

# **Food Security Programmes**

**SORUDEV, FSTP and ZEAT-BEAD**

## **3<sup>rd</sup> Quarterly Review Meeting**

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**Meeting Report**  
**Venue: Amarula Hotel Wau, Western Bahr El Gazal.**  
**South Sudan**  
**26-28<sup>th</sup> May, 2015**

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## 1. Introduction and Opening courtesies

The 3<sup>rd</sup> Food Security Quarterly Review Meeting was held from 26-28 May 2015 as planned. The SORUDEV, FSTP and ZEAT BEAD implementing partners as part of the review and coordination process of all the actions funded by the European Union as agreed during the Inception workshop in July 2014. There were a total of 45 participants from the International NGOs, National NGOs, UN Agencies, Government Ministries and Training institutions. In keeping with the hosting rotation arrangement among the four partners in the four states of Greater El Bahr Gazal, this meeting was initially planned to be held in Kuajok but due to the challenges of inadequate guest house facility in Kuajok are inadequate to host this number of participants at this time, a decision was made for the meeting to be held in Wau. The host NRC moved to Wau to ensure the proper organization of meeting which was held in the Conference room of Amarula Hotel.

Except for WFP that sent (ahead of the meeting) sent in their apologies and their presentation because for their inability to attend the meeting, all ZEAT BEAD partners attended. All four SORUDEV Partners and all FSTP partners in Greater Bahr El Gazal attended except DRC who was unfortunately omitted from the mailing list. This report compiled by Tayo Alabi documents the proceeding of the three day meeting.

### Opening courtesies

As part of the climate setting, the meeting/workshop was called to order by the facilitator Tayo Alabi at around 8:45am. Participants started the day work with self-introduction. This was followed by a few minutes of Opening Prayer led by Joseph Kayi from GIZ.

The facilitator gave the broad objectives of the meeting, which are: *(1) to review progress made against planned activities. Identify challenges and discuss ways of overcoming them. (2) To further the harmonization effort of the individual programmes, among partners, and integrating government in implementation.*

Welcome remark by the host of the workshop Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC) represented by Mary Khozomba the Food Security Manager. In her remark, she stated that NRC started operations in South Sudan in 2004. NRC operates in Central Equatorial State, Warrap, Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Lakes States, Bor and Akobo – Jonglei State and Leer - Unity State. NRC education for the youth (youth education package)/ accelerated learning, Basic adult literacy, Information counselling legal assistance (main protection), Shelter for displaced and transit shelter, WASH. For the SORUDEV action implemented in Warrap State, NRC works very closely with the Government (State Ministry of Agriculture and the State Ministry of Animal Resources), and works with a number of national NGOs as implementing partners. She welcomed all participants and wishes everyone a fruitful deliberation. She apologised for the late pick up of some of the participants from the airport in Wau.

### Security update

Security update was given daily by Makur James Achuo of FAO. The update was based on the information received daily from the UNDSS. Throughout the three days deliberation, security was reported to be calm and stable. All participants were advised, nonetheless, to remain vigilant and to restrict movement to their immediate surrounding from 9pm.

### Measurement

1 Feddan = 70 x 60m<sup>2</sup>

## 2. Welcome address and opening of the workshop



Peter Madut Amet the Warrap State SORUDEV focal person representing the Director General of Warrap State Ministry of Agriculture gave the welcome address. He brought greetings from the Honourable Minister Hon. Majok Bol Kur and the DG Mr. Martin Madut Chan both of the Warrap State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development. He thanked all partners who took their time to attend this very useful coordination and review meeting. He went on to say, it is true that there are facility challenges in Kuajok hence the need to host this workshop in a sister city of Wau Western Bahr El Gazal. He urged everyone including the government officials present and programmes to work together learn from each other's experience for the overall benefit of farmers in the Republic of South Sudan. With this few words he officially declared the workshop open.

A series of presentations by the organizations followed by discussions on key issues presented. For all presentations, their PowerPoint slides covered planned activities for the quarter, achievement, building synergy in working with partners, Implementation Strategy (what is working well and what is not working), challenges and way forward and Next quarterly plan.

### 3. Presentation on Norwegian Peoples Aid (NPA) Strengthening Smallholder Animal Traction Capacity Extension Services in Lakes State SORUDEV Programme by John Makur Garang

**Achievements in the quarter: Animal Traction:** Established Two ATC (Mabui & Matangai); 40 (38m,2f)



Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) refreshed for a week on care, diagnosis, treatment and vaccination of animals; Mabui Blacksmith Workshop produced 215 assorted parts, 80 ox ploughs (unassembled) and provide repair and maintenance services; SSP 16,810 generated from sales of plough parts, repair and maintenance. 14 local blacksmiths completed a month training on production of ox plough, spare parts, assembling of ploughs, repair and maintenance; **Agricultural Extension:** 122 farmer groups (3060 ) (1438 m, 1624 f) identified 80 farmer groups training needs were identified in the areas of vegetable ,

fruits trees and cereal crops production, post-harvest handling; 40 (381 m, 621 f) farmer groups trained on cereals, vegetables & fruits production based on identified needs; 6 extension agents (2 m, 4 f) undergoing training on Basic Agriculture in YATC; 26 extension (21 m, 4 f) workers trained on developed extension packages, group dynamic & facilitation skills; 32 bicycles & 8 motor bikes distributed to counties to support extension services delivery; Jointly with other partners (SORUDEV) and MAF, 11 extension packages on crops, others on livestock and approaches were developed. **Value Chain & Marketing:** 18 VSLA groups have saved a total SSP 51,280; 22 (291 f, 213 m) groups trained in leadership/management skill, group bylaw development, record keeping, and village saving loan association; 7 business plans developed for vet pharmacies; 10 saving boxes fabricated and distributed to 10 groups and the stationaries

#### **Participants Comments:**

Q1> Relating to the black smith (BS) and how they source raw materials for the implement they make. Are the BS treated as individuals or as groups. Relating to the procurement of raw materials, is it NPA buying the raw materials and distributing to the BS? If so is this sustainable? As for the training of extension staff, how the extension staffs sent on training in NATC Yei are selected and how did you decide on the number of staff sent for the 9 months training and how covers for him when on the training?

A1> There are two levels of Black Smiths. These are the local and the institution. The one in Mabui is an institutional one and they are supported so that they can be privatised, hence the support we are given them right now include provision of grant to purchase raw material, with arrangement in place to ensure that they pay the grant. The local BS is very far apart and the area they cover is also far from the main cities. The idea is to train the local black smiths. Regarding supply of raw material, NPA connect the BS to source of input and they do their own purchases. On extension, NPA support one extension worker for training per Payam. This is the agreement with the State Ministry. When the extension staffs is on training, his area of operation (the assigned payam) is covered by the closest Payam extension staff, this way there is no gap.

Q2> you mentioned low incentive is demotivating, how do the extension workers show their demotivation. Don't you think the demotivation will adversely affect the level of participation and their effectiveness? A2> the counterparts are government staff and so are the volunteers. The government staff are paid their salaries which the volunteers receive token with a promise that they will be absorbed in the state ministry when the time come. They are always complaining that the little stipend they get is eroded by the soaring prices and the currency exchange rates.

Q3> 1<sup>st</sup> remark is that the issue of incentive as demotivational, this is not real because the problem affects everyone in South Sudan. Now the question is the project affected by relief mentality when it is a development project from the outset. A3> The bigger problem is that programmes like WFP implementing Food For Asser in the same area is distorting the concentration of the target beneficiaries.

Emphasis: The difference between SORUDEV and the other relief programmes is about targeting. NPA should be very firm about selection of beneficiaries. NPA should also strengthen their staff capacity and address their relief mind set.

Q4> Relating to the VSLA, how come you are supporting 18 VSLA groups are these the only groups you will be supporting? And how come you are supporting 18 when you have supplied only 10 boxes. How did you calculate the savings from the VSLAs you presented? A4> The slow distribution of boxes is because of operational issues. The black smiths have more requests. The target is over 100 VSLAs, we are working very strongly to increase the number of boxes produced by our black smiths. Our blacksmiths are also producing form many other organizations.

Q5> Relating to the input such as ox ploughs and spare parts, do you think the current high prices of input will affect the cost of the ox ploughs? How will the BS maintain the cost of production? A5> The blacksmiths have purchased raw material since last year long before this economic crisis. Of course they are worried about the challenges of replenishing their stock but they think the current rise in prices is temporal, their working in the conviction that things will revert to normalcy very soon (at least before their exhaust their stock pile.

Q6> How are the VSLA groups using their money? Have they started to borrow and in what ways are they spending the money on? A6> They have not started to share out but we already beginning to know that their interest is in purchasing of farm input, school fees, addressing food and medical need. We will continue to monitor and report on the use of the loans.

#### 4. Presentations on HARD Food Security and Livelihoods Project SORUDEV by Evans Owino



**Achievements in this quarter:** **Agro-dealership:** 2 agro-dealers were recruited based in Wau town through pre-financing arrangements. **Cost of ploughs:** Ox-plough @930 SSP; donkey ploughs @200 SSP apiece. **Steering committee meeting (SC):** SC agreed that loans to farmers should attract an interest of 15%. **Animal Traction Equipment (ATE):** Agro-dealers have 400 ox-ploughs, assorted spare parts and 200 donkeys' ploughs. **Animal traction centre:** 5 animal traction centres established. **90 Animal Traction Trainers (ATT)** are being trained in the 5 centres. **Training of vegetable growers:** 143 vegetable growers trained on basic agronomic practices.

**Ox-plough up take:** 240 farmers applied for loans to purchase ox and donkey ploughs; they have saved **67,290 SSP** vis-à-vis **223,200 SSP** needed. **Target area under cultivation:** 240 farmers who need ox-ploughs plan to put 1,110 feddans under cultivation (average of 4.6 feddans per farmer); **FFS and Demonstrations farms:** Establishment of 24 FFS and 11 demonstration farms is on-going in 11 Payams. **Devolved bases:** Established 5 bases closer to farmers. Trained (**41 VSLA groups**) **891** persons (**M= 420; F= 450**) VSLA in VSLA approach. **Extension materials:** 300 booklets and posters produced & are being used by staff and CAD. **200** seed producers identified to produce high quality seeds. **Registration of farmers:** 2,650/5,000 farmers registered to participate in project activities as follows; crop production 2,210 (M=1,171 F=1,039 crops; animal traction 240 (M=215; F=25) seed producers 200 (M=114; F=86). **Target feddans:** 2,650 farmers to cultivate 7,472 feddans averaging 2.8 feddans per farmer.

#### *Participants Comments*

Q1> Can you shed more light on loans and the steering committee. How is this going to work? A1> The money is only going to be given to the VSLA directly to support their farmers. The Committee is comprised of County Agric officers, VSLA official and representatives of the Payam leaders. They will decide what project the money will be used for by the end of the projects in line with the SORUDEV implementation guideline developed by the coordinator with suggestions from SORUDEV implementing partners during the various state level consultations held in 2014.

Q2> You mentioned that on average 143SSP is saved per group. How long or over what period are these savings made? A2> The groups are small and the saving per week is small but the member are committed.

Q3> How did you come out about the interest rate of 15% on the loans to VSLA groups? Do they have the capacity to pay? How long do you think they will be able to repay them? A3> The steering committees have decided based on consultation with the groups. This was benched mark with what the commercial bank charges. The commercial banks charge very high interest rates, so the groups suggested 15%. There is a process the groups all go through to access the loan including filling an application form. The application forms show all the names of the members and the amount they have saved in their VSLAs; this information is considered by the committee before they are recommended for the loan. The challenge is that there are very many groups and the amount available is limited.

