

# **South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) Smallholder Component Programme 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Review Meeting**

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## **Meeting Report**

**Venue: Grand Hotel, Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state.  
South Sudan  
11<sup>th</sup> - 12th February 2015**

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SORUDEV is funded by the European Union

## **Abbreviations and Acronyms in the Report**

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| AFIS    | Agricultural Food Information System                                     |
| BEAD    | Bahr el Ghazal effort for Agricultural Development                       |
| CAEAs   | Community Agricultural Extension Agents                                  |
| CAHWs   | Community based Animal Health Workers                                    |
| CBO     | Community Based Organization   |
| DFID    | Department for International Development                                 |
| EU      | European Union   |
| FAO     | Food and Agriculture Organisation  |
| FFS     | Farmer Field School  |
| FSC     | Food Security Commission   |
| GIZ     | Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit                  |
| GoSS    | Government of the Republic of South Sudan                                |
| MAFCRF  | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural<br>Development |
| MARF    | Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries                               |
| NALEP   | National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy                      |
| NBEG    | Northern Bahr el Ghazal  |
| NGO     | Non-Governmental Organization  |
| NPA     | Norwegian Peoples Aid  |
| NRC     | Norwegian Refugee Council  |
| PFS     | Pastoral Field School  |
| SORUDEV | South Sudan Rural Development Programme                                  |
| WFP     | World Food Programme   |
| WG      | Western Bahr el Ghazal   |
| ZEAT    | Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation                             |

*The views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the European Union*

## Background and Objective of the Meeting

The second SORUDEV Quarterly Review Meeting was held on 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> of February 2015 in Aweil, Northern Bahr el Ghazal state. The meeting, hosted by Concern Worldwide, brought together SORUDEV, Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) and ZEAT BEAD partners to discuss progress on implementation of SORUDEV activities and progress made in the implementation of the 15 elements of the Wau Resolution. The meeting also provided a platform for discussing challenges encountered in the implementation process. Partners presented their planned activities for the next quarter. Facilitation was led by Tayo Alabi, The Extension Services Specialist and Technical Assistant to the EU Food Security Project in South Sudan. Logistic arrangement was done by Emanuela Burello of Concern Worldwide and her team. Matilda Quin Programme Support Officer, Concern Worldwide took note for the workshop report as part of the facilitation team.

A total of 61 participants attended the meeting with representatives from the government Ministry of Agriculture, all SORUDEV NGO Partners (HARD, NRC, NPA and CWW) along with their national NGO partners. VSF-G, PIN, GOAL and World Vision from the FSTP; the UN agencies represented are FAO, UNIDO and UNOPS.

The objectives of the review meeting are to:

- 1) To review progress made against planned activities, achievements, Identify core challenges and ways you tackled them
- 2) To discuss in more depth, the progress against the thematic issues discussed at the beginning of SORUDEV.
- 3) To further the harmonization effort of the individual programmes, among partners, and integrating government in implementation.

## Day One

*Objective: To review progress made against planned activities, Achievements, Identify core challenges and ways you tackled them*

## Opening session: Minister for Agriculture, Northern Bahr el Ghazal

The Minister for Agriculture Hon. Lual Dau Marach from Northern Bahr el Ghazal officially opened the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Review Meeting in Aweil on 11<sup>th</sup> February.

In his opening remarks, the Minister expressed how important the project is to assist food security in the state, and thanked the EU and all NGOs working in South Sudan. He recognised the importance of SORUDEV but also acknowledged that the results will take some time. He welcomed everyone and thanked them for coming.

## Welcome remarks by the hosting organization, Concern Worldwide: Emanuela Burello

Emanuela Burello, Assistant Country Director for Programmes, welcomed everyone to the Aweil workshop.

She highlighted Concern's history in South Sudan. The organisation has been in Northern Bahr el Ghazal since 1998. Currently they are implementing livelihoods programmes integrated with health and nutrition in partnership with APAD, LUYDA, SMOAF and SMOARF. Concern is working in three counties here – Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West – as well as Central Equatoria and Unity states.

