



## **SORUDEV Smallholder Programme Harmonization Workshop**

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**Held in WAU from 21-24 July 2014**

**Workshop Report**

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**Preliminary / Pre-opening Workshop Meeting – Monday 21<sup>st</sup> July**

An initial workshop “pre-opening” meeting was convened on the afternoon of Monday 21<sup>st</sup> July at approximately 4pm for the workshop participants who had already arrived in Wau. Roughly, a third to a half of the invited participants attended the pre-meeting, which was convened to discuss the proposed timetable and agenda. On the strength of the comments received, a number of amendments were made to the timetable. For example, group work presentations and plenary sessions for topics 1 and 2 (Cost Recovery and Government Relations, respectively), initially scheduled to occur as one combined session on the afternoon of Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> July, were separated to become two independent sessions at the end of Day 1 and on the morning of Day 2, while, on request, the NPA presentation on the theme “Information”, scheduled for the morning of Day 3, was to be followed immediately by the presentation on AFIS by FAO, initially scheduled for the afternoon of Day 2.

With agreement on these few changes, the timetable and agenda was approved by those present.

The meeting concluded with “house keeping” issues, such as accommodation arrangements, provision of transport to the meeting venue etc.

**Opening Day 1 - Tuesday 22<sup>nd</sup> July**

The workshop started with introduction of participants. The facilitating team comprised Mr. Tayo Alabi the Concern Worldwide SORUDEV Smallholder Programme Coordinator who also served as the lead facilitator of the workshop, and Steve Hind, Technical Adviser to the EU on the FSTP and SORUDEV Programmes. The EU Delegation in South Sudan should have been represented by Mr. Paolo Girlando, Project Manager in the Delegation Rural Development and Food Security section, however, due to pressure of work in Juba he was forced to cancel his travel plans at less than a day’s notice. He was replaced on the facilitation team by Paul Symonds, the Technical Adviser to the EU working on Component One of the ZEAT-BEAD programme. Emanuela Burello, the Assistant Country Director Programmes, Concern Worldwide South Sudan, took notes as a member of the facilitation team, while Evans Owino, SORUDEV Project Manager with HARD, coordinated workshop administration and logistics.

In attendance (over the three days) were representatives from 15 organisations [NGOS, UN Agencies (UNOPS and FAO), plus GiZ and the Catholic University in South Sudan, Faculty of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, based in Wau]; senior representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and Animal Resources and Fisheries from both Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Lakes and Unity States.

The workshop ran from July 21-24 2014. The workshop was hosted by HARD, the SORUDEV implementing partner for Western Bahr el Ghazal, at the Amarula Lodge in Wau (Western BeG).

The workshop objectives were:

- To develop a common understanding of project implementation objectives and strategy;
- Agree on coordination arrangements, including the medium and frequency;
- Identify and discuss areas and means to step-up learning opportunities.

The facilitation method used ensured that participants debated and voiced their opinions before agreements were reached. Work groups and plenary sessions were the means by which interaction and learning were facilitated. This report captures major issues and proceedings of the workshop.

At the end of Day 3 a set of agreements were reached on issues needing harmonisation of the way

forward. These agreements were summarised into what was titled “The Wau Resolution”. While the resolution is part of this report, PowerPoint presentations on the various themes discussed are also attached and will be made available separately on request.

The workshop proper was officially opened by the Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture in Western Bahr el Ghazal State, representing the Minister of Agriculture. A photograph session was held with the Director General at the close of the opening session.

### ***Opening of work shop by the Director General, Ministry of Agriculture, Western Bahr el Ghazal State***

The workshop was officially opened by the Minister of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Forestry of Western Bahr el Ghazal State, represented by the DG of the Ministry, Mr. Karlo Kamilo Forjollo. In his opening statement, the DG mentioned food security as a major national challenge and that the Government of South Sudan is working with all stakeholders to address this issue. He summarised by saying “*If you do not possess your food you do not possess decision making ability*”. On this note, he officially declared the workshop open and wished participants a useful deliberation. A photo session followed.

### ***Presentation from Paul Symonds, Technical Adviser to the European Union Delegation in South Sudan: Background to SORUDEV and Presentation of Component One of Improved Food Security and Income for Rural Smallholders in South Sudan, ZEAT-BEAD project (Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation - Bahr el Ghazal Effort for Agricultural Development).***

*See Power Point Presentations*

Introduction and brief on SORUDEV (presented by Paul Symonds, architect of the initial SORUDEV programme design):

The overall objective of the SORUDEV programme is to contribute to increased food security, reduced vulnerability and enhanced livelihoods of rural households in South Sudan. The project purpose of the programme is to increase agricultural production and incomes among smallholder farmers in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States. The expected results of the SORUDEV project are: i) Increased smallholders' skills, knowledge and experience in crop and livestock production and marketing, through improved extension services in selected project areas. ii) Increased land cultivation using, among other techniques, animal traction and zero tillage as a means of increasing the surface area cultivated by smallholders. iii) Improvement of agricultural extension services that reach an increasing number of smallholders through enhanced extension services, facilitated by non-governmental organisations. Heavy emphasis was made of the fact that SORUDEV is ONE programme implemented by four state-level implementing partners (HARD, NRC, NPA and CWW) and NOT four state-level programmes trying to collaborate and coordinate a common approach to project implementation. It was also emphasised that SORUDEV should build on FSTP (also funded by EU); that there must be strong collaboration between SORUDEV IPs and FAO, viz. implementation of the AFIS component of the SORUDEV programme and the extension component of the forthcoming ZEAT-BEAD Programme, and with WFP and UNOPS working on roads and market access for SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD respectively. Hence the need for the workshop on harmonisation of approaches.

Summary of key points presented:

- SORUDEV is a programme and not a collection of projects.
- The programme requires effective coordination within the four States, a common methodology and information sharing to achieve the same aim.
- The SORUDEV programme was written up in 2011 before South Sudan independence. South Sudan has not signed the partnership agreements of the EU-ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) countries known as the Cotonou Agreement. Without signature of the South Sudan Government on the

Cotonou Agreement, no direct support to the Government is possible (though financial assistance is possible through NGOs and UN agencies). This is a simple legal technicality, but until such time it is overcome the EU can provide only technical assistance to government.