Q4> Is the group expected to give the loans to the farmers with additional interest? How are you going to ensure that they are not going to charge more money from the member farmers? Secondly, how do you foresee the future especially the way HARD is doing it? Is there going to be a role for the banking institutions and private financial institutions so that HARD is not a making itself a bank? A4> Discussion

with the members is on-going and they have already coming up with additional ideas on how they are going to improve saving and fast track the collection of the money. Yes there are plans to improve the capacity of the VSLA through enterprise training. The micro finance idea is to strengthen farmers to access soft loan from the pool of saving they themselves have made. The association bye laws and constitution are very clear. No farmer member will be exploited. They will all have equal access and they will pay back only the loans plus the interest rate they have all jointly agreed on.

Q5> How is the loans collected and use when they are returned? A5> The steering committee is set and they will decide on how the money is used.

Q6> Apart from farming, are there other activities the members are undertaking? Why are you making loan or externally injection into VSLA? A6> Farming is slow in generating income and the injection of money is because of their late start up. It is not a permanent intervention. It is meant to ensure that farmers do not again loose the farming season because they have no access to the money they need for buying farm input.

## 5. Presentation on Concern Worldwide South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) Programme by Emmanuel Bida

**Key Achievements to date: Training of lead farmers:** 05 days training for lead farmers with 81 lead farmers (03 females; 78 males) trained:



Distribution of bicycles to lead farmers & CAHWs; 137 bicycles distributed to 81 Lead Farmers & 56 CAHWs. Distribution part of strengthening capacity of agricultural extension services provision in the community. **VSLA trainings:** 08 days for selected group members in Aweil North & Aweil West; **Identification & linkage to agro-dealers:** 09 agro-dealers identified in Aweil North & Aweil West. Some farmers have organized themselves & contributed money to buy donkey ploughs e.g. in Achana Payam – SSP. 200 per plough – confirms the price above. In 2 groups, among

the members there are about 30 ploughs. **Extension packages write-shop:** Participated in 2 write-shops on harmonisation & development of extension packages for SORUDEV/ FSTP partner.

### **Participants Comments**

Q1>How do you conduct the Payam Coordination Meeting with this many people? How many times are they held? A1> This is done once a month. It is held at the Payam level close to place where the people live so it's not expensive. We only provide water and sodas during the meeting.

Q2> In the Payam Coordination Meeting, the composition didn't have gender sensitivity? Do you have a strategy to promote women involvement? A2> We are very concerned about the disparity and we are working to increase women participation. This is the reason you will see that over 40% of our VSLA group members are women.

Q3> Why are there so big difference in the price range of ox plough (450-1000SSP)? And how are farmers going to access the ox plough at this rate, what is the strategy? A3> As for the higher prices; we found in our study that these are prices of ox plough produced by the local black smiths. Our farmers have found a way of accessing the ox plough from the towns bordering Sudan and from pastoralist who come from Sudan. We also ask the payam project committees to help look at the issues of prices and negotiation.



Q4> Do you check if the agro dealers have the capacity to procure and what strategy do you have in place? A4> We are looking at only agro dealers that have the capacity to procure and stock. We observed that many of the agro dealers do not like to take risk, they want to be assured that the farmers are ready with money or that CWW will buy for the farmers since the saving of the VSLA are still very little and not sufficient in their boxes. The alternative that we notice is that our farmers now procure from Sudan and Sudan dealers for 200SSP.

Q5> How do you work with other partners in the state? A5> we work in the cluster meetings and also share assessment reports, share approaches to avoid duplication. We closely work with WHH, CESVI and with PIN as we all operate in the same Aweil.

Q6> VSLA is about savings and loans, if members are not taking loans by now, don't you think this is also going to discourage the members because they have other needs? A6> We are training the members on all other agronomic practices. We do not limit the members to only save for them to access farm input mainly. But as this is a strategy to access input, it is the main focus but we are encouraging them to saving money for other household needs. The reason we haven't started encouraging members to take loans is because the money in the boxes are yet too small, but as soon as they save sufficiently, they will start taking loans.

## 6. Presentation by NRC SORUDEV Increased agricultural production and income for smallholder farmers affected by displacement in Warrap State of South Sudan by Tabani Kaps Robert

**Achievement in the quarter: Extension System Strengthened:** Signed MoU with the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (SMARF) in regards to roles and responsibilities under the animal



traction interventions; Two meetings held by the State Technical Committee – came up with monitoring work plan, discussed strategies for collaboration with WFP (P4P); 4 extension workers were sent to Crop Training Centre in Yei for a 9 months Agribusiness certificate course that started in March 2015. Hosted and contributed to the extension guidelines write shop held in Kuajok – Agricultural marketing, VSLA and FFS; Contributed to the extension guideline write shop on Animal Husbandry and Animal traction through our IP OFA; Held a workshop to disseminate the draft crops manuals. Thirty extension workers from government, IPs and NRC participated in the

workshop. **Access to input:** Trained 96 more groups bringing to total trained so far to 153 groups (3, 945 individuals) on Village Savings and Loaning Associations; Procurement and distribution of balance of VSLA saving boxes for all trained VSLA groups; Training of 50 farmers on land use planning workshop; Training of 225 environmental protection session. **Animal Traction:** Training of 40 Ox plough trainers from four counties (two weeks training); Training of 260 teams of oxen and farmers in ox plough farming. This was 130% of target; Overwhelming numbers of farmers interested in receiving direct training from ox plough trainers.

### **Participants Comments**

Q1> In the activities planned it state that "NRC is running the VSLA". Is this so and why, shouldn't the VSLA be run by the associations themselves? A1> This is a sentence not wrongly worded. The members run the VSLA by themselves.



Q2> During a visit by FAO to the government in Warrap State, it was shocking to be told that the Cooperative Department is not aware of VSLAs? Does this not show that NRC is not sufficiently discussing and sharing information with government? A2> The government at the state level is fully aware of the programmes. Coop department was recently created and may not be fully briefed; they are now part of the technical committee and will be involved more.

Q3> What is the method and approach you are using for the protection of environment? A3> Our partner OFA work with the communities to first identify the environmental issues and together they device strategies to address the issues they have identified. In addition, we promote tree planting and actually ask people to plant 5 trees where one is felled. NRC and state government department of forestry work together to facilitate tree nursery establishment and promote the tree planting exercise in the state.

## 7. Presentation by FAO- Improved Input Access and Income ZEAT-BEAD Programme by Susan Kilobia

**Key Achievements to date: Establish PMCU:** On-going to be functional by end of June; 5 Cars and other



equipment ordered. Participated in all the state write shops on the development of extension technical guides; Discussions with partners on going. **Conduct Assessment and Baseline Survey:** Select the Implementing partners (IPs); Develop a results-based M&E system; Establish an Action visibility strategy- On-going; Draft and submit four annual state action plans and Inception report with detailed work plan and log-frame

### *Participants Comments*

Q1> How do you mean by the public and non-public extension curriculum, how are they different? Why do we need different extension methods and how is the Letter of Credit system going to work? A1> This will have to be different because of the different level of education. On the LC, this is the same as the rural finance institutions i.e. VSLA, commercial banks. There will be a slight difference from SORUDEV focused on working VSLA which is already on-going. In the ZEAT BEAD, there will be the link with the commercial banks.

Q2> We made clarification on recruitment. At the time you presented this project in the last meeting in Aweil, you and Isaac were the only two staff working on the project, now in this meeting only two of you are again here? What is happening? A2> At the time in Aweil, there were no Job Description for staff, now we have them and we have begun interviewing potential staff. We are sure in the next meeting; we have more staff on board and will be able to report on tangible accomplishments.

## 8. Presentation by Overview of EU Food Security Programmes (SORUDEV, ZEAD BEAT and FSTP) by Paolo Girlando

The EU in South Sudan is funding three main food security programmes. These are the FSTP, SORUDEV and ZEAT BEAD Programmes. The SORUDEV and ZEAD BEAT Programmes are very similar because they both aim at improving production and income of small holder farmers. He described both programmes as “It is like a boat will all of us paddling the same objective and heading in the same direction”. ZEAD

BEAT also includes the development of legal framework for proper private sector support along with an on-going Technical assistance work on land use planning.

SORUDEV programme is straight forward. There are four implementing partners namely: NRC, Concern, NPA and HARD all implementing in Warrap, Northern Bahr El Gazal, Lakes and Western Bahr El Gazal respectively.

As for ZEAT BEAD, there five partners namely: GIZ for marketing and the big infrastructural Development; WFP and UNOPs for Feeder Roads Rehabilitation, UNIDO for small investment and value chain development; FAO has two projects i) Supply of agricultural/Livestock inputs, private extension services and curriculum development. ii) Pastoralist Education. iii) Agricultural and Food Information System also known as AFIS.

| #                | Components   | Implementation Arrangements          | EU Contribution (EUR) |
|------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>SORUDEV</b>   |  |                                      |                       |
| <b>1</b>         | Food Security Policy, Planning, Programming and Decision Making in Southern Sudan Improved (AFIS)  | Contribution Agreement FAO           | 7,000,000             |
| <b>2</b>         | Increased smallholders' agricultural production in selected project areas  | Service contracts + Grant Agreements | 12,600,000            |
| <b>3</b>         | Rural Feeder road network and state roads maintenance capacity increased in selected states  | Contribution agreement (WFP)         | 20,300,000            |
| <b>ZEAT BEAD</b> |  |                                      |                       |
| <b>1</b>         | Support provided to formulation of national policies and standards and enhanced coordination capacities of central and State Governments | Service Contract                     | 7,000,000             |
|                  |  | Contribution Agreement (FAO)         | 1,000,000             |
| <b>2</b>         | Supply of agricultural and livestock inputs and services expanded on a sustainable basis   | Contribution Agreement (FAO)         | 12,500,000            |
|                  |  | Delegation Agreement (GIZ)           | 4,000,000             |
| <b>3</b>         | Enhanced local value addition and strengthened value chains  | Contribution Agreement (UNIDO)       | 2,000,000             |
|                  |  | Grant Agreement (4 NGOs)             | 2,000,000             |
| <b>4</b>         | Improved basic technical, literacy and numeracy skills among small holder, families and community members in agro pastoralist settings   | Contribution Agreement (FAO)         | 5,000,000             |
| <b>5</b>         | Increased in Trades and Marketing volume   | Contribution Agreement (UNOPS)       | 38,000,000            |
|                  |  |                                      |                       |