## Presentation by HARD and Plenary Discussion: Evans Owino

Evans Owino Programme Manager – Food Security presented the key achievements, challenges and planned activities of HARD. Some of the key achievements are: Training of 24/48 CORPS Lead extensionists over 3 days. Animal Traction Officer trained. 200/5000 farmers have been registered. 4 Devolved centres have been established, 5 dry season vegetable gardens were established and 143 farmers trained in vegetable production. 12 project staff was trained in VSLA, and 470 beneficiaries subsequently trained. 30 VSLA groups have been

formed. Discussions with agro-dealers have been ongoing. Some of the challenges encountered during the period are: a border dispute between WBG and Warrap; low farmer buy in or interest in the project; reluctance by potential agro-dealers to supply inputs, they need contracts.

*Questions/Comments:*

- Q: Given the fact that the project leads to increased production, what do you think is the reason that there is low interest from farmers?
- R: Farmers are used to a system where NGOs give ploughs for free. When they are explained the project a bit more they are more receptive. We are targeting farmers
- Q: The criteria are clear- looking for farmers able to purchase inputs. There is a farmer willing but has low capacity. Do you have any plans to provide loans for plough purchasing?
- R: Yes, through VSLA groups. Most farmers are joining VSLAs, they are very popular.
- Q: How were the beneficiaries selected? Have you had issues on how volunteers will be sustained? They were trained for 3 days, because they are local extension workers, what is their plan for providing services?
- R: Must be residents, farmers and respected by the community. Mostly they were nominated by the community. They need basic literacy. Community volunteers are encouraged to take up the interventions and be best farmers in the area. The knowledge will remain with the community. They are given more training so knowledge can be transferred.
- Q: You are training donkeys in WBeG, what are the criteria for selecting donkeys?
- R: Staff trained by women's development group in Wau. Still at the stage of identifying locations to do this. Issues of health and behaviour of donkeys will be considered, but we have not started this.
- Q: More information on the centres. Did you profile farmers in gender and age? Is there involvement of youth, especially males? Do you have the list of NGOs distributing ox ploughs in the area? Were there any efforts to coordinate with these organisations?
- The centres will have a demonstration farm, FFS, and generally help staff reach farmers. We profile by gender but not by age- often beneficiaries don't know their birthdate. More men are being registered. Need a state or national level policy to avoid free input distribution. There could be cost-recovery. We need to avoid free distributions.
- Q: so far you have registered 200, but your VSLA training was 285. Why?
- R: VSLA was introduced last year, because of the challenges of paying for inputs; a good pathway is through VSLA. VSLAs are open not only to farmers, but to everyone, which explains the discrepancy.
- Q: You said people don't own donkeys. Is there a market where you can purchase these? What is the system to help people get these?
- R: Yes, there is a large donkey market in Wau
- Q: How is the project sustainable?
- R: VSLAs go through a training process, and develop a constitution. We have not yet had much conflict in these groups. Knowledge will remain with communities, and markets established to create better sustainability.
- Q: Regarding the agro-dealers, you say they are reluctant to get the inputs. What strategy have you put in place to ensure a strong relationship between farmers and dealers is developed?
- R: Farmers are interested in buying ox-ploughs. Agro-dealers will be using a voucher system for the first year which is still being developed. Then in subsequent years they will understand that there is a demand and they will stock ploughs themselves. Farmers can also pay in-kind.
  
- Tayo: vulnerable farmers will be targeted by FSTP, but the smallholder component implemented by SORUDEV is targeting a different group. Zeat Bead will look at rural road rehabilitation.
- We hope to clarify in these meetings how we do targeting for FSTP and smallholder component. EU wants integration of these components and cooperation. We are hoping vulnerable farmers become viable farmers. Work with each other
- How will the different components be coordinated?
- R: National level steering committee- ministry of agriculture, and stakeholders including donors. We expect to have DfID etc. to be part of this. One steering committee for agricultural development in South Sudan. Then there will be state level committees.