- Another new programme (not yet started) is the Improved Food Security and Income for Rural Smallholders in South Sudan programme (part of the Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation - Bahr el Ghazal Effort for Agricultural Development or ZEAT-BEAD) implemented by FAO and others. ZEAT-BEAD is a 5-year programme whereas SORUDEV is a 3-year programme.
- For objectives of SORUDEV (see slides).
- During the development of the programme, all states in Greater Bahr el Ghazal identified the same problems:
  - Animal traction;
  - Extension packages;
  - Infrastructure;
  - Standardisation, coordination and regulations.
- Good Communication and coordination are very important in this process.
- NGOs need to move forward from the typical emergency response. Coordination (sharing with each other and standardising what they are doing) and development of government capacities are key elements in this process. There is also need to build greater synergies with other programmes all targeting the same people.
- Roads are to be developed: WFP are doing feeder road construction under SORUDEV while UNOPS are performing the same task for ZEAT-BEAD.
- Policy development (and specifically national and local government legislation) is another important component in the eventual success of both programmes.
- ZEAT-BEAD will focus on policy development and expansion of service capacity, including private sector capacity. GiZ was supposed to focus on extension services (but this is now missing; again hence the need for the workshop on harmonisation of approaches). All components have to be very well coordinated as ALL programmes are completely interlinked.
- **EXTENSION PACKAGES:**  
Most NGOs have some form of extension packages, but each one has its own way of implementing them. Extension messages need to be verified and standardised. Messages have to be developed in a way that is practical. They have to be adapted for different levels of technical understanding and in different languages. For example, training modules for extension officers have to provide information that is more technical and less visual. Modules, once ready, need to be approved at national level. Once approved nationally they will be disseminated to the states and counties.
- **ANIMAL TRACTION**  
Interventions on animal traction also need to be standardised. Animal traction to date has been done very poorly. For example, if we increase the area under cultivation we create the need for more labour, unless an improved technology is introduced. More research on this is required, but, in effect the programme should seek to change technology.
- **ROADS**  
With SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD combined, the EU will be investing € 60M in roads. This is not road construction for improved mobility of vehicles, this is roads for increased agricultural production and improved marketing. The roads must therefore be central to the SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD rural development programme, i.e. agricultural development should be concentrated along the new access roads. This must be accommodated in all SORUDEV projects,, even if not factored in to initial project designs. In addition, in the past, poor roads were built, without considering floods (drainage was poor), animal movement, environmental impact, etc. This has to be avoided in the future.

ZEAT-BEAD presentation:

- ZEAT-BEAD is a 5 year programme with a total budget of € 80M.
- ZEAT stands for Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation, which is a national agricultural initiative.



- BEAD is the EU component: the (Greater) Bahr el Ghazal Effort for Agricultural Development.
- Components of the ZEAT-BEAD programme are:
  - Provide support at national level with policy and regulation;
  - Improved infrastructure and access to markets;
  - Development of the private sector and policy;
  - Establishment of the legal framework.
- Policies: policies at National Level do not match those at State Level. National policies are adopted by the national Legislative Assembly, however, a large number of policy documents are still awaiting approval as either bills or basic drafts and have, therefore, not been disseminated to the states. For example, the land policy has not yet been adopted. Land ownership, registration, tenure, etc. are fundamental as everything else depends on land use. The EU is already working with government on land issues (€ 2M budget).  
States situation: no policies have been disseminated at state level and states are using draft legislation from the CPA / GNU period or older policies. National policies need to be reviewed. There are no specific acts, no legal framework, no protection, no legal guidance on prosecution, etc.
- Need for regulation and good communication: no one knows what the policy is or what process is being followed. This causes extra costs and delays. Without regulation, implementation is limited and there is no protection. Policies apply differently in different states.
- For example, there are no regulations on seeds supply and no standards on germination of seeds.
- Need for capacity building. At National level, there are a lot of very experienced people, reluctant to work in the rural areas. As a consequence, at state level there are a lot of gaps and lack of experience. At county level there are even fewer staff and staff shortages while at Payam level staff are almost none-existent.
- Under ZEAT-BEAD, 8 teams will develop the policies to disseminate to the states. Commitment from Government is very important and states have to make staff available. A Steering Committee will meet once every 6 months. Structures will be decided upon during the inception phase.
- There is a need for coordination between SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD in order to insure synergy and a shared methodology.
- Access to markets is central in both programmes. Baselines in ZEAT-BEAD will be done with communities along the roads, as the focus of the programme will be the roads.
- There will be a common steering committee for both programmes (SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD).

