small ruminants • Conflict sensitivity in programming • Include institutional capacity and good governance • Nutrition sensitive agriculture • One health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension approach should be context and beneficiary specific • Changing people's mind-set, be location specific, consider local environment vs interventions • Community development plans and Community DRR plans should be strengthened. This ties in well with sector integration • Strong government policies, fertilizers and seed regulations. Disseminate guidelines. Strengthening of the ministry's strategic work-plan • Insecurity issues: there is need to integrate peace building activities in food security programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of donor interventions • Social cohesion • Crisis modifiers (strengthening early warning system - preparedness) • Application of flexible community funding • Project mapping • Reasonable Inception period and flexibility for context analysis and Community Risk Analysis • Review project duration: resilient projects should be long term in relation to context especially in conflict areas • Cross-border exchanges essential for information sharing. • Integration risk management (DRR, Climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration) - There is a need to build systems and structures beyond community managed disaster risk reduction • Creation of rural economic

		<div>opportunities specifically targeted to youth to minimize rural to urban migration</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conflict sensitive programming• Land tenure
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6 Conclusion

An evening tea concluded these two days of important exchanges of experiences and opinions. The participants left certain to have participated to an event that will have a strong influence on the design and implementation of future projects.

Mr Girlando closed the works thanking all participants for their precious contributions and stated that next QRM will take place in February 2018. Precise date and organising partner will be decided at a later stage.

Annex 1 Agenda

Day 1 - 22 November 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	Responsibility
8:30am – 9:00 am	Registration	Secretariat
9:00am – 9:15 am	Welcome Remarks and Official Opening	TA Team Leader /EUD SS
9:15am – 10:15am	ZEAT BEAD - FAO Pastoralist	Ezana Kassa – Project Manager
10:15am – 11:15am	FAO Cross Border	Alemu Asfaw – Senior Project Manager
11:15am – 11:30am	Coffee Break	
11:30am – 12:15pm	ZEAT BEAD - UNIDO	Ram Kishore P. Singh – Chief Technical Advisor
12:15pm – 1:00pm	PRO-ACT – CORDAID	Mahteme Fekadu – Resilience and Livelihoods Programme Manager
1:00pm - 2:00pm	Lunch Break	
2:00pm – 3:00pm	PRO-ACT ZOA	Anthony Wairegi – Project Manager
3:00pm – 4:00pm	PRO-ACT OXFAM	Charles Ameso - Deputy Humanitarian Programme Manager
4:00pm – 4:30pm	PRO-ACT IRC	Cosmas Ayella – Monitoring and Evaluation Coordinator
4.30 pm – 5.00 pm	Evening tea and departure	

Day 2 – 23 November 2017

TIME	ACTIVITY	Responsibility
8:30am – 9:00 am	Registration	Secretariat
9:00am – 9:15 am	Official Opening	TA Team Leader
9:15am – 10:30am	FSTP – World Vision	Berhanu Wolde – Project Manager
10:30am – 11:15am	FSTP - VSF	Sakwa Rumbi – Project Manager
11:15am – 11:30am	Coffee Break	
11:30am – 12:30am	SORUDEV - HARD	Dennis Ochieng – Food Security Project Manager
12:30am – 1:00pm	Constitution of Working Groups	EUD SS - Audience
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch Break	
2:00pm – 3:15pm	Working Groups brainstorming	Audience
3:15pm – 4:00pm	Presentation of Working Groups findings	Audience
4:00 pm – 4:30 pm	Official closure, evening tea and departure	TA Team Leader - EUD SS

Annex 2 Participants

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Annex 3 Presentations

See the electronic files.