### Presentation by NPA followed by plenary discussion: *Samuel Deng*

Samuel Deng the SORUDEV Project Coordinator presented on behalf of NPA. In the extension component, 110 farmers groups were identified, 32 operational payams were identified and extension agents deployed per payam, extension package is being compiled and a monitoring plan is being developed. In the Animal Traction component, 121 COTs were identified from the eight counties, 48 local blacksmiths were identified, with 14 undergoing training in Mondikolok, Kajo-Keji, 50 each of mouldboard body, Frog, shares produced, 80 CAHW identified and 40 currently are being trained, and an animal traction centre of greater Rumbek has been identified. For Market Access and Value Chains, 8 producer groups were identified, 32 extension agents were trained in VSLA, 19 were registered to be trained on VSLA, 9 loan committees were formed at state and county level, and a group business plan for producer groups is being developed with support from extension agents. Challenges included: impaired mobility due to insecurity, VSLAs being perceived as a security issue by some farmers, extension workers declining work due to few incentives, and the recent IPC report placed Lakes at level 3 (emergency) meaning there will be a lot of emergency response that will undermine the programme.

#### Questions/Comments:

- Q: How is the quality of locally produced ploughs? In Wau, 80% are faulty. Where do you source the materials? Are locally produced cheaper? What are loan committees?
- R: Loan committees will ensure repayment of loans, and will be a watchdog that blacksmith centre loans are repaid. Regarding ox-ploughs, they import raw materials and assemble in Lakes state. The quality is high; there is demand for local quality, and no difference in cost.
- Q: did you receive advice for your business plan? In our experience, the business plans were not so good in practice.
- Q: are you familiar with magoya rippers? From Zambia but also available in Kenya now
- R: No
- Q: you have talked about extension packages, is the government participating in extension package drafting? What is the relationship with government? With the raw materials, are you doing anything to bring these materials for the blacksmith or do they do this themselves?
- A: NPA is working with government; the director for forestry is even here today. They are aware of what we are doing.
- Q: are you collaborating in Lakes with the integrated water resources management project?
- A: Yes, we have been in touch with this project
- Q: On selection criteria, you chose counties along the roads with high population. How can you also consider less populated areas?
- R: SORUDEV not an emergency intervention. Farmers need access to roads to be effective

### Presentation by Concern Worldwide followed by plenary discussion: *Bida Emmanuel*

Bida Emmanuel, the Agri-business Advisor, presented on behalf of Concern Worldwide. Concern conducted its baseline survey in November. VSLA sensitisation meetings were held in each of the 84 bomas where SORUDEV operates; as a result VSLA groups were formed. A market assessment was conducted, recommending a focus on supporting sorghum, sesame, groundnuts and vegetables. At the demonstration and adaptive research centre 6 sorghum varieties were trialled and will be trialled again this season in the centre and on farms, pigeon pea planted in August failed to bear pods, but cow peas planted late were successfully harvested and were also trialled in the community. Green Gram proved to be fast maturing and drought resistant. CAHWs and Lead farmers were selected, 56 CAHW were trained, and 20 were trained in extension TOT. MoUs were signed with the NGO implementing partners and the state ministries. Agro-vet input dealers were identified. Challenges included misunderstanding leading to only 1 female LF being selected, few agro-input dealers available in project locations, relief activities in same locations, varied literacy and education levels creating training difficulties, small VSLA contributions, developing a method to coach VSLAs sufficiently.

#### Questions/Comments:

- Q: you were mentioning baseline findings- 400ssp – was that over the year or just post-harvest?
- A: It was from the previous cropping season.
- Q: Is Concern Worldwide doing these research trials alone?