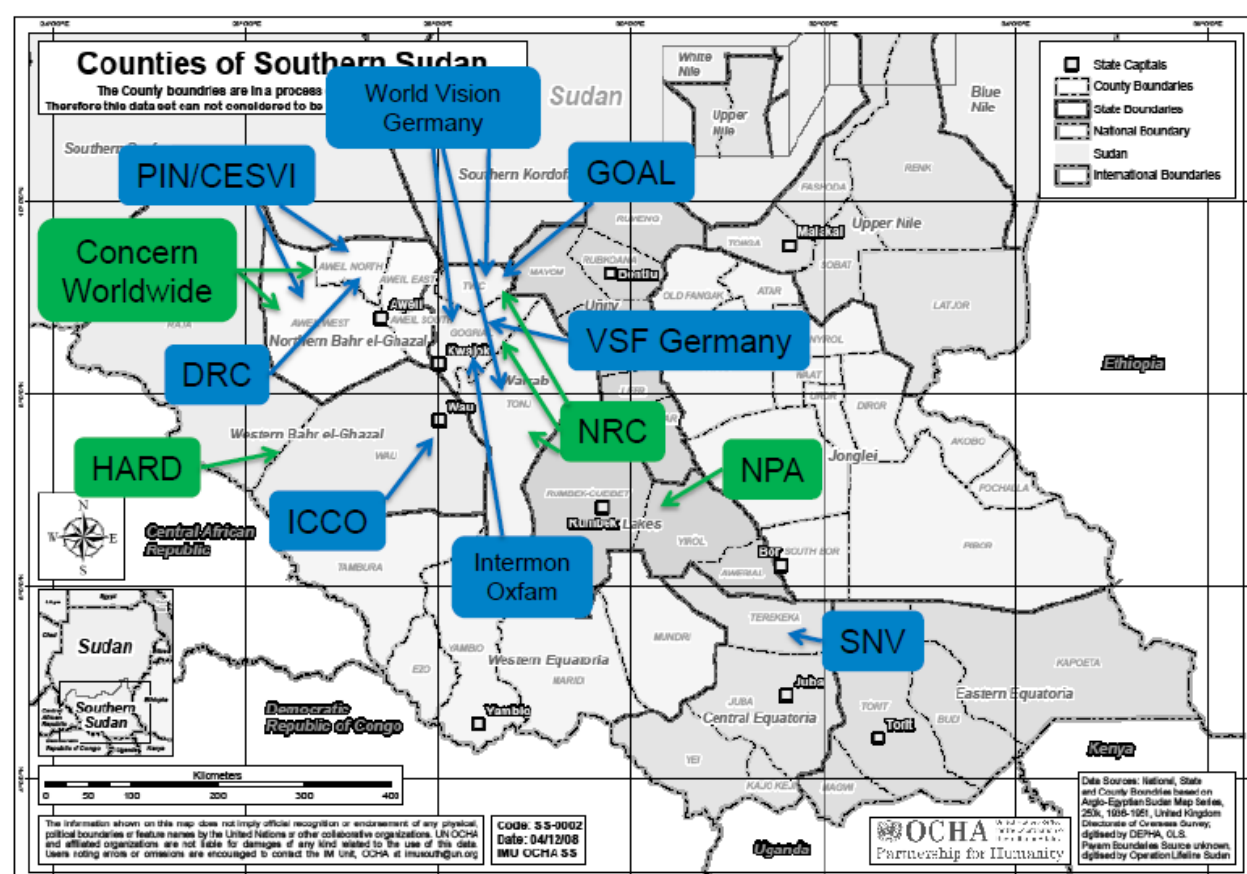
The FSTP is a LRRD type programme that is focused on supporting mostly vulnerable farmers. They are nine NGOS implement this programme across South Sudan. In the Greater Bahr El Gaza we have World Vision, PIN&CESVI, Concern Worldwide & WHH and we also have VSF-G and DRC.

We need to focus a little more on Market and marketing, for instance what is the crops yield and surplus estimate we are expecting farmers to produce this year for which the market could be developed

around. This is a core object of the smallholder programme. The integration of the programme through the roads been constructed by WFP and UNOPS with the small holder production boosting activities implemented by both SORUDEV partners and FAO will only make sense when we begin to know what to expect in the market. We need data for both UNIDO and GIZ to better plan their work.

Therefore, it is a must, that all these component work together. No single Action is complete without the others. For instance we look forward to see how the Warehouse Receipt System will work with grain stores strategically located along the roads identified by SORUDEV partners and built by WFP and UNOPS. As a programme we also hope that the WFP Purchase for Progress (P4P) Programme will provide market opportunity for our farmers. We are also aware that FAO is purchasing lots of seeds through another programme. I will therefore hope we can continue to consult each other and work together for the over benefit of farmers in South Sudan.

## Mapping of FSTP Partners



## Participants Comments

Q1> I have notice that the EU funded projects start at different times, do you think the projects will all reach a point where they will all be working together and strengthen synergy properly? A1> In practice this is absolutely a big challenge. In the real situation the Government should be the one implementing these projects. SORUDEV was initiated in 2011 after independence with the hope that the Government would be signing the Cotonou, but this is still pending. Nevertheless, the project was funded to continue to support rural farmers and to address the growing food insecurity in the country. Hopefully, the benefit from all the programmes will be optimised and the overlay between them would still exist since SORUDEV is three years and the duration for FAO ZEAD BEAT is 5 years.

Q2> Insecurity in Greater Bahr El Gazal was not factored in when SORUDEV was initiated. Now with the serious security challenges what can the project do to bring about the necessary changes? This is a problem reported by all 4 SORUDEV programme implementing partners. In Lakes it is on and off; clan and inter-tribal fights is very common and so it is in Warrap and the situation in Northern Bahr El Gazal is also worrying. For instance roads rehabilitation may be affected too especially if partners are moving. What is your advice to partners?

A2> This is a major issue and it is unfortunate. The reality is that the security of the State is the responsibility of the Government. If the situation persists for too long, it may mean the partners may have to relocate from the areas affected. We have cause to believe this may not be case everywhere, but it is a possibility in the location where they happen, they really affect operations. However, the complete cancellation or abandoning of the project by any partner is a contractual issue and it has to be discussed with the Delegation. Regarding the roads, it is true that it cannot be relocated, but we need to continue to observe and assess security situation. By improving production we are also improving stability. We can use the on-going mapping effort to mapped out and identify areas of conflict.

Additional comment: Since we work together there will be a need to do a joint security assessment; the fact is that most of the crisis in Greater Bahr El Gazal is of inter clan and inter tribe dimension but we may see increase in criminal activities. We should share more information on how security is affecting our work.

## 9. Presentation on FAO Market Information System AFIS by Makur James Achuoth

| Challenges   | Solutions by AFIS  |
|--|--|
| Lack of consistent central database to be used by all partners                 | Revival of CLiMIS website which is now fully functional  |
| Lack of internet making data collation in a central database very difficult    | Development of SMS mobile application to be used by partners for data collation – this is currently being tested and will be deployed in June  |
| Quality assurance e.g. different units of measure, no clear validation process | Now in CLiMIS website, data will first be sent to the validation database for cleaning before public access<br>Also working on a market baseline study in July to standardize unit of measurements |
| Data gaps due to lack of consistency in data submissions                       | Engaging partners such as SORUDEV, Oxfam, FEWS NET and others to collect data where they operate   |

### Participants Comments

Q1>Is there any part of the information that gets back to the market actors other than the government?A1> We do not have a platform where we bring together all market actors to share information directly. At the moment AFIS information can be accessed through the internet i.e. Climis website.

Q2> Last year partners were called to Juba for meetings to develop tools on market information collection. But since then there was no further action, what is the problem? A2> Kamau will give further explanation but we have a training in June and July. Kamau will confirm the exact date for the training.

Facilitator: See additional information sent in by Kamau below:

Under AFIS, a project funded by the EU with a contribution of the Australian Government, FAO has:

- Developed a market analysis tool for easy analysis and presentation of data including TOT.



- Developed an SMS mobile application (can also use internet) for data collection especially in areas with limited access;
- Re-activated the [www.climis-southsudan.org](http://www.climis-southsudan.org) website for collation and dissemination of market data and information

As part of government and partner capacity building, we have organised the following trainings for SMS data collection, price data analysis and interpretation;

1. Juba on 15-16 June 2015
2. Wau on 18-19 June 2015
3. Kuajok on 22-23 June 2015
4. Rumbek on 25-26 June 2015
5. Aweil on 29-30 June 2015

This information has been shared with all SORUDEV partners.

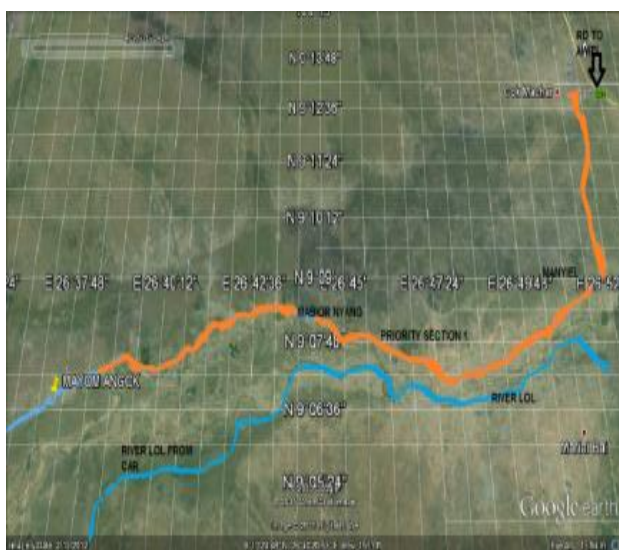
Q3> On data collection, we have Farm Project in Eastern and Central Equatorial is AFIS collecting info from them? A3> If they are part of the Food Security Cluster, they would already be part of the NGOs contacted.

Q4> You mentioned number of trades routes and volumes what do you mean? A4> We have been tracking the route from Sudan, Uganda and internally. We have not been able to track the big traders from these areas. We will like to know which of the major route produce come into the country.

Q5> Can we access to the raw data from the Greater Bahr el Gazal? A5> AFIS shares early warning report at every food security cluster meeting. This is a very important validation stage for the data. There may be no access to the raw at the regional level. Ideally, the cluster meetings should happen every month, but because it is led by the Ministry of Agriculture which are usually occupied by many other activities, the meetings only happen intermittently.

Q6> How often do you collect data? QA> Data is collected weekly. On monthly basis data from all regions are collated at the national level including those of metrological information. This becomes part of the IPC report.

## 10. Presentation of UNOPS on ZEAT BEAD Feeder Road Construction in Support of Trade and Market Development in GBeG & Lakes States by Million A



NBeG-Gok Machar-Mayom Angok Road (34.7KM)

Achievements in the Quarter: **Field assessment completed:** Team of Engineers, Transport Economist, Socio-Economist, Environmentalist and State MoPI and MoA Staffs were directly involved; Implementing partners on the ground consulted; Final Draft Feasibility Study Report Completed and Shared; Awaiting stakeholders feedback and road selection endorsement. **Lakes Road:** Selection of Design Consultant is finalized; Design Team will be mobilized 2<sup>nd</sup> week of June. **GBeG Roads:** RFP published; Design team will be mobilized 2<sup>nd</sup> week of July. **RFPs are shared with SORUDEV implementing partners for community mobilization:** NRC, HARD, NPA and Concern Worldwide

### ***Participants Comments***

Q1> Relating to quick feedback on the feasibility study draft report, the NGO partners are most likely going to respond faster than the VCA and large investment programmes. A1> We are glad with the support from SORUDEV partners so far we ask that this continue. The earlier we get quick feedback the faster we are able to start operations. We want endorsement from all the SORUDEV partners.

Q2> Regarding the request of proposal, is it possible to share more information on the requirement to guide the development of the proposal to be developed by the SORUDEV partners? A2> The request for proposal is bulky but it is mostly for partners to do mobilization. UNOPS will be doing the training and all capital activities. It is also an opportunity to take decision.

Additional from Paolo: The collaboration between the UNOPS and the four SORUDEV NGOs is important because it is designed to deliver value for money. The already on-going smallholder activities is essential, partners are already there, community people will need to be informed and properly informed about the road, link the community to the roads, encourage ownership and together design collective road maintenance strategy at community level.