#### **Comments / Clarifications**

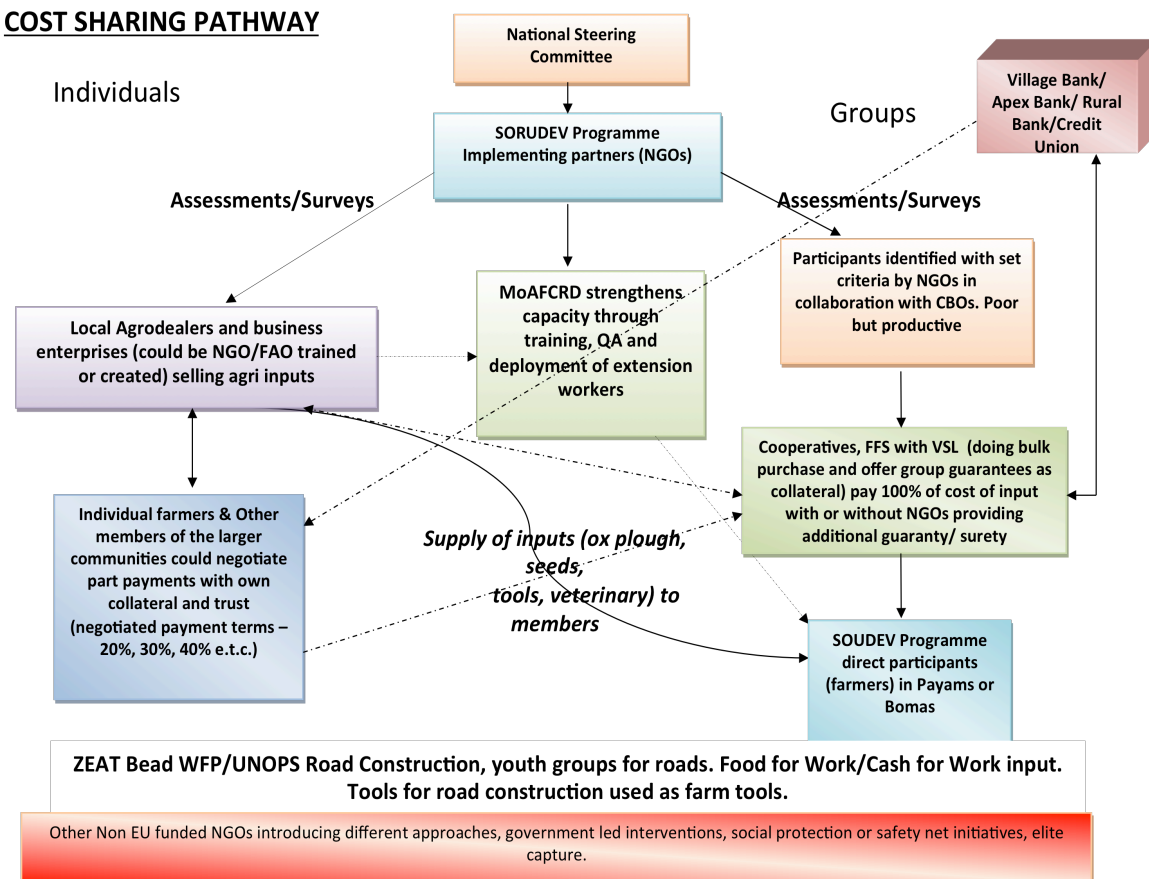
- *Question (Q):* Clarification requested for the short-term technical assistance.
- *Answer (A):* specific teams will be assigned in the ministries. Pool of people yet to be identified.
- *Q:* NGOs will compete to get grants. Is complementarity going to be applied to refine the implementation? What are the challenges in the coordination?
- *A:* It was clear from the start that this would be a part of the programme, based on specific guidelines and outcomes.
- *Q:* Lack of capacity for movements (cars, motorbikes) has also to be considered. What about the counties that are not covered?
- *A:* SORUDEV and ZEAT-BAED are not a continuation of earlier FSTP projects. It is a different grant specific for South Sudan. It cannot operate under the same rules.
- *Comment for Participant (P):* On the extension services, many people have been trained as Community Animal Health Workers, but the process has not been standardised.
- *A:* Privatisation will allow regulation, by grading and licensing the systems. The Government becomes the regulatory body. Agriculture workers have to be privatised in the interest of the communities.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q: There is lack of planning for strategy implementation. Who will be the Programme Manager for the whole programme?</li> <li>• A: The Team Leader from the TA Technical Unit will be the Programme Manager, until then the TAs Tayo Alibi and Steve Hind will be responsible for programme coordination and monitoring.</li> <li>• Q: Regarding the GiZ component of SORUDEV, would it be possible for NGOs to have a slice of GiZ programme funding, giving that work is now to be done by NGOs?</li> <li>• A: EU needs to look at the component and re-define how it should be done. There may be possibility of extra funding once the GiZ situation has been fully resolved.</li> <li>• Q: Regarding feeder roads, priority roads proposed to WFP in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State were not selected. Who is now in charge to propose the roads?</li> <li>• A: Matter referred back to Paolo on how roads were chosen. The understanding is that the roads were selected based on their economic importance linking areas of high production to the market. DFID has its own road programme, so roads may have been selected to avoid EU duplication.</li> <li>• Q: Looking at all the different sources of animal traction inputs, who will support privatisation? People are not familiar with what is in the programme. Degradation of the assets is also very real.</li> <li>• A: Maintenance is very important. All this things must be built into the programme</li> <li>• A: FAO had a plan for building human capacity under the EU-funded SPCR programme. This was part of the institutional development component, but it has not been a success. How can we guarantee sustainability?</li> <li>• Q: Lessons learned from the past are very important and will be taken into account in the future.</li> </ul>
<b>Presentation from Evans Owino – HARD: Cost Recovery</b>
<b>See PowerPoint presentation</b>
<b>Comments / Clarifications</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q: How is the cost recovery currently arranged now with local authorities? A: Only through informal agreement with local authorities.</li> <li>• P: Some research to be done on animal traction which needs to be shared with all the partners.</li> <li>• P: <i>Challenges</i>: Regarding spare parts and the market for ox-ploughs, the food security agencies will identify the supplier and the source of the spare parts. Recovery systems work well where there is a group of farmers. RSS is very expensive and it may be easier to bring the finished product than to produce locally or to manufacture locally if materials can be imported cheaply. Government needs to give incentives in order to facilitate imports.</li> <li>• P: There is a need to get away from humanitarianism. This is development. The community are not beneficiaries, they are partners. We need to implement activities slowly and to avoid handing out free things. A lot more analysis needs to be done in order to identify real problems and to make all a sustainable process.</li> </ul>
<b>Presentation from Mary Khozomba – NRC: Government Relations</b>
<b>Role of Government:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Policy</li> <li>✓ Coordination</li> <li>✓ Implementation partner</li> <li>✓ Monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>✓ Security</li> <li>✓ Needs assessment</li> <li>✓ Mobilisation</li> <li>✓ Provide data etc.</li> </ul> <b>Role of NGOs:</b>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Technical support</li> <li>✓ Implementation</li> <li>✓ Facilitation</li> <li>✓ Finance</li> </ul> <p><b>Benefits of good collaboration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Results achieved</li> <li>✓ Community ownership</li> <li>✓ Sustainability</li> <li>✓ Prosperity</li> <li>✓ Capacities enhanced within government</li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Which public service providers should SORUDEV partners consider during implementation?</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Research Institutions, Universities, etc.</li> <li>✓ Government should take responsibilities in the programme.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Opportunities for collaboration.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Levels of collaboration with Government (Boma / Payam, State, National)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Comments / Discussion</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P:</i> Regarding implementing partners and collaboration with Government, more work needs to be done at the State level and more collaboration / discussions needed with the other levels. There is need to clarify roles for Boma, Payams, County and State.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Establishing relationships with the other levels has been a challenge.</li> <li>• <i>Q:</i> What do we need to do in order to structure the collaboration?</li> <li>• <i>A:</i> Need good cooperation with NGOs and a long presence to achieve this. For example, Concern has been in Northern Bahr el Ghazal since 1996 during the war.</li> </ul>
<b>Day 2 - Wednesday 22<sup>nd</sup> July</b>
<b>Presentations from Tayo Alabi: 1) Cost Sharing Pathway and 2) on the theme Agricultural Extension Systems, including dissemination methods</b>
<b>See Power Point presentations</b>



## **COST SHARING PATHWAY**



## **Comments / Clarifications**

### **Cost Sharing Pathway**

- *Comment from Participant (P):* It is necessary **not** to encourage giving freely to partners / programme participants.
- *P:* Cooperatives, FFS with VSLAs, microfinance institutions are essential for sustainability. This is not the same as micro credit. Care should be taking not to subject resource poor farmers and participants to micro credit initiatives except where they properly understand the institution.
- *P:* Need to do assessment and to revise work plans in order to make sure that this is not an add-on but the pathway is an integrated approach.
- *Question (Q):* Food for Work or Cash for work?
- *Answer (A)* Everything in a development programme should be on cash basis. The choice of food for work negates the very principle of market development and could make participants further dependent on external supplies instead of their own initiatives.
- *P:* Based on NPA experience: local agro-dealers can prepare business plans. All they need is guidance and facilitation.
- *P:* VSF Germany has experience of a similar model that connected many saving groups with a rural or village bank in order to secure saving boxes and to obtain loans for the members. Participants use the money they saved to purchase inputs from agricultural shops, but to implement this process takes time. Like every other development initiative, it takes time. This pathway or model of a rural / village bank is not a must but where they exist, please link with them.
- *P:* Need to look at different options and at already existing ways of saving money. Often people put money in livestock as a saving strategy. It is for each group to decide the best and most convenient way for members to participate.
- *P:* Use of local available resources is essential in a development approach. Encourage it.
- *P:* *Cooperatives:* to form cooperatives it is necessary to make a constitution. The modules on village

savings and loans include organisational development which includes leadership, formation of byelaws, vision and mission and constitution etc.

- *P:* The success of FSLAs is in the model. The role of NGOs is to activate the model.
- *P:* It is discouraged to distribute things in development.

*Action point: NGOs need to have further training in village savings and loans methodology*

### **Extension Packages**

- *P:* What should be the best way of communication, considering that levels of education are low? Face to face, such as in farmer led, or farmer field schools. Radio (for a wider audience) is a good way of communicating. The selection of interpersonal channel / mass media has to be based on the end user capacity, circumstance, relevance, sensitivities and environment.
- *P:* Looking at pastoralist cattle keepers, a traditional way of delivering extension messages could include passing messages during social activities such as dances and / or a combination of media.
- *P:* Sometimes a combination of messages has a better impact.
- *P:* Mass media should be used particularly to create awareness. However, follow up is needed to ensure messages are understood and to gauge adoption rates of technologies promoted.
- *P:* Regarding extension services and the experience from SPCR, the National Agriculture Package has to be disseminated to the States. Proper training is needed. FAO brought from other states staff that have been trained in Uganda (2 months). Some were given the opportunity to go to Rwanda. One of the issues is water. People do not have places where they can practice properly.
- *P:* Farmer Field Schools (FFS) work well. People use different approaches and different methods. There is a need for unified approach to FFS.
- *P:* SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD will look at the problem. What is recommended is that a series of extension packages have to be produced, considering a range of issues. They can be drawn up for different levels, from people that are illiterate to technical people. GiZ was supposed to review all these issues.
- *P:* Regarding the standardisation process, messages must be coherent and provide a clear understanding. Farmer Field Schools is what the country is promoting. At the policy level, as the Government knows, what remains is the dissemination to all states. Trainers have been trained. Modules have to be produced.