- A: Information is shared with county and state. Adaptability: trials at the centre also done at the community level, incorporating knowledge of the community into trials. On the issue of partnership, we are looking to partner both locally and internationally. These trials reduce risk and increase adaption of new technologies; farmers need to be happy about recommendations. Did early and late planting in June/ July, but the late planting did not yield. No strong conclusions yet but will be trialled in the community this year.
- Q: The research component is very important. Ministry of agriculture has directorate of research in a number of locations, and Concern should link with them and share results. NRC moved to more on-farm trials. I hope you share the results, please link with governments.
- C: The centre was established before SORUDEV, but SORUDEV is now managing and will improve it with additional structures. In initial stage when this was decided, the Ministry of Agriculture went to the research centre in Wau and the centre is now in contact with those. Activities are shared between the ministry and Concern

### **Presentation by NRC followed by plenary discussion: *Mary Khozomba***

Presented by Mary Khozombo the NRC, Food Security and Livelihoods Project Manager. Key achievements include: Training of 30 extension workers as Farmer Field School master trainers, handing over equipment to implementing partners and government, 57 groups were trained on VSLA, 100 savings boxes procured and distributed with padlocks, 86 new farmer groups were registered. Additionally, 12 community ox-plough trainers were trained, 40 ox plough trainers recruited, selection of farmers with oxen access, procurement of ox-ploughs for training.

#### *Questions/Comments:*

- C: With the use of hoes, there is another way to promote better practices. We have tried a demonstration with 5x5 metre by maloda and by ox plough. Farmers when they come for training will see the difference easily.
- Q: I did an assessment in operational areas on FFS. There is a lot of agriculture staff trained in FFS from different NGOs. Is it possible to make use of these 'experts' who may have been trained multiple times?
- A: Yes, it is possible, but what we are talking about here is harmonised messaging and procedures. We could do refresher training to do it the right way.
- Q: What is the role of technical committees in your project? Where do members come from?
- R: Director of agriculture, of forestry, of animal resources, NRC, OFA, GOAL at the state level. At the county level we have county inspectors of agriculture, RRC, water department, World Vision, NRC. The role of these is to provide technical support and fine tune approaches and overseeing implementation of the project across all the counties. The state committee will oversee county committee implementation.
- C: to all NGOs- it is an important issue to look at traders and seasonality. The other issue, the group of farmers, look at the storage facilities, identify what are the constraints and the gaps that we need to fill in our work
- R: Traders- in previous projects we worked closely with them for input provision. For this project the beneficiaries have to procure for themselves. We need to build the trust between traders and beneficiaries. Regarding storage facilities, we have improvement of structures component which is planned for the months ahead
- Q: It is not clear how you will get the inputs to the farmers. What is your strategy? How will farmers get these inputs? The issue of seeds- there is always a fewer of imported seeds contaminating local seeds. Are there guidelines that exist/ what are they? We need to be very clear on this
- R: We are going to identify two traders in each county to be linked with farmers so that the farmers will be able to purchase them directly. Locally we have seeds and are not yet promoting new varieties. How best to produce a quality crop is the key issue at the moment. This is why we are encompassing government at payam level
- Q: GOAL have also used animal traction, I want to hear how you will commercialise this, as this is what SORUDEV is about. We also train CAHW, how harmonised are these trainings? VSLAs- how do they operate and what is the future for them with and without the project?



- Tayo: in-depth strategy will be addressed tomorrow. Working groups can come up with ideas tomorrow, we can all provide input on that.
- R: will work closely with FAO to make sure farmers can take what they produce to the market, give them the necessary market information
- Q: during this quarter did you face any key challenges?
- R: In the two workshops we attended in Wau and Rumbek, we received fine tuning and didn't really experience any challenges in the implementation.
- Q: training VSLAs- what other income generating activities do you have in place, especially to support women?
- R: based on skills that the farmers have. We intend to train them in small scale business skills. Some areas: hairdressing, but using that to generate money is an issue. Many others. Main focus on getting income for farmers to buy inputs. We have looked at other activities in other project. Lots of women and youth are in these groups, given vocational skills training. In previous projects participants did not know what to use the money for, so this project provides a bit more guidance.