## **11. Presentation of UNIDO Enhanced Value Addition and Strengthened Value Chain Programme by Laraisse Essermhini**

The **specific objective of the Action is improved food security and income for rural small holders**

TARGET: Individuals or groups of farmers new and already existing producers groups

Farmer Field schools in Greater Bahr el Ghazal. States: NbG, WbG, Warrap and Lakes. The major

activities are: **Activity 1:** Rapid market analysis to identify the potential commodities; **Activity 2:**

Analyzing at least five potential commodity value chains and formulating the upgrading strategy;

**Activity 3:** Building capacity of at least 800 actors to operate in the value chain to increase local value addition; **Activity 4:** Farmer organizations and producer groups strengthened to participate in value chain development Assistance provided to establish 12 micro agro-processing units.

### ***Participants Comments***

Q1>In UNIDO proposal you are to establish 5 value addition model centres, are you going to do that? Are they meant to be one in each of the Greater Bahr El Gazal state? A2> Two Value Addition Centres have already be identified pending validation. These are Luak Luak established for women and Wau Vocational Training Centre. Both are government owned. These are centre already constructed by the Ministry of Labour. It is important that their ownership is clear and very well established, because from experience, ownership is an important sustainability factor. The plan is to have at least one of such value addition centre in each state.

## **Day 2:**

The day's deliberation started with a recap. A recall of major issues discussed was done in a plenary. Following the discussion Tayo presented a set of Action Points from the discussion and presentation of action points from the presentations.

An extended discussion was held on the required market estimate for selected crops which could be expected to be available as surplus for the market. The understanding is that while it is true that the exact estimate is hard to make at the start of the season, but an estimate is possible based on the number of farmers supported, the land area to be cultivated (Feddan) and the quantity of seeds planned to be planted.

## **12. Presentation on GIZ – Agricultural Marketing and Transformation Investment Programme (AMTIP) by Adolf Gerstl**

Expected main results of the action: One slaughterhouse in Wau constructed and made operational. Two slaughterhouses (Aweil, Kuajok) / One rice mill (Aweil) rehabilitated and in operation. Investment project in Lakes State identified, realised, in operation. State ministries, county and town administrations accept and manage the outsourcing of public owned facilities to private operators. Private operators and their staff are trained and able to run the facilities according to the required technical and economic standards.

Implementation period: 36 months 01.02.2015 - 31.01.2018. Beneficiary States: Western and Northern Bahr El Ghazal, Warrap State, Lakes State

Key Achievements for the quarter: Mobilization of project staff partly done. Project office in Wau is operational with staff recruitment partly mostly in place. First round of visits/information meetings with state authorities conducted in February/March 2015. The outcome of the visits include: First discussions on proposed projects to be funded; The concept of AMTIP has generally been accepted by all ministries in the four States of the Greater Bahr El Ghazal region; Some of the projects proposed in the EU-GIZ contract/description of the action need to be revised as they are not relevant any longer, e.g. the slaughterhouse in Rumbek; Preliminary list of possible projects in Lakes state drafted, together with relevant state authorities

Project Bumper Sticker: ***Owned by the State - run by the private sector***

### ***Participants Comments***

Q1> How does this project fit and link with the SORUDEV and FSTP Programmes? A1> The core for all this infrastructure starts with the production of crops, rearing of goats and cattle. With a slaughter house, it is expected that sheep, goats and cattle is not only a part of the household asset but also an important part of livelihood. Slaughter houses provide the right infrastructure for proper marketing.

Q2> How do you intend to work out the PPP because UNOPS is also planning to use the PPP approach in road maintenance? A2> At the moment we are about to commence but the reality is that the private sector end is still weak. However, we expect that the private sector that we will identify would need to be trained and supported with capacity building over a year period.

Q2> What do you do about skin and hide of the livestock. UNIDO is already supporting this in other part of the country. Is this part of what this project is considering? A2> This is a possibility and we will need to coordinate with actors already doing this such as UNIDO. We will look forward to discuss and strengthen synergy with other actors.

Q3> Why is that AMTIP have shifted to livestock based infrastructure and not crops? A3> At the time the initial project was developed it was based on the past EU funded projects such as the SPCR programme UE funded which funded similar projects was factored in. AMTIP is expected to build on the achievement of that project. The other project SORUDEV,

Q4> What are you going to do differently on the slaughter house in Kuajok to make it sustainable? A4> At the moment, we plan to do a feasibility study which will guide AMTIP to prioritise the activities to be developed and supported.

Q5> It was discussed that you should consider the possibility of considering the construction of warehouse or major stores in the Greater Bahr El Gazal? A5> This is accepted and this will form the further discussion to have. This is why we are asking for the basic information on where are the actual hot spot of production of key produce. With this set information we will expect to be able to decide where such infrastructure can be located.

### 13. Presentation on CESVI and PIN FSTP Resilient Agriculture Improved Nutrition project by Favaro Michele

**Key Achievements in the quarter:** Provided **SUPPORT TO CAHWS, EWS, COUNTIES, SMOAF AND**



**SMOARF AUTHORITIES:** Distribution of 70 bicycles to 40 CAHWS and 30 EWs; Distribution of 6 motorcycles to Agriculture / Livestock / Fisheries Departments in Aweil West and Aweil North counties; Distribution of 1 laptop to SMOAF; Support for 2 SMOAF Officials through a 9-month capacity building course at Crop Training Institute in Yei.

**MARKET SUPPORT:** Selection of 8 agro/vet inputs dealers in Aweil North and Aweil West (Udhum, Nyamlel, Gokmachar, Wedweil, Marialbaai, and Pamat) and supplies are on-going; Pianification of promotion campaigns for agro/vet inputs dealers and voucher payment system. **FFS/PFS:** Completion of

FFS/PFS training to 1,000 beneficiaries (25 FFS/15 PFS), training led by CAHWS, EWs. Some sessions have been repeated because initially poorly conducted. 1,000 beneficiaries trained in food processing and preservation. **ANIMAL TRACTION:** Training in animal traction to a total of 117 beneficiaries (21 days of training); Distribution of 117 ox-ploughs in cost-recovery to the trained beneficiaries on going. **FISHING SUPPORT:** Distribution of fishing kits to 300 fishermen was completed. **NUTRITION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION:** Pianification of the Barrier Analysis on nutrition and hygiene behaviours. **CASH FOR ASSET:** Selection/verification of prioritised assets on going; Selection/verification of most vulnerable households for CfA (between the 1,000 FFS/PFS beneficiaries households) on going; Selection/verification of most vulnerable households for UG (between the 1,000 FFS/PFS beneficiaries households) on going; Planned daily rate for CfA was 15 Ssp. The actual rate will be probably changed to 20 SSP

#### **Participants Comments**

Q1>What are the issues relating to insecurity in your operational area? A1> There are suggestion that are armed building up in some part of the state.

Q2> Why did you distribute bicycles and not motor bikes? A2> It was decide this is more economical and easier to maintain for the volunteers rather than buying motorcycles.

Q3> Regarding the Cost recovery money, where will the money go? As for the vaccination campaign is this also on cost recovery basis? A3> The money will go to the community. The community will be asked



to develop community investment plan through which a decision will be made on how the cost recovery money will be used. The vaccination campaign is actually led by the Government with vaccines from FAO. As far as we know it is free.

Q4> For the training conducted, did you produce training materials? A4> We do have our own training material but we would want the extension material produced by SORUDEV led extension material to complement the ones we have. We are also part of developing the extension guides process led by Tayo.

Q5> How are agro dealers approach been done with other partners in NBeG such as Concern Worldwide? A5> We currently collaborate with Concern, WHH, PIN and CESVI always and work in similar areas. We will share the extension materials to be included in the extension packages being developed.

Paolo: SORUDEV can benefit from the extension materials used. There should also be strong coordination with CWW in North Bahr El Gazal on agro dealership.

Q6> How are you delivering WASH training programme activities? A6> We carry out the activities by ourselves. We did an assessment on training needs and developed a curriculum to address the needs.

Additional Comment: UNIDO have a mobile training packages and trainers in WASH, food processors, solar, equipment. This service is available for implementing partners that are interested.

Q7> Regarding to the picture in the slide you show on food processing, are you considering the issue of hygiene? A7> We are considering the hygiene and mindful of the hygiene practices. We are also considering appropriate method of cooking that is adaptable and similar to what the beneficiaries are used to.

Additional comment: Please also consider the environment for example cooking is done at the base of a tree.

#### **14. Presentation on CWW FSTP Improved food security, livelihoods and resilience for vulnerable target populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, South Sudan by Kennedy Robert**

Key Achievements in the quarter: Recruitment of project staff done: Project Manager, APOs, & 2 Payam Supervisors already recruited. Mapping of geographic sites done: 9 Payams & 27 Bomas have been identified. Project inception meetings done: At County, Payam & Boma level 442 participants (M =398, F =44) attended the meetings. 27 Boma Project Management committees established & functional. Mobilization, selection, screening & verification of beneficiaries are on-going at Boma level.

##### ***Participants Comments***

Q1> How did CWW/WHH come to 200,000 indirect beneficiaries? Do all IDPs have access to land? A1> Land access is not a problem for the returnees. The indirect beneficiary number is calculated based on the total number of people in the communities that are using the activities and infrastructure like road that is rehabilitated.

Additional Comment: It is important that we all think about the various activities and approaches we are using. For instance we should also be careful about quality, workers capacity, level of competences and the technical baggage they all carry. Otherwise we risk a situation

Paolo: Regarding Payam level coordination committees is already created. So it is very important to also use this forum as a way to for instance for UNOPS can input. UNOPS could also contact CWW on the CFW template they have developed. Can UNIDO also provide a template on marketing assessment for partners to use and synchronise their assessment and assessment findings to make it beneficial and

useable to all. Hopefully the training on VCA will help to clarify some of the issues to be included and the way to gather all the necessary market related information.

## 15. Presentations on VSF –Germany Food Security Enhancing Through Sustainable Agricultural Production FSTP by Daniel Nondi

**Achievement for the quarter: Project State workshop and Launching, Formation PAC and BSC:** Project officially launched in GEC; A state project introduction workshop conducted, and PAC formed; BSC



formed and trained on PRA approaches. **Training of dry season vegetable farmers:** 77 Farmers trained (18 males and 59 females)

**Staple crop beneficiary selection:** 5 BSC formed in the 5 target payams; 45 BSC members trained for 3 days on beneficiary selection using PRA; 1500 households selected for support in this cropping season

**Preparation for seed fair exercise:** Seeds availability Assessment completes; Seed market prices survey completed; Dialogue with stakeholders. **Dialogue with potential value chain actors:** 2 days' workshop with value chain actors: blacksmiths Ass, Jur River Coops, Amat Comm

Bank., and Agro vet owners (11 males and 4 females). **Recruitment and training of extension workers:** 17 extension workers recruited and trained; all have been assigned to various target payams.

**Establishment of Farmers Field Schools:** FFS sites identified and demarcation process completed. Registration of participants ongoing

**Identification of the Community Ox plough Trainers (COTs:** 30 COTs (7 females and 23 males) registered and awaiting training by OFA. **Facilitate formation of 10 ASCA:** 5 new ASCA groups formed and trained on ASCA concept; Chicken keeping-250 households selected; 124 households trained and 4963 chicken vaccinated.

### ***Participant Participants Comments***

Q1> Do you have experience on implementing Seed Fairs, from experience prices of seed during fairs is higher? A1> This is one of our major challenge; people view vouchers holders as rich and sent by the NGOs.

Q2> Can the blacksmiths do bigger projects such as silos? A1> The black smiths are still at the rudimentary stage, their capacity is very low at the moment, we aim to build their capacity to the extent that they can be able to do higher metal work. We plan to send to NPA training centre in Rumbek for further training. We believe that after working with them they will have the required skills.

Q3> Who are the agro dealers? A3> These are small retailers in the state. They are very few in fact during our assessment; we found only three traders that could be described as agro dealers only because the sell very little seeds and tools.