### **Presentation from Richard Ofwono – CWW: Agricultural Extension Approach**

#### **See Power Point presentation**

#### **Comments / Clarifications**

- *P:* It is important to make a demonstration field where people are able to come to see techniques, crops etc. practically, but this is a question of budget as well.
- *P:* The institutional aspect (for sustainability) should not be forgotten, however, if we want to continue, we need to know who will pay for it. The approach must be integrated in a wider extension system.
- *P:* Need to consider that there are different levels of sustainability.
- *P:* This is in component 2 of ZEAT-BEAD. The person has to be selected based in specific criteria. Some of the issues were examined in the ZEAT-BEAD presentation.
- *P:* Sharing from experience in Kenya, the choice of the lead farmers is the key. For the people selected, the recognition was more important than the payment. Farmer-led extension is part of the Farmer Field School approach and could work just as well.
- *P:* Farmers have to be empowered.
- *P:* This critical issue requires harmonisation on criteria of selection, incentives, etc. Cross learning is also necessary.
- *P:* Communities are a source of information. They have to come together, to learn from each other.

**Presentation by Fayyaz Ahmad UNOPS – Roads project construction in RSS****See Power Point presentation**

- Successful delivery of a sustainable rural road network and improving the lives of citizens
- 4 Target States, 48 Months, Euro 38 Million
- Intervention Areas: Construction/ Rehabilitation of rural roads; Roads maintenance programme, Improve the capacity of State Institutions, local contractors and community to plan, operate and maintain rural roads infrastructure; Effective monitoring and evaluation; Community engagement plan that will facilitate the successful delivery of the programme
- Roads Priority Criteria: Accessibility to Agricultural Production Areas; Linkages to Existing EU Projects; Accessibility to Schools, Health Clinics & Public Facilities; Population Served

**Comments/Clarifications****Infrastructure development**

- ✓ Participation of ministries in the project;
- ✓ Selection of workers: part are South Sudanese, part from other Countries;
- ✓ Roads are made with machines;
- ✓ Road maintenance: need for grading every year. What kind of maintenance is required?
  - Initially “preventive” (before the problem happens). Recommended to gravel it and to compact it every 4 months.
  - Followed by “corrective” maintenance.

**Summary Day 2**

*Many issues should have been discussed in 2013!*

**Cost recovery:**

1. Cost sharing = popular, but is inconsistent with the SORUDEV programme.
2. Supply things at full cost = unpopular, but consistent with a development programme. The original project did not envisage cost sharing. This is a programme whose fundamental objective is to improve production. Selection of beneficiaries is based on willingness and market conditions. Inputs should be available through market dealers. Our role (the role of NGO IPs) is to ensure that supplies are in the market. Mechanisms that can allow the farmer to be charged full price need to be established (the cost sharing pathway illustrates the model). There is need to create a system where goods and services are provided by the community. Attitude has to change. “We cannot make an omelette without breaking eggs”. Only “approach” in the various proposals and working plans needs to be revised, no major deviation from the pre-planned activities required.

**Staffing**

1. Secondment requires provision of a salary top up. It also limits Government staff availability for other purposes. Could mean that staff is paid double salaries. Morally questionable.

**Facilitation**

1. This is an acceptable form of engaging government officials. Transport should be available for field visits. Staff can be remunerated through payment of overtime etc. In some places, there will be alternatives where there are limited numbers of government staffs.

**Day 3 - Thursday 23<sup>rd</sup> July****Presentation on GiZ components and programmes by Kayi Joseph Alex****See Power Point presentation**

*Summary of key points:*

- 2 components: GiZ South Sudan is GiZ and GiZ International Services (IS). The first is funded by the

<p>German Government;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GiZ will shortly be implementing a new Urban Food Security Livelihoods and Market Project in NBeG, WBeG and Warrap States funded by DfID and BMZ</li> <li>• This will be implemented by 6 NGOs of which 2 (NRC and Mercy Corp) are already pre-selected.</li> <li>• The project aim is to link women and youth to the market. It will be mostly urban based promoting the value chain and markets.</li> <li>• NRC is part of the DfID project and has a youth education package.</li> <li>• A market study was carried out in late 2013 but the situation has changed since then, so it needs to be updated. Can be shared once finalized.</li> <li>• The DfID programme aim is to create functioning markets.</li> <li>• The project is looking at market structures, links to the value chain approach, urban agriculture, small public works, advocacy, information and protection.</li> <li>• Implemented by 6 NGOs in the process of selection (3 yrs.); 2 pre-selected by DfID: NRC and Mercy Corps.</li> <li>• 2 years pilot project, starting in Sept 2014 with 14 ML euros</li> </ul>
<p><b>Presentation from – FAO: on ZEAT-BEAD by Isaac AJ Bazugba</b></p>
<p><b>See Power Point Presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Result 1: Input and extension subsidy scheme established</i></li> <li>• <i>Result 2: Support to private based extension services</i></li> <li>• <i>Result 3: Capacity of agro-input dealers to provide inputs (drugs, seed, chemicals, fertiliser and farm implements and equipment to the level of walking tractors) supply and services (financial, mechanisation, extension and marketing) strengthened</i></li> <li>• <i>Result 4: Agricultural (crops, fisheries, livestock) inputs and services vouchers scheme implemented</i></li> <li>• <i>Result 5: Crop and livestock husbandry practices enhanced</i></li> </ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to improved food security and income</li> <li>• The approach proposed is based on the explanation notes from the EU, which now have to be influenced by the output of the discussion in Wau. This will include revisiting the sections on providing subsidy to farmers. As most partners have alluded to here, it is a humanitarian approach and not of development. FAO will have to reconsider this section of their proposal.</li> <li>• NGOs will be asked to implement</li> </ul> <p>At this point, the workshop facilitators asked the presenter to cut short the presentation as the programme outline being presented was for a programme proposal that is yet to be approved by the EU Delegation (the donor).</p>
<p><b>Comments / Clarifications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P: DFID-UFSLM is an urban programme and SORUDEV is a rural programme. Assessment by DfID was done a long time ago in 2012. We need to take into consideration all this factors, donors need to speak with each other and consider NGOs mandates.</i></li> </ul>
<p><b>Presentation from Forcier Consulting by Annie Killefer</b></p>
<p><b>See Power Point presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Forcier has worked in all States in RSS over the past 5 yrs.</li> <li>• In a typical budget, 10% should be allocated to M&amp;E.</li> <li>• The presenter suggested a unified approach: a single source to monitor mid-term and final evaluations could save a lot of money and provide knowledge sharing.</li> <li>• Based in Juba.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Comments / Clarifications</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P: How to address the challenges: to allocate one specific project office to manage all data.</i></li> </ul>

- *P*: Cost saving mechanisms.
- *P*: The Government has the National Bureau of Statistics. Forcier works with them for data collection.