### **Presentation by FAO on ZEAT BEAD- Isaac Bazugba**

Isaac Bazugba, National ZEAT BEAD Project Coordinator, presented on behalf of FAO. This project is sustainable agricultural development through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services. They are targeting 20,000 households of rural subsistence producers, by training 600 CBEWs and CBAHWs, 100 artisans training, working with agro-dealers, animal drug suppliers, traders and market oriented farmer groups, as well as extension staff of the state ministries. Key results include: harmonisation of curricula for non-public extension workers and animal health service providers, with appropriate training expertise identified; understanding of the NALEP for extension staff, and extension plans developed; a private sector driven system for input supply; and a system for the delivery of good quality services including extension which strongly relies on the private sector. So far two project staff has been recruited, and PMCU in Wau is being established. Plan to synergise with SORUDEV is underway.

#### *Discussion/questions:*

- Q: maybe this should have been a precursor to SORUDEV, like training of extension workers and traders; there will be overlaps and complimentary activities. Where is the government in your plans for licencing? About implementation, what activities is FAO going to do if you are working through implementing partners?
- A: FAO always works through partners. There are offices everywhere because of insecurity issues. We always work through partners. The government hasn't been mentioned a lot, but the whole study was done together with the government. We are taking this inception time to develop the details. FAO always partners with government first. On licencing, once the curriculum has been harmonised, the govt already has one, it will be finalised with government. The normal procedure for licencing will apply; it will not be done by FAO. People will be selected from the community to licence in cooperation with the government.
- C: On the issue of overlapping, the four NGOs are doing similar things to this project. We need to identify areas of synergy so in each area we don't duplicate or confuse approaches.
- Q: In early 2013, the idea of this project had a very fierce debate between former minister of agriculture and state ministers. The strategy and approach should be based on the six agro-ecological zones. How did you reach this cooperation with state governments? I am concerned about the leadership of these states
- A: Yes they accept it, yes they will adopt it. The states are here and will talk on their own behalf.
- R: some in government has full knowledge- but I can't say. Another says I will judge the project when I read in the papers what has been done. WBeG- has not come across this project before, but there would be no difficulties in our state. Warrap- the issue is not about accepting or not accepting. We are aware of the project
- Q: How will ZEAT BEAD address the IPC report?
- A: I will answer tomorrow when I present tomorrow.
- Q: creating productivity or production. Are there any levels to reach, e.g. a percentage? Or is it just general? Talking about service accessory inputs or integrated manner extension to meet the specific

objective. How will you link with the ongoing activities of all the NGOs?

- C: point of correction: it is a national initiative. Developed with extension specialist from EU. The document promotes a lot of issues we are having with the extension approach.
- Q: SS revitalisation programme initiated by two NGOs.
- Q: last year we met the designer of SORUDEV, we want to see the designer of ZEAT BEAD. This is just an 'expensive sorudev'. SORUDEV targets extension workers, we need to work closely together, are we working in the same areas? We have tried to work in most of the payams, so coordination needs to be taken seriously. Regarding licences, how will we support each other?
- Q: there is also concern with the FSTP groups. The activities are really very similar. We really need to work together on cooperation. The overlap is very real. Maybe another forum another time will be useful for synchronisation.
- R: don't be afraid, everything will be alright. We are here to listen to you and understand your project and activities. EU said this project will not use vouchers in Wau. After this meeting we will work with all of you to design the strategy for this project. If you train extension/ CAHW on the same curriculum, then they will be licenced as well. We are trying to determine how we can best coordinate with SORUDEV implementing NGOs.
- R: linking of NGOs to this project will be done smoothly