Q4> the state level steering committee are they specific to the VSFG FSTP? Could this be used commonly by other partners? A4> Yes we will liaise more we VSFG to learn more about how they are going about with the Village Steering Group.

Q5> Seed availability assessment, what are the capacity in place to ensure that farmers recognises seeds from grains? A5> We rely on the government MOA to ensure that sellers sell seeds. Farmers also know

the commonly planted seeds they are using. We also improve farmers' knowledge on seed identification during the training on Farmer Led Approach.

Q6> Regarding vulnerable groups you target, what approaches are using for the targeting? A6> We have challenges we are faced with. It's a challenge to tell some people within the same community to buy inputs when others receive vouchers. We are mentoring and hoping that the mind-set will change over time.

Q7> What is the impact of introduce improved chicken to the local stock? A7> The importance is now being realised as the birds are larger, longer production productive lives.

Q8> Why is the ASCA different from VSLA; Concerning Community Banks, who is building their capacity because when we visited them, their capacity is observed to be really low? A8> VSFG partner CEDA is dedicated to building the capacity of Community Bank which started with the support from World Concern. There are now diversifying their transactions and earning sources. There are now involved in money transfer and some Govt officials are paying their staff through the bank. Further capacity is been built through incorporating them into the value chain, the grants are given to them and they are used to supply equipment. The associations are also

Additional Comment: It will be good to have one type of steering committee for all projects.

Additional comment: Area of synergy, regarding the extension packages produced by training centres and the recently produced extension guides; these are areas of synergy with CTC and other materials.

Paolo: The projects will benefit from the experience and share of the Community Bank and Cooperative Associations. Assessment of the agro dealers should be shared so that it can benefit other. Regarding the Steering Committee, we should think of committee membership.

## 16. Presentation on World Vision FSTP Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Vulnerable Groups in Warrap State by Berhanu Wolde

**Achievements in the quarter: Farmer Field School:** Refresher training was conducted for 16 Master



trainer; ToT for 25 FFS Facilitator & 16 CVs; 25 FFS on progress in 8 Payams. **Farmer Demonstration Plots:** Training for 40 lead farmers and 16 CVs; Three farming practice selected for comparison; 40 Side-By-Side Demonstration is on progress in 8 Payam. **Vegetable Production:** 236 group leaders + 16 CVs trained for 2 days; The same training roll out to 7000 HHs, Vegetable seed will be distributed for targeted HHs. **Establish Mother Garden :** 50 mother trained on garden development; **Kitchen Water Conservation :** 50 Mothers in the first year; **Provision of Treadle Pump for large producer:** 50 Groups

in the first year; **Seed Multiplication & Distribution :** 40 groups trained on seed multiplication ( Used field guide for training); Each group will be given 50kgs of unshelled groundnuts and 8kgs of Sorghum; Ground Nuts; ( Red Beauty & Serernut 4); Sorghum; ( Recessions Type: Brown Seed & Gedema-mam Type: White Seed); Sesame ( White Type ); **ToT on FMNR-19** staffs ( 13 WV & 6 Government staffs); 15 FMNR sites are selected by 15 FMNR groups.

### ***Participant Participants Comments***

Q1> What is the % of women participation in production and what is the % of women in women? A1> 54% of actual beneficiaries are women. In marketing vegetable this is mainly done by women but for sorghum and groundnut women has no much say in the marketing.

Q2> Behavioural change is one of the objectives of this project, how do you hope to achieve this? A2> A barrier assessment on WASH and Nutrition behaviours is planned (though delayed now because of the position of THESO in the implementation that is no longer allowed to implement this project by the government in Warrap State). After the assessment, 5 barriers will be identified and appropriate messages will be developed and used in the messages and training.

Q3> You recommend minimum 2 weeding, how are you addressing the issue of increasing the workload of women given that weeding is mostly considered as a woman's job? A3> The tradition of women more involve in weeding is long engrained. This requires a long of sensitization to revert the situation. However, we are convinced that with two weeding regime, farmers will earn more and this will also benefit women.

Q4> How can the idea of seed recovery be developed to a level where Ministry of Agriculture can be involved and taking it forward? A4> This is the 1<sup>st</sup> week. We are trying 14 groups in year one. If this work we will extend it to 100 groups and government is working with us all the way.

Q5> Do you have categorisation for the groups you are targeting? A5> We are limiting operation to productive people regardless of age. This includes youth and adults.

Q6> Any motivation on the community volunteers? And master trainers? A6> They are not presently motivated through provision of any incentives. They are being targeted to be provided bicycles as soon as the rider is approved by the EU.

Q7> There are complaints that FFS members are not doing well. Now you are saying that you are working with the same people, do you think they need to be further trained by FAO as FAO did for NRC? A7> We are using the FAO farmer field school training guide for the refresher training.

Q8> You mention supporting Payam Extension worker how are they paid? A8> Not all of them are paid but they are all recognised by the government. They do request support from WV for support. They are also being target to be provided bicycles as soon as the rider is approved by the EU.

### **17. Presentation on FAO Enhanced Knowledge and Education for Resilience Pastoralist Livelihoods in South Sudan (a.k.a Pastoralist Education Project) by James Swokiri**

This is a Three and half years project Implemented by FAO and UNESCO under the ZEAT- BEAD



component. The Project components comprised Pastoralist Livelihoods and Education in Lakes State and Funded by European Union = € 5 M. Area of operation: Five (5) counties in Lakes state: Rumbek Centre County; Wulu County; Yirol East County; Yirol West County and Awerial County.

**Project achievement from January to June 2015:** Project Support Unit established based in Rumbek. Awareness meetings with the state & counties stakeholders conducted - SMAF, AMARF, SOME, UN Agencies, NGO'S (April); Rumbek Centre County (May), Cattle camps



(on-going );Request For Proposal (RFP), selection of SP (**Bassiouni Group of Companies**) to carry out Geographic and Demographic Survey in Lakes and Northern Baher El-Ghazal State. MOU developed with UNESCO for implementation of the project.

Comment:

Q1> Why only Lakes and why doing the baseline in three States when it is implemented in one? A1> The reason is for future scaling up and the two additional states are taken as control states. The lessons from them can be useful for future implementation and sharing.

Q2> What the constraint you might face working the cattle camp? A2> Some of them are temporal. They move from time and place to place. The ones that we have contacted are very happy and looking forward to the full implementation of the project.

Q3> What are the specific parameter for livestock production in the PFS? What are the specific achievements to see in 3 years? A3> FAO as produced a regional based curriculum. This will be the training material to be used. They will be learning cattle production, animal health, and crop production and cross cutting issues such as climate adaptation, HIV/AIDS and gender. Regarding specific achievements, we expect to see improved knowledge in hay, fodder and silage making as time goes on especially when they begin to settle. This is so because working with pastoralist requires a very long term plan.

Q4> Are you going to raise awareness on the negative issues of conflicts and cattle raiding? A4> This will form part of the cross cutting issues to be taught in the cattle camps.

Q5> Are there areas of the project that specifically covered in the curriculum i.e. quality of milk production? Q6> This is very well covered in the curriculum. The projects also have a component of skills building and diversification of livelihood especially as pastoralist begins to settle more permanently in a place. In preparation for this (which could take many years even beyond the life span of this project), at that point they can be taught fodder, pasture/ range management and many other practices that will help to improve the productivity of their stock including milk production.

## **18. Presentation GIZ - Urban Food Security, Livelihoods and Markets” (UFSLM) Program by Harald**

UFSLM is funded by DFID and the “Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade” (DFAT) and managed by GIZ. **Its components are:** Value Chain Development (GIZ); Urban Agriculture (NGO); Vocational Training and Apprenticeship (NGO); Income generating activities (IGA) and Micro and small-scale Business Development (NGO); Urban Savings and Loan Groups (NGO); Access to Finance Initiatives (Challenge Fund) (NGO); Advocacy, Information and Protection (NGO); Small Public Works

**Achievements:** ToR for 4 components completed, 2 in the process of finalisation; 4 invitations for submission of proposals sent out; 3 proposals evaluated and 1 selected partner in the process of contracting; Project staff recruited; Office in Wau fully operational. **Activities for the next quarter:** 6 components contracted out and under implementation; Value chain trainings organized; Value chains assessed and those selected for promotion and support; Support measures identified; M&E system in place, baseline data collected.

### ***Participant Participants Comments***

Q1>Where is the locations and value and duration of the action? A1> WeB, NBeG and Warrap, 13.3m and it will end in December 2016.

Q2> why are you concentrating on urban when the need is more in the rural areas in South Sudan? A2> The urban centres have larger concentration of people and larger concentration of poor people. There are also the higher possibilities of market and tackling poverty and often people forget there are very vulnerable people in those cities, so the urban project will help to target the farmers in these city. It

Q3> As you said this is scaling up on the work done in great equatorial state, do you have lessons you learnt in the process which you will incorporate into this project? A3> Baseline was conducted and the idea is to work in addressing the push and pull factor that will stimulate production and capacity building through income generation, value chain entrepreneurial, with local value chain development. We worked with big farming association which

A4> How do you see the synergy between the three food security programmes and UFSLM? A4> The extension material produced by SORUDEV can be adopted instead of reinventing; Mapping of areas will help to work together; VSLA experience can be shared and so is Value chain experiences; it is in the planning to integrate; to work with the partners to develop value chain and we are open to work with SORUDEV.

Paolo Comment: This is a very useful opportunities for the SORUDEV to move beyond the community level to the urban level. This is the gap in SORUDEV so it is important to link with this project. We shall look to see all project document shared through a common medium like the website. Linkages between UNIDO and GIZ are also very important.

## 19. Presentation by Agricultural Training Centre CTC-Yei, MLLTC and Kergulu FTC by Peter Cebit

**Crop Training Centre (CTC)** is operating in Yei River County Central Equatorial State with the following core training program: Nine Months Agribusiness and Extension Course; Three months Agribusiness and



Extension course and One month short tailored courses. **Kegulu Forestry training Centre (KFTC)** is operating also in Yei River County CES: 2 years Certificate course in Forestry; 1 year Diploma course in Forestry and One month short tailored courses. **Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre (MLLTC)** is operating in Warrap State Tonj North County with following training programs: 9 months certificate General Livestock Extension Service Provision (GLESP); Stock Persons five months certificate; Animal Health Auxiliary (AHA) goes for four months and Short tailored made courses

The proposal and synergy: The three centres, CTC-Yei, Marial Lou Livestock and Kegulu Forestry propose to work together with the Four States of Greater Bhar el Ghazal (NBEG, WBEG, Warrap and Lakes) and with a network of ZEAT BEAT & SORUDEV (FAO, Concern Worldwide, NRC, NPA, HARD) to promote ATVET in Greater BEG.

To strengthen Agric extension and Agribusiness training consistent with the National Curriculum developed under NALEP to be implemented with help of Nyamlel training centre (Concern WW) and State Ministry of Agric NBG.

To carry out an analysis of training needs in the Greater Bahr El Ghazal led by specialised tutors (trained in the Competence Based Learning Approaches) in collaboration with the state governments and

partner NGOs. On the basis of this analysis elements of the National Curriculum for extension will be adapted into a one month training course to be carried out in Nyamlel by the three training centres to the collaboration of Nyamlel TC.

- Delivery of this one month course will act a pilot project and if considered successful could lead to further collaboration between states and NGO partners.

### ***Participants Comments***

Q1>The training centres are fund with Netherland by the end of 2015 so it ends August 2016. How is the institution planning to sustain its activities? A1>We hope that the students fees will be able to sustain the institution. There is plan to continue to use 100 acres of land for commercial farm. Poultry and small ruminant is been produced on commercial purposes. The short term courses are been conducted.