### ***Presentation from Emmanuel Yengi – NPA: Information Systems***

#### ***See Power Point presentation***

#### **Comments / Clarifications**

- *P*: NPA uses the Information system from FAO.
- *P*: The objective of SORUDEV is to increase agricultural production. However, there is a difference between “increased agricultural production” and “increased agricultural productivity”. Over the last 30 – 40 years in Africa there has been a steady increase in production through bringing more land under cultivation, but no increase in productivity. Increase in agricultural production = negative effect on climate and soil. Soil deterioration is very rapid and the fertility of African soils is very poor. It is therefore very important to look at soil conservation as part of the SORUDEV programme. Supposedly only 4% of land in South Sudan is used for agriculture. But slash and burn still has to stop. Therefore:
  - *Data collection should include research.*
  - *Promotion of conservation agriculture is recommended.*
  - *Mechanism required to either retain soil fertility or reinstall soil fertility.*
  - *All activities will have an impact on the future of the agricultural economy.*

### ***Presentation from Isaac AJ Bazugba – FAO: AFIS***

#### ***See Power Point presentation***

#### **What gap is AFIS going to address?**

AFIS is building a system for collecting market data using SMS, as part of its CLiMIS initiative

- Enumerators will go out to the markets, collect data, and report in by mobile phone
- The data will be automatically uploaded online to the “cloud”, and will be freely accessible to all
- AFIS is piloting veterinary surveillance at community level, linked to rapid action
- Includes a new animal disease SMS reporting system
- AFIS is enhancing the technical and institutional capacity of the MARF to run Epidemio-Surveillance System (EES)
- AFIS has increased nutrition surveillance by partnering with WFP, UNICEF, and other partners to collect nutrition data during the FSMS
- AFIS has hired a nutrition officer to work with national and state governments and to build their capacity for nutrition surveillance, analysis, and reporting
- AFIS is co-leading the assessments with the GRSS and WFP in order to:
  - Collect crop data at planting, mid-season, and harvest
  - Provide information on food gaps, deficits, areas cultivated, production/yield, and crop and pest diseases
  - Provide explanations for the reasons behind + or - in areas planted/harvested
  - For example, in 2014 planted areas in Western Bahr el-Ghazal increased because of increased use of animal traction
- AFIS state coordinators produce monthly early warning reports, working alongside GRSS state staff
- AFIS has identified 65 locations to install rain gauges and to train agro-meteorologists to collect daily rainfall data, and to send their reports in by SMS
- AFIS contributes to the production of the IPC, which synthesizes a wealth of data covering all of South Sudan
  - The IPC is endorsed at the highest level by the GRSS Food Security Council, which is chaired by the president
  - The IPC is used extensively by the GRSS (including the president), by donors, by UN agencies, and by the food security cluster

Comments / Clarifications
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P</i>: There are concerns about increasing area under production, area under cultivation, soil fertility, rainfalls, etc. Regarding the issue of productivity, we need to increase productivity by unit area.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: <b>AFIS' main propose is collection of information covering all South Sudan for decision-making.</b> Need to see how best we use the information for action.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: There are gaps in data collection as for example for markets. Analysis is a problem. FAO is building a system for collecting market data using SMS.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: AFIS will increase nutrition surveillance by SMS.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Early warning system: FAO will install rain gauges and has identified 65 locations to establish rainfall patterns.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: There is one station in NBeG where FAO is getting information. One focal person was identified, but the system stopped because there is no money to pay government staff.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Use of Mobile phones has to be explored more.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Platform only useful if we know how to use it.</li> <li>• <i>Q</i>: How do we inform the community? How to access the data? How has it been disseminated?  <i>A</i>: This process only started last year and it is still in progress. In every state, there is an AFIS coordinator doing monthly reports, but FAO wants to involve people more and all partners will be engaged at state level. FAO's mandate is working with Government.</li> </ul>
<i>Presentation from Tayo Alabi: Beneficiary Description</i>
<p><b>See presentation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of smallholder farmer: subsistence farmer cultivating from 1.5 to 3 feddans = <math>60 \times 70 \text{ m}^2 = 4200\text{m}^2</math>  Acre = approximately 4,000 sqm  Hectare = 10,000 sqm</li> </ul> <p><b>Smallholder farmers= people with access to land, access to labour, capacity to work, willing to expand, not mechanised at the moment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a need to adapt beneficiaries selection to the road selection;</li> <li>• All 4 organisations are encouraged to apply for the road component from WFP / UNOPS to get additional funds for mobilisation / surveys;</li> <li>• For ZEAT-BEAD, programme partners will also be encouraged to apply.</li> </ul>
Summary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Next SORUDEV meeting will be held in Rumbek in October</b> and in January in Aweil.</li> <li>• Steve will visit NBeG in the 3<sup>rd</sup> week of September.</li> <li>• If we all need the same training, we can share resources.</li> <li>• Summary agreement developed and shared (see below).</li> <li>• No ox-plough need be distributed this year. We need time for implementing this year to make sure there are the market system in place and the saving systems in place.</li> <li>• Three different options to be considered: who can pay, who can pay in group, who cannot.</li> </ul>



**Workshop Issues / Agreement Reached: Key Points in the “Wau Resolution”**

1. SORUDEV is one programme comprising four state-level components. It is NOT four state-level projects seeking ways to work together! Close coordination between state programmes and harmonisation of approaches is, therefore, vital.
2. SORUDEV is a development programme and NOT an intervention based on humanitarian emergency principles.
3. The SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD projects should share a Steering Committee.
4. The SORUDEV programme will seek to develop markets and market actors as well as smallholder producers.
5. Project activities will, therefore, emphasise development of producers and market centres situated along selected feeder roads.
6. Project activities should be preceded by data collection through comprehensive surveys.
7. Approaches to data collection, surveys and research should be standardised, including standardised base line-data collection, market assessments and surveys, and data presentation wherever possible.
8. There will be no free distribution of project inputs (no voucher systems except in case of full cost recovery). Project inputs will be availed at cost. Project implementers will examine delivery options per state, based on careful target group selection (farmers with existing financial capacity), group-based asset ownership and credit options, such as VSLAs, village banks, commercial bank lines of credit etc.
9. SORUDEV implementing agencies will work in close collaboration with State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources and Fisheries.
10. Where Ministry personnel are present in sufficient numbers, SORUDEV implementing partners will facilitate the full participation of Ministry staffs, through provision of transport, overtime and payment of other recognised and accepted government allowances. Full time secondment of government staffs to agency programmes should not occur.
11. Where Ministry personnel are NOT present in sufficient numbers, SORUDEV implementing agencies will examine other extension options in consultation with the relevant ministries.
12. In this context, Farmer Field Schools and Pastoralist Field Schools are recognised as a known and accepted methodology.
13. Programme methodologies, such as FFS, extension packages, training packages and training curricula and reporting formats should be standardised.
14. SORUDEV implementing partners will liaise with FAO for better understanding of AFIS, its needs and services and how to work in partnership.
15. SORUDEV implementing partners and other stakeholders will meet on a regular basis for joint planning, networking and sharing of lessons learned on a minimum a quarterly basis (next meeting in third or fourth week of October in Rumbek).