### Presentation by UNOPS on Road rehabilitation- Rebecca Grills

Rebecca Grills, Project Manager for ZEAT BEAD Feeder Roads, presented on behalf of UNOPS. The project is for feeder road construction in support of trade and market development in South Sudan. It will construct approximately 120 km of feeder roads in greater Bahr el Ghazal and improve stakeholder capacity for road maintenance. thereby improving access to markets for agricultural products and inputs, road infrastructure to facilitate other development activities to improve food security and income of the local population. Feasibility studies will be carried out in March-April 2015 and preparation will be carried out June- September.

#### States, Roads Kilometres

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Warrap State</b><br>Akop - Marial Lou – Romic (60.2 Km)<br>Warrap - Aliek - Majak Juer (74.6 Km)<br>Mayom Tiotin - Achol Pagong - Makuac – Ayien (39 Km)<br><b>Lakes State</b><br>Luakluak to Mapourdit (24Km) | <b>Northern Bahr el Ghazal</b><br>Wanyjok - Rum Aker (79Km)<br>Gok Machar - Jor Beauc (73Km)<br>Matuic - Kiir Ajowak (74Km)<br><b>Western Bahr el Ghazal</b><br>Kangi - Bar Urud - Kayango – Basillia (73.15 Km)<br>Kuajina – Nyinakok (29.4Km)<br>Bazia - Namatina (32Km) |
|---|--|

#### Questions/Comments:

- Q: You are talking about construction of roads, but you haven't mentioned environmental impact of this. Do you have a plan for this?
- R: The feasibility study will include an environmental impact statement. A well-built road can be good for environment. There are lots of tracks going through areas, no way to control where they are or where water goes through. Can prevent erosion and maintain key sediment to not be flushed away
- Q: Government first priority is feeder roads- are these the finalised road options?
- R: We don't want to do assessments on the ground and raise people's expectations. We can talk later about the roads you have mentioned. We only have enough money to do some kms. We want to avoid making a trunk road
- Q: I am from Lakes state. Sometimes I see UNMISS doing maintenance on the road every year. How is the technique people are using? Is it because the rains wash away the roads? Or is it because the type of mud being used to make it? Why can't we make it of concrete?
- R: We've been building a hospital in Rumbek; we only got materials for this last year. Yes, this is beyond my scope. We can't produce concrete roads for these feeder roads, but we can train communities in maintenance. Concrete would be costly for local communities to maintain, and not many kms will be



built. Once communities know how to build and maintain a road, economic growth will free up money to upgrade and people will know how to do it

- Q: your FS should also consider financial sustainability. Even if you mobilise to work, they will need financial incentive to work. Can we create checkpoints to raise money for maintenance? This also appropriate for trunk roads
- R: we're about to do FS, I hope we come up with a maintenance plan. We can't expect people to maintain the road for nothing; we need a system to ensure some sort of remuneration. We need to be in consultation about this. UNOPS especially not in the position where we can dictate trunk roads over feeder. This is being driven by the donor.
- Q: is this proposal already signed or not? If not I want you to include two feeder roads in NBeG. We need good supervision and evaluate how the work will finish. There are so many projects that have been implemented but are incomplete.
- A: We have signed the agreement, the road is meant to be chosen from one of these shortlisted. We had to narrow things down. I would like to speak to you individually and capture the information that you have.
- Q: In NBeG, UNOPS came last year and had a lot of discussion with the state government, this issue of the road came up and we discussed priorities. WFP and EU have an agreement to build other roads, but UNOPS want to know which are targeted by those other organisations. Now they want to do another assessment, which will cause is unnecessary delay. Why are you going for an assessment again?
- R: There was a quick assessment done to identify roads in the initial workshop to make sure they were constructible. It's about 150km we consider top-priority for this state, we have 120km for all states. We need to find out exactly where we should do this. We need to look at enthusiasm and cooperation from community groups. There is a real benefit in taking more time in the planning and getting the right information. The key thing is that we are talking to the right people and getting the right information.
- Tayo: all components should support each other. Roads should complement smallholder component, FSTP, ZEAT BEAD.