Additional Comment: You have the opportunity to produce seedlings and selling could be a way of raising funds. Area of collaboration includes the provision of consultants, seeds, seedlings, polythene bags and training of the Govt. staff.

Q2> How far you have gone with accreditation for the institutions? A2> The curriculum developed for the institution is developed with close collaboration with Juba University specifically for the 9 months courses. A group has been formed that a team is informed by the government on accreditation led by Juba University. They are expected to visit the CTC and Marau Lau Livestock Training Centre in a week time.

Paolo: It is good to know that there are national level institutions with accreditation and offering relevant extension training. The technical competence based instruction offered by the institutions is very useful. It is an opportunity for FAO who is going to be developing curriculum for licensing of Private Extension Systems.

## **20. Relationship with the State Government**

Warrap: There is also very active sharing of information through the official cluster meetings; there is a lot of capacity building, equipment and financial support; Government is involved in the planning and in the execution and in the M&E of the implementation; we request that the cooperation continue

Lakes: Cooperation in the field of food security in the state has been good and the team work has been active and strong.

The intervention of NGOs and UN agencies have improved food security issues such introduction of Animal Traction; they have introduced innovative farming technologies; agricultural input such as assorted seeds, tools and capacity building which we have seen improving food production. We believe this has improved the livelihood of our people.

The challenges we are faced with are FAO (under emergency programme) provide seeds very late and always arrive late even sometime after the season. Some seeds brought from abroad are not viable. We recommend that the viability (Germination test) of seeds is tested properly before they are distributed to our farmers to avoid waste of time. There is no data for farmer's output estimate. This is essential but so far not very well done in fact not done at all. We need to be involved more in the M&E of implementations. Some important partners often refuse to turn up in food cluster meetings. Post-harvest technology issues are not usually properly addressed. The cabinet have prepared land use Bill in relation to pastoralist and farmers; this is pending approval of the state parliament.

Western Bahr El Gazal: We cooperate with all SORUDEV partners. We are involved in the training and implementation of the projects. We realise mapping is very important this needs to be improved. Late seeds supply to farmers and the varieties are not usually appropriate. Regarding cattle raiding these are

issues bringing about conflict among crop and livestock farmers in the State. There are also problem of inadequate road access.

Comment FAO: In the implementation strategy of ZEAD BEAT, the idea is to move away from the distribution of seeds and input to linking farmers to the Agrodealers. FAO will build farmers capacity, strengthen the rural micro financing institutions, farmers will be able to buy inputs when they need it, they will access the seed variety they desire, test the viability of the seeds themselves and determine the location where they want their seeds. This strategy we believe empowers the farmers and empowers other market actors in the process.

Additional Comment: The issue of cattle raiding is very important and to a large extent we think land use mapping will help solve some of the problems of cattle raiding. If done at the national and state levels, the maps could show clearly the traditional livestock routes and discourage the crop farmers from demarcating an area the pastoralist have always known as the route for the cattle.

Paolo: We are commissioned a work on natural resource mapping and we hope this can of issues will be mapped as well. The work has just begun, the consultants are in touch with a number of organizations and they have visited the communities. They are currently on break and when they return we will follow up on the progress. We recognise that it may take a while to produce the maps. We also understand the NPA has done quite a lot of work on community natural resource mapping. We hope they can share the report with us.

NPA: Some of the reports are available and ready to be shared but there are a lot of them that still need some work and validation. NPA Juba office will be in a position to share the reports when contacted.

## Wrap up of Day2:

The deliberation and the meeting session of day two was wrapped up by Susan Kilobia of FAO. She emphasised the need to work together, share ideas and that by doing so we will make maximum impact. She likened the collective strength of the participating programmes and partners to a spider web, which individual thread is important for the entire integrity and strength of the web. She therefore urged everyone to continue to work together and to make the collaboration a priority.

## 21. Update on Agricultural Extension Package Development by Tayo Alabi

Overall, and in a broad sense, we agreed that agricultural extension package of a country should



comprise of the following: 1. Agricultural Extension Policy (in the case of South Sudan the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy); 2. Extension Approaches and Methods: Farmer to Farmer, T&V, Demonstration, Farmer / pastoralist Field Schools, integrated approaches; 3. Agricultural Programmes and Projects; 4. Extension Guidelines (i.e. Community mobilization, formation of farmer organizations or farmer groups); 5. Production of Technical guides in the forms of leaflets, manuals, brochures and posters etc. Hence the objective of the materials

developed fall into the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> pillars,

The background to developing an harmonized extension package is based on the realization that all Food Security Programmes implementing partners along with their partners have one form of training manuals, training guides or the other as extension packages. There are concerns relating to content,



scope, detail, technical detail and validity of the information given to farmers. Different region also require different training and adaptation given the diverse agro ecological zones of South Sudan.

The **road map** for the development of the through a write shop are as follow:

| # | Location | Focus   | Date                      |
|---|----------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Rumbek   | Crops (11 selected crops: Cereal, Legumes and Vegetables)                     | 4-6 March                 |
| 2 | Wau      | Cattle, Sheep, and Goat Husbandry. Poultry Production. Animal Traction        | 24-26 March               |
| 3 | Aweil    | Community Mobilization and Entry protocols of programmes setting up in States | 21-23 April               |
| 4 | Kuajok   | Agric Marketing, Microfinance (VSLA), FFS and Agrodealership                  | 12-14May                  |
| 5 | Yei      | National Technical Expert Review  | 23-25 June                |
| 6 | Juba     | Official Validation and launch  | July 2 <sup>nd</sup> week |

The product of the write shops are the following set of technical guides, manual and guidelines in draft form and circulated most are already in use by partners. **Crops** (11 technical guides) -Sorghum, Maize, Groundnut, Cassava, Tomatoes, Kale, Sesame, Sweet Potato, Okra, Cowpeas and Rice. -Cattle, Sheep and Goats. **General guidelines:** -Animal Traction; Agric Marketing, Microfinance (VSLA), Farmer Field School (based on FAO input).

Based on the road map, Most of the state level workshops were co funded by SORUDEV partners and Cardno. FAO-IS ZEAT BEAD programme along with Cardno will co fund the validation meeting in Yei.

### Day 3

The day started with recap of day 2 led by Adolf of AMTIP of GIZ. Presenters of the day 2 were asked to make a summary of their presentation in few sentences with a view to identify action points.

A group photo session followed.



## 22. Presentation on WFP Feeder Road Project by Slide Show

A “No Comment” slide show of the WFP Road Rehabilitation ZEAT BEAD project presentation made during the tea break. This is because WFP was unavoidably absent to make the presentation themselves but sent the PowerPoint and link to further projects ahead. “No Comment” is a tool used for broadcast on EuroNews Satellite Television channel.



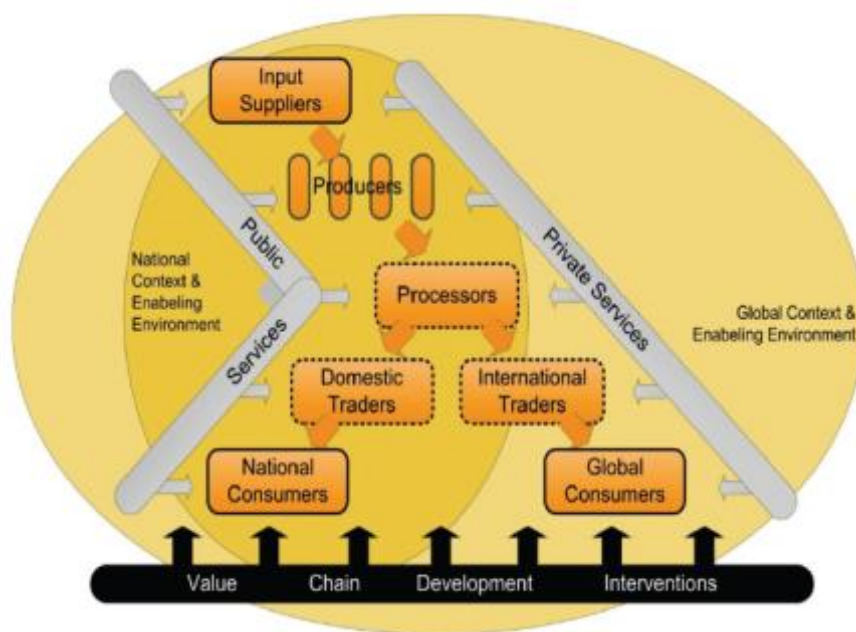
| Road Name         | Length in km             | County                        | State        | Status  |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|---|
| Kuajok - Lunyaker | 50                       | Gogrial East/<br>Gogrial West | Warrap       | Planned start of mobilisation: September 2015; construction works: October 2015   |
| Kuajok Bridge     | 160m + 6km approach road | Gogrial West                  | Warrap       | RFP for third party review of bridge design and RFP for supervision services were combined; to be approved at HQ and launched |
| Kangi - Kuajok    | 41.25                    | Gogrial West/Jur River        | Warrap & WBG | Slow progress, possibility of termination due to default by contractor  |
| Tharkueng - Getti | 28                       | Jur River                     | WBG          | On hold pending availability of funding after costs of Kuajok Bridge and Kuajok – Lunyaker road are finalized                 |

WFP South Sudan Engineering

The document shared ahead of the meeting can be found on <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/s0o3s9cp5t8nnn3/AACJOzrQhUccsKYvrRDyN7QEa?dl=0> and in the communication to the group “partners to contact us (myself [sayed.farooqui@wfp.org](mailto:sayed.farooqui@wfp.org) and Christine Berger at [christine.berger@wfp.org](mailto:christine.berger@wfp.org) ) directly for any information requests you may have and we will be happy to share whatever information we can”.

## 23. Presentation on Value Chain Analysis by John Raux UNIDO Consultant

A value chain is “ A mechanism that allows producers, processors, and traders—separated by time and space—to gradually add value to products and services until reaching the final consumer” *UNIDO (2011). Industrial Value Chain Diagnostics: An Integrated Tool*. The UNIDO APPROACH SEVEN DIAGNOSTIC



DIMENSIONS are as follows: Sourcing of Inputs and Supplies; Production Capacity and Technology; End-markets and Trade; Governance of Value Chains; Sustainable Production and Energy Use; Value Chain Finance and Business and Socio-political Environment.

Mapping a value chain is about drawing a preliminary visual representation of the structure of the value chain and detecting its main characteristics. The Elements needed are: Final product(s); Functions: (processing, storage, packaging ...); Actors = performing the various functions; Flows and interactions (contract farming...) and Services: transport, certification. Example of Pineapple value chain mapping in Benin was used to illustrate the value chain analysis (See PowerPoint Presentation for detail).

### Participants Comments

Q1>Relating to Governance. There are policy in place by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce to regulate. The Chamber of Commerce support the middle players leaving the producers? What can be done? A1> This is where the producers associations needs to be formed and strengthened to make their voice had.

Q2> where market demand is erratic as you have presented what is the way to bring about better value to producers? A2> Actually, there is erratic but it shows a clear pattern showing time of major production including glut. Processing is very important at this point. There is need for all actors to support post-harvest technology including

Q3> How can this value chain presented be made relevant in South Sudan where VC actors are identified? A3> This is the first thing to all actors (like the NGOs and UN Agencies) should do before implementation.

Q4> Given that there at accurate data upon which planning can be based. What then can be done because this is the reality that we are going to face? A4> This is essential and the preliminary studies already conducted. This should be updated and conducted and repeated to see trends and gather data to be used for future planning.