*Endorsed by all participants*  
24th July 2014  
Amarula Lodge Wau

**Closing Remarks by Sabine Schenk, Head of Programmes FAO South Sudan**

The workshop ended on 24<sup>th</sup> July 2014. Closing remarks were given by Sabine Schenk, the Head of Programmes FAO South Sudan. In her comments she noted that she is new to South Sudan (though not new to the region) and that the workshop had provided her a good insight into the current thinking among various stakeholders in the Food Security sector.

She reiterated the need to carefully think of the approach to development in this phase of growth in South Sudan. She said, "handing out inputs and supplies at no cost will not help agricultural growth in the long run" (as most participants had noted in the three days workshop). Giving things out freely may be necessary in the emergency phase but could be counterproductive in the development phase. She emphasised that a lot more sustainable-type agricultural initiatives, such as conservation agriculture, is required to ensure that the environment is protected.

She, therefore, urged all participants and institutions to work closely together in order to ensure that the SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD and other rural development initiatives / programmes funded by all donors achieve their objectives. On this note, she declared the workshop closed.

**Day 1 (AM): Group work -Theme: Developing a Common Approach to Cost Recovery for Ox-ploughs, Seeds and Tools etc.**

**Group 1: Standardised approach to Cost Recovery. Options:**

- **Subsidy (Yes, No, percentage)**
- **Means of reaching farmers and the use of the method**

**Standardised approach**

- **Subsidy YES - why**
  - As an entry point for mind change
  - It is an indirect way of strengthening the capacities of both users and business (value chain)
- **Subsidy NO - why**
  - Development of the private sector will be distorted by subsidies
  - The target group here is capable of paying 100%
  - Means of reaching farmers and use of the method is through productive individuals and groups who require limited assistance
  - The relevant Ministries and Cooperative farmer groups will be involved who can lobby for payment at cost
  - Private suppliers and agro dealerships will develop
  - Bomas and micro financial institutions can participate

**Comments / Discussion**

*Standardised approaches – the way to subsidise inputs*

*Proposed options discussed:*

- YES, subsidise in the first phase. E.g. ox-ploughs at 30% subsidy and 70% cost. This will provide an entry point to change the mindset of people and build their capacity in the long run for the sustainability of the programme.
- NO, in the second phase there should be 100% recovery. Considering the current capacities of those concerned time needed to develop the private sector. The programme should target ministries, farmers, banking institutions, then the dependency on subsidies will stop when these institutions have been developed.

The following points were also discussed:

- P: All four States have a big population (apart from Western Bahr el Ghazal). All projects look at a very small group of beneficiaries. Projects should target the most productive.
- P: Subsidies = cost recovery (giving a loan). If we can get a system that works, everybody will benefit. If it works, it will spread. The project needs entrepreneurs willing to take risks. Trying to concentrate on development systems. VSL method is practical and not completely new to the target population.
- P: We need evidence and a thorough analysis that populations do NOT have capacity. Project implementation can be slow during the first year, so as to create marketing systems.
- P: Need to look at the role of micro-finance and how to work with micro-finance groups.
- P: Need to make sure that beneficiaries are involved.
- P: Need to graduate out of the subsidies for a development approach.
- P: Village Savings and Loans groups can be promoted.
- P: Need to get the private sector involved, to constitute the mechanism of supply.
- P: Subsidies can work only if the government controls it.
- P: The difficulty of working with the private sector was considered and some organisations suggested a compromise between the humanitarian approach and development.
- P: Development is a process and it is slow.
- P: NGOs can only work with the State authorities.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P</i>: There is a big focus on agro-dealers in some programmes.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: NPA supports IPs ox-plough production in Lakes State and in Wau.</li> </ul>
<b>Group 2: Sourcing of inputs</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of dealers including private shops, private suppliers and agro-dealers etc.</li> </ul>
<b>Main inputs</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ploughs</li> <li>2. Seeds</li> </ol>
<b>Supply chain strategy / methods</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Importing of ready fabricated ploughs to the rural farmers</li> <li>2. Training of local blacksmiths on spare parts fabrication, so they can make spare parts locally to help in the long term</li> </ol>
<b>Role of dealers, including private shops, private suppliers and agro-dealers</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify sources of agric. inputs</li> <li>2. Import agric. inputs to demanded areas</li> <li>3. Promote the local seed system, through certification by the Ministry of Agriculture</li> </ol>
<b>Comments / discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P</i>: Important to make surveys in each State and to identify suppliers and producers.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: There are countries, such as India and China, with whom is difficult to compete with respect to manufacturing capacity. Projects should try to import finished items and try to sell on cost recovery. We can still build local capacity for maintenance.</li> </ul>
<b>Group 3: Quality Issues</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Quality assurance</b></li> <li>• <b>Institutions</b></li> <li>• <b>Legal framework acceptable</b></li> </ul>
<b>A. Institutions</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Research institutions</li> <li>2. Ministry of Agriculture</li> <li>3. FAO / NGOs</li> <li>4. Farmers groups / seeds dealers</li> </ol> <b>B. Legal framework acceptable</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Installation of regulations for importation of inputs into Country / States</li> <li>2. Registration and licensing of agro-businesses</li> <li>3. Approval of agro-inputs importation by relevant authority/ies</li> </ol> <b>C. Quality assurance</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Establishment of minimum quality standard; e.g. seeds + moistures contents, viability and % of impurities</li> <li>2. Training and dissemination of extension packages to agro-dealers</li> <li>3. Enforcement of fully developed regulations</li> </ol>

## Day 2 (PM): Group Work Task: Theme: Government Relation

<b>Group 1: Roles of government</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Federal and State line ministries</b></li> <li>• <b>Payam and Boma line ministries</b></li> <li>• <b>Expectations from government</b></li> </ul>
<b>Roles at the State level</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provision of policies, norms and by-laws</li> <li>2. Provide security</li> <li>3. Secondment of technical staff for extension services</li> </ol>

4. Co-ordination and identification of activity areas
5. Supervision, monitoring and evaluation
6. Appointment to focal persons
7. Participate in steering and technical committees
8. Approve any major decisions at project level (staffing, purchase)
9. Ensure quality and transparency in implementation

#### **Of County and payams**

1. Identification of stakeholders, areas of activities
2. Create awareness and campaign through media
3. Close supervision of activities
4. Implementation of activities
5. Capacity building of stakeholders

#### **Government expectations**

1. Improve production, productivity and livelihoods of communities
2. Ownership and sustainability of the project
3. Enhancement of capacities of government staff at all levels including *beneficiaries*
4. Ensure proper use of the project + funds
5. Improve provision of farm inputs (e.g. ploughs, seeds, hand tools, etc.)