#### **FSTP Partners update - PIN, VSFG, DRC, World Vision, ICCO, SNV**

##### *PIN*

Main achievements for PIN include: a participatory gaps and strength assessment with 77 CAHWs and 67 EWs, 40 CAHWs and 30 EWs trained, a baseline was conducted, the first round of vaccination campaign was completed with 30,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep and goats, 25 farmer field schools and 15 pastoralist field schools were established and 12 trainings were held for each, animal traction training is ongoing in 8 PFS with 24 beneficiaries, another 7 PFS are in preparation with 21 beneficiaries. Main challenges included: a strongly rooted dependency syndrome, beneficiaries not understanding clearly the work of NGOs, insistence on high training allowances, disorientation of beneficiaries with numerous NGOs and approaches, and poor coordination between NGOS and other agencies in the field.

##### Discussion

- Q: How did you take the nutrition data and what was the method?
- A: Baseline was in 30 villages in AW and AN. 600 kids were measured for MUAC in December
- Q: You have said you established Pastoral Field Schools. We don't have field pastoralists in NBeG, most of the community are agro-pastoralists, and there are few pure pastoralists.
- A: Beneficiaries might also be agro-pastoralists. Could be youth in camps, owners of goats, sheep, and chickens. We have some challenges to involve them in this activity as they don't see any immediate benefit.
- Q: On the data, did you measure height for age which is more useful for agriculture projects.
- A: I will have to check but I don't think we have done it.
- Q: you were talking about bens demanding high allowances. If under SORUDEV we are saying they have to contribute, why don't we pick beneficiaries that are willing to be trained, because training is a resource? Why shouldn't participants pay for trainings? We should discourage long travel. If they are registered in locality then allowances shouldn't need to be paid
- A: we are paying 5ssp as an allowance, others might be paying higher. This is the reality on the ground. 30 NGOs implement food security programmes and coordination needs to be strengthened

##### *VSF*

VSF are implementing FSTP in Warrap. Key achievements have included: completion of baseline survey; dry season vegetable production supporting 77 households including seeds, tools and training; composition of the selection committees complete; disease prevention through vaccination ongoing, 44,450 animals vaccinated in two counties. The main challenges were floods causing inaccessibility, reluctance of suppliers to bring ox-ploughs because of no assurance, inflation affecting budget, cross border conflicts and dependency syndrome.

#### Discussion

- Q: In one of your slides, there was an aspect of chicken cross-breeding. I would like to know the characteristics you are breeding for? Also, how is that coordinated with state or national government in ensuring feasibility?
- R: The breed is Akembo, it is tested in some regions for Kenya they were proved to be doing well. We tried for one year here. When we crossed with local breeds the second/ third generation did very well in weight and climate adaption. They are being sold for 250ssp for a cock. We have been working with government very closely, they were part of distribution.

#### GOAL

GOAL is implementing FSTP in Warrap and also Abyei. Key achievements include: increase of up to 4 times in household agricultural production; 60 farmers groups formed and engaged in staple as well as vegetable crop farming; 60 group farms established; elements of group marketing evolving especially in Agok; 1 farmer association formed and awaiting registration; 10 farmer managed tree nurseries established but only 4 survived, over 5000 seedlings were distributed to households; 1800 households supported with production, 60% have been able to grow 'enough' for household consumption and sale; 20 REFLECT circle groups are just about to graduate 40 VSLAs with 80% surviving at least one loan cycle; support to county MOAF office with in-house training, steering committee, and establishment of 2 demonstration farms. Challenges have been the relief dependent population; late start of the project leading to the loss of 1 cropping season; poor road networks impassable due to flooding at times; livestock grazing practices leading to destruction of crops planted late or that are delayed in maturing, and destruction of planted trees.