## **24. Discussion on the Launch call for Technical Assistance to support ZEAT BEAD legal framework work fielded by Paolo**

Q1> Regarding the legal framework which is to support the legal framework for trade and marketing which is part of ZEAT BEAD, what is possible? A1> The problem is that the insecurity and stability at state level in SS is fragile and appears to be in conducive for

Q6> Paolo: Could people vote to suggest to the EUD if they should launch the contract of the TA that will work at state level? Bearing in mind there are about 7 policies (as part of the legal framework) have been developed by the country, passed by the Cabinet of Ministers but have not been passed by State and National Parliament. A6> The vote was taken which shows that 23 out of 30 participants vote against the launch of the TA assignment at the moment based on the current insecurity levels.

Other Participants Comments explaining the decision: The level of process and procedure are many. The state level consultation with the high officials of the state like the governors and the ministers is the first level of what should be done. If they agree they can be asked to speed up those laws through the State level Legislative Assemblies.

Paolo: This same consultation was done in May 2014 with all the State Government. The insecurity situation at the moment is worsening and there is no guaranty that the production of the law be passed and enforced. In addition to this, we are planning to have a meeting with the Ministers at the national level.

The presentation on VCA is good and the general principles of this technical area is very well explained and very well delivered. The next level is how is UNIDO going to identify the VC in South Sudan? These we expect have to be done with cooperation with GIZ and all other partners.

JR: We should be very careful to take on very big study that may be fruitless given that there are very little on the ground.

Larraise: Going forward, we now have common understanding of the term and the expectation. It is complex but we shall do this in segments starting with mapping. UNIDO will be developing tools and templates that will be used in the collection of the data on value chain actors with the assistance of the NGOs and all partners within the two years implementation period.

Paolo: This is very important to emphasise that the ZEAT BEAD is predominantly a complete agriculture production and marketing. We realise that the situation in South Sudan is weak as far as important roads, links and infrastructure and legal framework work.

## **25. Presentation on Synergy and Steering Committee formation by Paolo**

On areas of synergy identified and presented in a matrix, it will be circulated to partners.

Steering Committee is compulsory in every EU funded programme. The members of Steering Committees are in charge of providing guidance and oversight. The stakeholder should include government, implementing partner and the beneficiaries. Ideally, it is expected that implementing partners send circulate their reports to the members ahead of the meeting to allow members to go through them.

There are existing committees already meeting organised by AFIS/FAO and a different one by WFP. This is already similar to what we are doing at the QRM. The only gaps as it is are that Government should own it and beneficiaries will need to be presented. For instance we should have the National Minister of Agriculture's representative should be part of the meeting. Though there are challenges with hosting such a meeting in Kuajok because of the distance and infrastructural challenge at the moment.



There is also a possibility to have smaller committees at State, County and Payam levels where the beneficiaries will be very actively involved.

In Warrap there are committees already formed. We have the Ministry of Ag (Hon Minister and Head of Departments), Min of Livestock, DGs, Ministry of Rural Infrastructure, and Head of RRC. In past QRM meetings

UNOPS: We should bear in mind that coming together is expensive, Logistics and time consuming. The suggesting will be to use this same body as a steering committee.

UNIDO: As it is must that National level participation is essential and happening at least twice a year. We should consider different levels; Local, State and National. For the State level we could have Technical Advisory Level to review the report from the local level compiled with all the information SORUDEV and ZEAT BEAD this could be monthly. On six monthly bases, at national, we could have that at the National level.

GIZ: The Steering Committee should be at national and shouldn't be too large. We have to decide if the Steering Committee should be technical or political. In my opinion, this should be a technical committee comprise of

FAO: We should explore the use of the existing structures at state and national level. At state level, there could be one headed by the ministry. The focal persons for the projects at the national level should be invited to attend the quarterly meeting. We should clarify at the state levels who are the representative of the ministry. Should we be having DGs from Agric and Livestock? This means we will have 4 DGs in every meeting.

NPA: Based on the amount of work to be done in the field and the various challenges. Therefore it is very important to spend too much time; as such we should use the QRM meetings at a regional level. At the state level, there are cluster meeting could be used. The national level should be organised once in a while.

Paolo: It doesn't matter how are the component are but it is important to discuss the specific projects and assess asking what was planned, how it was done and from the beneficiary point view, what is the impact.

CTC: The meetings should be held once in six months but they should be attended DGs and the meeting should include the ministers because many times both technical and political decision are made for instance the issue of the legal framework that was discussed.

MoL: The focal person of the project should be involved during the monitoring of the projects. After the monitoring they are expected to develop a report which they share with respective senior government.

### **Consensus:**

1. Quarterly Review Meeting (QRM) government participation should include: Agriculture, Livestock Education (only in Lakes), Rural Infrastructure and Labour. The representative of the 4 ministry plus the representative DGs from all other 3 states. We will only have education representative only in Lakes.
2. State level Steering Committee will be used as the steering committee of SORUDEV and ZEAT BEAD programmes every six month. In this meeting
3. SRRC should be part of the State meeting.

## Further areas of synergy and exchange of information

| From                | To            | Area of interest   |
|---------------------|---------------|--|
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | all           | Continuous updates on the security and economic environment in the project areas. Especially from those who are in the field. We have found that this information has not readily been shared.   |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | GIZ           | Information from other organisations who have successfully implemented PPP's   |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | all           | A map showing the locations and functions of each implementing partner   |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | TAYO          | Lessons learned, current issues being experienced<br>We seem to spend a lot of time in the workshop cover ground we already know, I believe we need to spend more time discussing the issues that are coming up and devising a way to address them |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | EU            | A SORUDEV / ZEAT BEAD organisation chart showing the function of each implementing partner and the engagement of stakeholders  |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | VSF G         | Further information in relation with PAC-VS Germany  |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | CWW & all     | The template on the Cash for Work activities mentioned by Concern Worldwide (and information from other implementing partners who have carried out this activity)  |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        |               | Information on the Establishment of Community Groups such as farm groups later to be organized as CBOs   |
| <b>UNOPS</b>        | GIZ           | How did GIZ manage to get funding from the current Australian Government? I am very impressed; I did not think this was possible.  |
| <b>World vision</b> | GIZ UNIDO     | Share checklist for logistic VC dev.   |
| <b>World vision</b> | GIZ UNIDO     | Build staff capacity   |
| <b>World vision</b> | GIZ UNIDO     | Analysis report in Warrap State  |
| <b>World vision</b> | FAO           | Share on-going development and learning on FFS   |
| <b>World vision</b> | NRC VSF G.    | Undertake jointly quarterly project steering committee meeting   |
| <b>World vision</b> | NRC VSF G.    | Sharing VSLA knowledge and experience  |
| <b>World vision</b> | FAO           | To share experience & learning on rural micro finance operation  |
| <b>CESVI/PIN</b>    | (UNIDO)       | - Value Chains reports in NBeG - Aweil West, Aweil North<br>- Food processing/ nutrition and hygiene promotion campaigns manuals/strategy/material (UNIDO)   |
| <b>CESVI/PIN</b>    | FAO           | - FFS/PFS manual/strategy/M&E tools (FAO)  |
| <b>CESVI/PIN</b>    | CWW           | - Agro dealers agreements and support strategy (CWW)   |
| <b>CESVI/PIN</b>    | WV            | - Nutrition and hygiene barrier analysis material (WV)   |
| <b>GIZ</b>          | FAO           | Agricultural production (livestock and crops)  |
| <b>GIZ</b>          | UNOPS, UNIDO, | Private sector operators   |
| <b>GIZ</b>          | UNIDO,        | Livestock marketing and value addition   |

|   |           |   |
|---|-----------|---|
|   | FAO,      |   |
| <b>GIZ</b>  | FAO, WFP  | Grain storage Facilities in existence and use   |
|   |           | WHERE ARE THE BUYER OF THE ACTUAL PRDUCTION   |
|   |           |   |
| <b>all</b>  | fao       | Letter of credit system   |
|   |           | Value chain analysis  |
| <b>Tayo Fao</b>   |           | Extension packages validation system, licensing of extensionists , accreditation system, in coordination with   |
| <b>all</b>  | NGOs      | Production estimation   |
|   |           | Agrodealers selection modalities and existing rosters   |
|   |           | Ox-ploughs recovery system  |
|   |           | Use of bicycles   |
|   |           | Seed multiplication and system replication  |
|   |           | Nutrition extension package   |
|   |           | Community bank  |
|   |           | Project Advisory committee  |
|   |           | Mapping of intervention   |
|   |           | Government representation in the QR meeting   |
|   |           | Crosscutting issues: gender and environment   |
|   |           | Extension workers at payam level vs. community EW   |
| <b>AFIS</b>   | all       | Baseline data collection  |
| <b>ALL</b>  | GIZ UNIDO | System linking production from rural and urban area   |
|   |           |   |
| <b>FAO, national and state governments IPs</b>            |           | -Work with the existing curricula development committee in the 3 national training institutes, universities, State governments<br>-Institutionalization of the curriculum and licensing system<br>- technical guides and other existing materials to considered when developing curricula |
| <b>same</b>   |           | -Launching of NALEP in support to institutionalization with the 2 national ministries<br>- work with the national Govt and state government to disseminate  |
| <b>SORUDEV/ZEAT BEAD/ FSTP and P4P and GIZ</b>            |           | Agro dealers, VSLAs, producer groups, local artisans, small holder farmers ( input supply & marketing and value addition<br>-Rural finance facility, community banks, community seed system   |
| <b>Government with FAO</b>                                |           | F/PFs- harmonization of approaches, training curriculum development trainings, quality assurance,   |
| <b>SORUDEV/ZEAT BEAD/ FSTP</b>                            |           | CAHWs, training curriculum, business skills, development of business plans, harmonized training with MoLFI  |
| <b>UNOPS, WFP SORUDEV/ZEAT BEAD/ FSTP and P4P and GIZ</b> |           | Geographical targeting based on roads, markets and areas of surplus production  |
|   |           | IPs priority to SORUDEV   |
|   |           |   |
|   |           | PLFs same approaches as F/PFs, harmonization of approaches.....   |
|   |           | Business skills with the 3 national training centres, bee keeping   |
|   |           | Explore possibility of benefiting from the credit scheme based on viable enterprises  |
|   |           | IPs priority to SORUDEV/ZEAT BEAD/ FSTP   |
|   |           |   |

|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|
|  |  |  |
|--|--|--|

## 26. Host Responsibility and Cost Sharing of Future Review Meetings

The quarterly review meetings have expanded from its original size when it was solely funded by the four SORUDEV Partners. It was noted in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Review meeting held in Aweil and agreed that both ZEAD BEAT (FAO-IS Extension, GIZ, UNOPS and UNIDO) and SORUDEV (NPA, NRC, HARD and Concern Worldwide) partners will share the financial responsibility of hosting the meetings. Specifically, this will cover the cost of the meeting room, 2 tea breaks and lunch over two days. The host organization will be responsible for administration and logistics which include arranging pick up and dropping of participants to the airport in the state.

This agreement stand is validated in this 3<sup>rd</sup> Quarterly meeting to officially request the joint hosting of all subsequent review meetings. The couple partners one NGO with one UN partner are as follows:

- HARD and FAO-Input Supply
- NRC and UNIDO
- CWW and UNOPS
- NPA and GIZ-AMTIP

Additional support could be leverage from WFP, FAO-Pastoralist Education and FSTP implementing partners.

It was agreed that all couple partners organization will work out all necessary modalities to facilitate the smooth funding of the review meetings in the life of their EU food security funded programmes.