#### **NGOs expectations**

1. Technical support
2. Provision of counterpart project funds
3. Implementation of the project
4. Transparency and accuracy in service delivery
5. Facilitation

#### **Comments / discussion**

The following points were discussed:

- *P: Government should participate in steering and technical committees:* this goes with the work plan. Progress has to be reported. If there are required changes, this has to go before the committee. Government staff participation can help to resolve constraints.
- *P: Reports also have to be shared.*
- *P: Role of the Government:* to understand the EU contract. Part of the contract is the work plan. The organisations are not allowed to deviate from work plans or change budgets without permission. Organisations have to share the complete package with the local authorities. When there is a need for a change NGOs will have to ask authorisation and provide justification. The changes have to be discussed at Government level before coming to the EU. Any change becomes a legal issue.
- *P: How can the government help NGOs to work within the agreement for extensions staffs?*
- *P: Through payment of incentives for over time or secondment of extension staff to implementing partners. Daily supervision comes from the partners. Warrap does not second staff.*
- *P: If you want quality, motivation is expected.*
- *P: In Lakes extension staffs have been seconded to NPA. They remain on the government payroll but get incentives.*
- *P: There is no harmonisation between staff secondment in the different States. There are different policies in different States.*
- *P: The SORUDEV and ZEAT-BEAD projects were designed with full consultations of states.*
- *P: The top up system should be the same in the all States. Should be part of the harmonisation process. Proper records for over time could be considered. Something that we could look at. All*

<p>NGOs has to use the same systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P</i>: Need to look at the goals of extension services; the process of strengthening the extension services. A clear ToR after training is needed with Government to guarantee sustainability.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Need to look at the capacity of government to sustain extension workers.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: In the design of the project, it was agreed with the Government that the extension workers were supposed to be on the payroll before they were eligible for training. In addition, they would agree that they work for a set period of time after training. This discussion has to be taken into the Steering Committee in order to look at sustainability and realism of it. Everybody should be transparent and consistent.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Suggestion to clarify this in an MoU with the Government.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Recommendations should be discussed in these meetings before being submitted at Regional Level.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Suggested to look at implications also for ZEAD-BEAD.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: This is a process of harmonisation. Building capacity of the government through NGOs facilitation.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: Extra payment depends on salary rates. Over time payment on the base of the salary is okay.</li> <li>• <i>P</i>: SORUDEV is not an NGO project. It is agreed with Government and it is working with Government. NGOs are facilitating building Government capacities. It is a South Sudan project for the improvement of stallholder's production and productivity and the Government will benefit from it working together with the NGOs. NGOs will facilitate the project not own it.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 2: MOU formulation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Content (what are the things that must be in the MOU?)</b></li> <li>• <b>Standardisation</b></li> </ul>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Title – identification of parties to the MoU</li> <li>2. Background information</li> <li>3. Purpose and objectives of the MoU</li> <li>4. Roles and responsibilities of the MoU</li> <li>5. Duration of the MoU</li> <li>6. Contributions / commitments of each party</li> <li>7. Staff</li> <li>8. Transport</li> <li>9. Offices</li> <li>10. Other equipment</li> <li>11. Coordination and reporting mechanisms</li> <li>12. Review, termination of MoU</li> <li>13. Dispute resolution mechanism</li> <li>14. Contact person for each party</li> <li>15. Annexes – project documents</li> </ol>
<p><b>Group 3 – Coordination Structure</b> (<i>presentation Wednesday 23 July</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Existing Committees</b></li> <li>• <b>How often do we meet</b></li> <li>• <b>Constraints working with these structures</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Existing Structures</b></p> <p><b>Regional Level (GBeG) – NONE</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ GBeG Coordination group (MAF, MPI, UNOPS, FAO, WFP, EU, implementing partners, other donors)</li> <li>✓ Need representation from National Level</li> <li>✓ Steering Committee structure</li> <li>✓ <b>Biannual meetings</b></li> </ul> <p><b>State Technical committee</b> (SMAF, SMARF, SMPI, INGO, Implementing Agencies, FAO, UNOPS, WFP, etc.)</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Quarterly meetings</b></li> <li>✓ Secretariat?</li> <li>✓ Should be after the quarterly report. Field visits within the states should also be organised</li> </ul> <p><b>County Coordination Committee</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ CAD, Payam Reps., Animal Resource Reps, Implementing Partners, Planning Depts</li> <li>✓ <b>Monthly</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Partner coordination meetings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ IPs</li> <li>✓ <b>Quarterly</b></li> </ul> <p><i>A parallel structure was also suggested to share lessons learned and planning under the coordination team of the programme (original GiZ role), to build relations and synergies.</i></p> <p><b>Constraints</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Level of women participation</li> <li>✓ Time constraints</li> <li>✓ Capacities</li> <li>✓ Expectations of committees</li> <li>✓ Security (volatile context)</li> <li>✓ Rapid staff turnover</li> <li>✓ Facilitation constraints</li> </ul>
<b>Comments / Discussion</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P:</i> Necessary to limit the number of meetings, e.g. at payam level (there would be too many).</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Currently people do not coordinate as it used to be in the past. Payams have to be aware of the activities implemented.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Need to consider what is expected from those meetings. Information is passed in the field. What is the result / outcome?</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Keep meetings as small as possible. Need to consider that there are other projects as well.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Need to clarify who takes the secretariat role and organises the meetings (FAO, NGOs, EU?). Suggested to keep formal meetings to a minimal. The secretariat has to verify work plans, constraints, and complaints, identify to which level the constraints have to be addressed, etc. Coordination at the Regional level has to be assigned. It was GiZs role. Suggested EU take the lead. At State level, NGOs will organise the meetings.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> It was indicated that there was a project dedicated to this in the past for a specific organisation for the Regional Level.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> There is need for a person to be responsible for the overall implementation of the programme and to oversee the harmonisation process. The individual NGOs will be responsible to their own states. As an interim measure, SORUDEV will have interim coordinators from the EU and Concern. The coordinator should coordinate SORUDEV and ZEAD-BEAD, both.</li> </ul>

**Day 2 Groupwork Theme: Agricultural Extension Systems and Packages (presented on Thursday 24<sup>th</sup>)**

<b>Group 1: Farmer-led approaches, how will Farmer Field Schools work best?</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Criteria for selection</b></li> <li>• <b>Sustenance</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>1. Criteria for selection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- needs assessment to decide topics / interest</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Location of FFS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- site selection based on appropriate land, access to farmers</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- land agreement, memorandum</li> </ul>
<b>3. Selection of members</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- self-selection of members</li> <li>- farmers willing to participate learn and share knowledge</li> <li>- facilitator – acceptance</li> <li>- FFs leaders (chairperson, secretary, monitoring officer, etc.)</li> </ul>
<b>4. Sustaining Farmer Field Schools</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- meet community leaders to introduce the approach and community meetings</li> <li>- Introduce methodology, define benefits and responsibilities of FFA members</li> <li>- each individual learns from the field and replicates the learning experience on their own land</li> <li>- no direct material inputs</li> <li>- group norms and agreement put in place at launch</li> <li>- group saving system installed</li> <li>- effective monitoring</li> <li>- reporting</li> </ul>
<b>Group 2: How can we best utilise the private sector (CAWHs, agro-dealers, etc.)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Criteria for selection</b></li> <li>• <b>Sustenance</b></li> </ul>
<b>1. CRITERIA FOR SELECTION</b> ( <i>Where agro-dealers exists</i> ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Inventory of market actors and status – bottle necks</li> <li>✓ Trading license presence</li> <li>✓ Capital availability for expansion</li> <li>✓ Knowledge of business</li> <li>✓ Experience in the business</li> <li>✓ Physical presence in the area</li> </ul>
<b>2. Where there are no agro-dealers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Assess the available businesses</li> <li>✓ Invite business owners for a meeting</li> <li>✓ Assess capacity needs (capital, business training etc.)</li> <li>✓ Price (discussion with business owners)</li> <li>✓ Advice them on legal requirements</li> <li>✓ Work with interested private sector</li> </ul>
<b>3. SUSTENANCE</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ MoU with Government to regulate inputs by NGOs / UN agencies - regulation of market by the Government</li> <li>✓ Quality Assurance</li> <li>✓ Training</li> <li>✓ Linkages to financial services</li> <li>✓ Capacity assessment</li> <li>✓ Aggregation of produce for market assessment – P4P</li> <li>✓ Storage issues – PHH</li> </ul>
<b>Comments / Discussion</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P:</i> Government needs to provide quality assurance.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> More needs to be done to make groups and agro dealers sustainable.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> In rural areas, the markets are manipulated (by traders etc.)</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> A situation where people are also competing with each other needs to be created.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Experience in business is very important. Agro-dealers should have capital.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> The idea of SORUDEV is to improve smallholder's productivity and production and to promote market forces, which are what the economy requires. Traders will provide inputs and will also be</li> </ul>

<p>the consumers of the outputs. All implementing partners need to have a complete knowledge of the situation in their area, also of the financial services already available (cooperatives VSLAs, etc.), where there are gaps in financial services, or what is available. Need to have a clear idea of all stakeholders. We need research. <b>Every organization needs an M&amp;E.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P:</i> For agro-dealers there needs to be a set of modules available. Where is the capital coming from? Need to look at the financial linkages.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> There are farmers very far from markets, who should be included. They should be considered in the value chain.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Need to provide information to farmers. When the private sector comes in there are other issues to be addressed. Food processing, larger investments also need to be considered.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Groundnuts are in high production but it is difficult to sell them locally. In the past cooperatives were created for this, but now they are not existing.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Group 3: How can extension packages best be disseminated?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>How can we produce standardised manuals?</b></li> <li>• <b>Best channel of dissemination?</b></li> </ul>
<p><b><i>Production of standardised manuals</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Several manuals are produced in RSS. E.g. FAO, NGOs, GOV</li> <li>2. Manuals might be too technical and inappropriate to the context</li> <li>3. Who are the target group? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Farmers + pastoralists (illiterate)</li> <li>✓ Extension workers</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Hire an expert (consultant) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ ToR – Review existing manuals</li> <li>✓ Make recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Simplify</li> <li>- Produce pictorials</li> <li>- Adopt</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>5. Recommendations to be discussed in a technical workshop <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ agronomists, ext. experts</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. NGOs to pool resources to produce and distribute manuals</li> </ol> <p><b><i>Channel for dissemination of extension messages</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Farmers</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Radio programming – local languages</li> <li>2. Farmer groups, e.g. cooperatives</li> <li>3. Public awareness</li> <li>4. Field days</li> <li>5. FFSs</li> <li>6. Exchange visit</li> </ol> <p><b><i>LEWs / staff – NGO &amp; Government</i></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. ToT training</li> <li>2. On farm trials / demos</li> <li>3. Mentorship</li> <li>4. Studying / reading</li> <li>5. Exchange visit</li> <li>6. Technical clinics</li> </ol>
<p><b><i>Comments / Discussion</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For dissemination not only creation of awareness is required but also being provided with tools</li> <li>• NALEP needs to be disseminated to the States</li> <li>• Farmer Field Schools: FAO can organise a training session and provide the guidelines</li> </ul>

### Group work tasks Day 3 - Theme: Information Systems including AFIS

#### Group 1 - What mechanism can be used to collect and utilise data in the SORUDEV Project and what mechanisms used for dissemination?

##### *Mechanism for data collection:*

##### **Farmer level data**

- Interview with farmers
- Survey in the areas cultivated
- Observations

##### **Nutrition data**

- Secondary sources

##### **Information dissemination methods**

- Radio
- Information boards / notice boards
- Posters / cattle camps
- SMS
- Extension agents
- Community leaders
- Public meetings
- Churches / mosques
- Workshops
- Demonstrations
- Songs and dances
- Publicity i.e. T-shirts

#### GROUP 2 - What sort of information should SORUDEV projects collect and what major constraints do you foresee that will affect the collection of information for AFIS?

##### *Type of information to be collected*

##### **Information on crop production**

- Meteorological information
- Crops cultivated
- Acreage / feddans of @ crop cultivated
- Projected production and yield
- Pests and diseases
- Post-harvest handling and practices
- Equipment
- Level of mechanisation

##### **Information on livestock**

- Livestock disease outbreaks
- Livestock mortality
- Main markets – accessibility
- Commodity prices – market actors
- Taxes and regulations
- Commodity movement

##### **Information on extension**

- Access to extension support
- Number of extension staff and their capabilities

##### **Constraints**

- Access – cultural constraints
- Budget
- Harmonisation of methodology

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacities for data collection</li> <li>- Tools / equipment for data collection</li> <li>- Feedback on information</li> <li>- Stages of crop consumption</li> <li>- Proof of post-harvest handling</li> </ul>
<b>Comments / Discussion</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>P:</i> What data is necessary for SORUDEV? Need to consider budget constraints.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Propose two mixed methods.</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> How to record / measure post-harvesting loss?</li> <li>• <i>P:</i> Need to control disease, mortality.</li> </ul>

## Going Forward

	Activities	Dates 2014	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan 15
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The matrix below shows the planned coordination activities from June 2014 to January 2015



1	Inception workshop in Juba									
2	Harmonization Workshop in Wau WBeG			21-24/07 > HARD						
3	Expert committee on Agric Extension Packages Technical Team including the University of Juba, AFAAS and the CUSS-Wau for standardisation (by Coord team)			>						
4	Follow up Resolution meetings with heads of agencies and technical teams in Juba				5/08					
5	Regional Coordination and Learning Meetings (Rotation) (HARD, NPA, CWW, NRC)						> NPA Rombek			> CWW Awiel
6	Field visit by Coordination Team (Tayo)	Insert Dates		CWW HARD	NPA	NRC				
	Field visit by Coordination Team (Steve)					CWW	NRC HARD	NPA		
7	Technical capacity building for partners - Farmer Field Schools (FFS) by FAO - Village Savings and Loans (VSL) by VSF Germany, CRS, Mercy Corps, Care - Monitoring and Evaluation (EU) using unified programme - Farm Level + Yield Assessment Training (University / research institutes)	To be decided								
8	Meeting with EU, GiZ, WFP and DfID on harmonisation				> 2 <sup>nd</sup> wk					

### Workshop Attendance List

S/no	Full Name	Position	Organisation	Email and Telephone
1.	Dr. Peter Jok Dut	Director of SMA&F NBG	SMARF	0912768376
2	Micheal Piol Ngor	Director	APAD / Concern	0955475794
3	Arkangelo Abel	Programme Manager	LCAD / NRC	095699944
4	Mawien Ayom Reec	Programme Manager	OFA / NRC	0954043223
5	Richard Ofwono	FIM Programme Manager	CWW	0912785830
6	Humphery Kimani	Livelihoods Coordinator	GOAL	
7	Sabine Schenk	Head of programme	FAO	sabine.schenk@fao.org
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