## 27. Action Points

The action points from the presentation and discussions held over the three days are:

**Action 1:** All partners (SORUDEV/FSTP/ZEAT-BEAD) should write a report stating the security situation in their area of operation and make an estimate on how the security is affecting implementation, what action is been taken including relocation etc.

**Action2:** All partners should submit the GPS coordinates of their project operational areas to enable mapping of project locations. This is already on going among the SORUDEV partners.

**Action3:** The 4 SORUDEV partners are invited to submit proposals. Proposal should be submitted by the 10<sup>th</sup> of June.

**Action 4:** Always invite state Ministry of Physical Infrastructure to QRM. UNOPS to invite MoPI to all review meetings

**Action 5:** All SORUDEV Partners to submit a production estimate for major crops. This is important for market linkages and for discussion with buyers like WFP and FAO

**Action 6:** UNOPS should develop and circulate a one page endorsement form for partners to sign.

**Action 7:** All partners to collect GPS Coordinates to enable production of maps. This is for all SORUDEV, FSTP and ZEAD – BEAT Programmes implementing partners. Regarding this, Tayo should dialogue with WFP on a template and circulate this among partners.

**Action 8:** all couple partners organization will work out all necessary modalities to facilitate the smooth funding of the review meetings in the life of their EU food security funded programmes



**Action 9:** Paolo to circulate the table on areas of synergy and areas of cooperation between partners.

**Action 10:** It is the responsibility of partners to make sure all government counterparts at the state level are invited to quarterly review meetings.

## Gender

While this is not an action point, it was observed by all participants that a serious effort should be made by all partners to increase female representation in future meetings and indeed in the programmes.

## 28. Closing

Thanking everyone and the facilitator of the review meeting on behalf of the Warrap State Ministry of Agriculture, Peter Madut Amet. Announcement of the fact that Mary Khozomba will be leaving NRC after three years in South Sudan He lauded her role as a very active participant in all the ministry and NGO food security in Warrap State. She will be missed. This is the same sentiment expressed by all SORUDEV partners. He wished her all the very best in her future endeavour. Peter also noted that the relationship and work between the CBO should please continue because it is helping to strengthen the capacity of local NGOs and that this very highly appreciated. Regarding the representation of government in future meetings should improve and that the organizer of they should always inform the state level representation in advance so that they can come prepared with their presentation. The coordination team will announce the date and location of the next review meeting in due course. On this note, he wished every participant a safe journey and declared the meeting officially closed.

## 29. Annexes

### i. Programme Sheet

3<sup>rd</sup> Food Security Programmes Quarterly Review Meeting Programme Sheet. Held in Wau, Western Bahr El Gazal South Sudan from 26-28 May, 2015.

*Objectives: To review progress made against planned activities. Identify challenges and discuss ways of overcoming them. To further the harmonization effort of the individual programmes, among partners, and integrating government in implementation.*

| Time   | Activities  | Responsible                |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| Arrival and lodging arrangements in Wau on <b>Monday 25.05.2015</b>                                      |   |                            |
| Networking meeting between partners (as necessary/ please arrange) Meeting between facilitators and host |   |                            |
| <b>Day One: Tuesday, 26.05.2015</b>  |   |                            |
| 8.15-8.30  | Opening courtesies and climate setting (Registration, Introduction and Workshop Objectives)                     | Tayo Alabi/<br>Facilitator |
| 8.30-8.35  | Welcome remarks by the host (NRC)   | Mary Khozomba              |
| 8.35-8.45  | Official Opening by the Warrap State Ministry of Agriculture Representative                                     | DG MAFS Warrap             |
| 8.45-9.25  | Presentation by Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants | NPA                        |
| 9.25-10.15   | Presentation by HARD followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants               | HARD                       |
| 10.15-10.30  | <b>Tea Break</b>  |                            |
| 10:30-11:05  | Presentation by CWW followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants                | CWW                        |
| 11.05-11.45  | Presentation by NRC followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants                | NRC                        |
| 11.45-12.25  | Presentation by FAO on Improved Food Security and Income for Rural Smallholders in South Sudan (ZEAT BEAD)      | FAO                        |
| 12.25-1.00   | Overview of Food Security Programmes funded by the EU   | Paolo Girlando             |

| 1:00-2:00   | <b>Lunch</b>   |                                     |
|-------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| 2.00-2.40   | Presentation by FAO AFIS Presentation  | FAO                                 |
| 2.40-3.20   | Presentation by UNOPS on Road rehabilitation. Progress to date and feedback from other partners (ZEAT BEAD)                          | UNOPS                               |
| 3.20-3.40   | <b>Tea Break</b>   |                                     |
| 3.40-4.20   | Presentation by UNIDO on Value Chain. Progress to date and feedback from other partners (ZEAT BEAD)                                  | UNIDO                               |
| 4.20-5:00   | Presentation by GIZ on Food Security infrastructure. Progress to date and feedback from other partners (ZEAT BEAD)                   | GIZ                                 |
| 5.00-5.10   | Close of Day 1 Remarks   | UNOPS                               |
| 5.30pm      |  |                                     |
| Time        | Activities   | Responsible                         |
|             | <b>Day 2: Wednesday, 27.05.2015</b>  |                                     |
| 8:30-9.00   | Recap of Day One   | Volunteer                           |
| 9.00-9.50   | Presentation by PIN & CESVI followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants                             | PIN&CESVI                           |
| 9.50-10.30  | Presentation by Concern and WHH followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants                         | CWW&WHH                             |
| 10.30-10.50 | <b>Tea Break</b>   | Admin                               |
| 10.50-11.40 | Presentation by Veterinary San Frontier-Germany (VSF-G) followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants | VSF-G                               |
| 11.40-12.30 | Presentation by World Vision followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants                            | WV                                  |
| 12.30-1.20  | Presentation by FAO Pastoralist Education followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants               | FAO                                 |
| 1.20-2.20   | <b>Lunch</b>   | Admin                               |
| 2.20-2.50   | Presentation by GIZ on DFID funded projects  | GIZ                                 |
| 2.50-3.20   | Government and Training Institutional Collaboration from government. Views from the states   | MOA                                 |
| 3.20-3.40   | <b>Tea Break</b>   |                                     |
| 3.40-4.20   | Steering Committee ZEAT BEAD and SORUDEV   | Paolo                               |
| 4.20-5.00   | Update on Agricultural Extension Package Development and Discussion on synergy forged between ZEAT BEAD, FSTP and SORUDEV Partners   | Tayo                                |
| 5.00-5.05   | Close of Day 2 Remarks   | FAO                                 |
| Time        | Activities   | Responsible                         |
|             | <b>Day 3: Thursday 28.05.2015</b>  |                                     |
| 8.15-8.30   | Opening  | GIZ                                 |
| 8.30-10.20  | Value Chain training session   | UNIDO                               |
| 10.20-10.40 | <b>Tea Break</b>   | Admin                               |
| 10.40-1.00  | Value Chain training Session cont.   | UNIDO                               |
| 1.00-1.20   | Wrap up and closing of the 3 <sup>rd</sup> QRM   | Facilitator and DG MOA Warrap State |
| 1.20-2.00   | <b>Lunch</b>   | Participants                        |
|             | Departure starts on Thursday PM  |                                     |

## ii. Photo Gallery





iii. Attendance list

**NRC**  
NORWEGIAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

**3<sup>rd</sup> Food Security Programmes Quarterly Review Meeting- ATTENDANCE SHEET**

DATE: 26-05-2015 LOCATION: Wau-Western Bahr-el-Ghazal State

**DAY 1**

| S/No | NAME                | POSITION                | SIGN               | Organization |
|------|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 1-   | Peter Madut Amet    | Inspector of Forest     | <i>[Signature]</i> | SMAFCO       |
| 2-   | Ben Hameed Garang   | Senior Project Officer  | <i>[Signature]</i> | NPA          |
| 3    | Daniel Thon marue   | Director of Agric-LS    | <i>[Signature]</i> | SMAFLSR      |
| 4    | Akot Ireneob        | Project officer         | <i>[Signature]</i> | OTA          |
| 5    | Mission Ali         | Inv. Project Engineer   | <i>[Signature]</i> | UNOPS        |
| 6    | Rebecca Gills       | Project Manager         | <i>[Signature]</i> | UNOPS        |
| 7    | Phangie Robert      | Project officer         | <i>[Signature]</i> | CWU          |
| 8    | Bida Emmanuel       | Agribusiness Advisor    | <i>[Signature]</i> | CWU          |
| 9    | FAYAT RICKET        | PROGRAM MANAGER         | <i>[Signature]</i> | CESU/PW      |
| 10   | Santino Aring Chan  | Program officer         | <i>[Signature]</i> | GMA          |
| 11   | Santino Atchim Alti | Food Security officer   | <i>[Signature]</i> | NRC          |
| 12   | Berhanu Wolde       | FSTP, Project Manager   | <i>[Signature]</i> | KIVSS        |
| 13   | Mary Khozumba       | FS Project Manager      | <i>[Signature]</i> | NRC          |
| 14   | EVANS OWIND         | FS Prog Manager         | <i>[Signature]</i> | HARD         |
| 15   | Tayo Alabi          | Cardno/Eu Facilitator   | <i>[Signature]</i> | Cardno/EU    |
| 16   | PAOLO GIRALDI       | EU PM                   | <i>[Signature]</i> | EUD          |
| 17   | David Kibben        | Engineer                | <i>[Signature]</i> | MALSHRD      |
| 18   | Jean RAUX           | Consultant              | <i>[Signature]</i> | UNIDO        |
| 19   | Laraisse Esserhimi  | Chief Technical Advisor | <i>[Signature]</i> | UNIDO        |



NRC

NORTH SUDAN  
REFUGEE COUNCIL

3<sup>rd</sup> Food Security Programmes Quarterly Review Meeting- ATTENDANCE SHEET

DATE: 26 May 2015

LOCATION: WAU-WESTERN BAHR-EL-GHAZAL STATE

| S/No | NAME                   | POSITION                            | SIGN | Organization |
|------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| 20   | 1 Melkias James Achmat | State Agric Council                 |      | FAO          |
| 21   | 0 Susan K. K. K.       | FAO                                 |      | FAO          |
| 22   | 3 Ad G. G. G.          | Group Manager                       |      | GIZ          |
| 23   | 4 Isaac K. K. K.       | Project Coordinator                 |      | FAO          |
| 24   | 5 Mungido Had Amet     | Program Manager                     |      | LCAS         |
| 25   | 6 John Chok            | Project Officer                     |      | SEDA         |
| 26   | 7 T. K. K. K. K.       | Project Coordinator                 |      | NRC          |
| 27   | 8 D. N. N. N.          | Project Manager                     |      | VST Germany  |
| 28   | 9 James P. P. P.       | Ag Project Manager                  |      | FAO          |
| 29   | 10 WILLIAM ATIKI       | Strategic Officer                   |      | MLFF         |
| 30   | 11 SERU PETER          | Business Development                |      | CIC          |
| 31   | 12 H. H. H. H.         | Head, District                      |      | GIZ          |
| 32   | 13 Sandra Zafar        | MRE                                 |      | GIZ          |
| 33   | 14 JOSEPH KATI         | PD-COORDINATION                     |      | GIZ          |
| 34   | 15 P. P. P. P.         | Project Manager                     |      | HARD         |
| 35   | 16 Abraham Andrew      | Project officer for animal traction |      | HARD         |
|      |                        |                                     |      |              |
|      |                        |                                     |      |              |
|      |                        |                                     |      |              |