#### Discussion

- Q: You say you are in the consolidation phase, and you facilitated VSLA. How do you see the future for this group for its operation? The project was on asset development as well as expansion of livelihoods. What opportunities did you find in livestock and fisheries because I didn't see any of that in the project design? Are there ways to strengthen this?
- Q: You talk about relief dependency of the population, but your strategy includes relief. Everyone needs to be able to read and write. If someone is literate they will be less dependent on relief. I don't think relief dependency is a challenge.
- Q: you talk about Agok; this is one of the most productive areas compared to other regions. What is the unique experience you have given to Agok that has allowed it to be so productive? Are the nurseries successful or are there challenges?
- R: Not clear for the VSLAs, we are currently discussing with groups to establish their own thinking on how they see themselves in the next 5 years. Some see themselves as micro-financers, some say they won't do the money division at the end of cycle and expand. Experience of GOAL is groups can become very strong for up to 7 years. The project was to address crop production, we missed livestock. Yes, literacy programme has helped VSLAs, changed mind set as well as literate. Techniques for success-crop spacing, increased production a result of ox-ploughing.

### **Institutional effort and their role in training extension staff in South Sudan. Presentation by Crops Training Centre (CTC) Yei on progress and modules and sustainability**

The Crop Training Centre runs a curriculum for participants in a 9 month training programme. Modules include: soil and water management, principles of crop production, practical crop production, agro-forestry, principles of animal production, practical cattle, sheep and goats, ruminants production, farmers organisations, extension, research and communication, farm engineering and appropriate technology, farm agri-business and marketing, nutrition, food processing and family affairs, integrated farm management, project in the community, and daily activities in an active innovative farm.

#### **Discussion:**

- C: Keep in mind that during war time the only research centre operating in South Sudan was Yei and Achuk. They should not forget the agricultural training centre, which was given back to the state. Nyamlel agricultural training centre will replace agricultural training centre.
- C: We don't notice any link in the curriculum to mechanisation of agriculture, is it included? I think also it is time to include a module on Irrigation. What do you mean by soil and water management
- Q: There are 6 training centres listed across the country, Yei is taking care of crop, Marial Lou is livestock training etc. Ministry originally assigned like this. When you introduce livestock to Yei, what about Marial Lou? How does harmonisation being done?
- A: The national ministry is planning for every state to have an agricultural training centre. Marial Lou has relocated to Yei. They are helping CTC in livestock, and CTC is helping them in crops. These training centres will be in each state.
- Q: Nzara centre- is it operating now or are there plans to revive it?
- A: The government is having other priorities; we are looking for supporting donors for this centre. The curriculum is approved by the government
- C: the idea of these centres was to create centres of excellence. Going back to general centres will be reversing that effort. It encourages specialists.
- A: The principle is not lost, as CTC is predominantly a crop training centre for the green belt. It is for mixed farming in a high rainfall area. The agro-practice is different for Greater Bahr el Ghazal.

### **Day Two**

*Objective: To discuss in more depth, the progress against the thematic issues discussed at the beginning of SORUDEV. To further the harmonization effort of the individual programmes, among partners, and integrating government in implementation.*

### **FSTP Partners update continued - World Vision**

#### *World Vision*

World vision are also implementing in Warrap state. Achievements have included a state level launch with government of state and county with other EU implementing NGOs attended by 56; a 2 day planning workshop; a county level project launch to raise awareness on the project, selection of the operational boma based on criteria, endorsing beneficiary selection criteria and facilitating boma level consultation; capacity building was also conducted for staff; baseline was completed; Boma consultation in each of the 16 bomas, including verification of selected households, meeting with selected beneficiaries and training for groups and leaders at the boma level. They worked closely with state and county agricultural and health office, and met briefly with Oxfam, VSF Germany and GOAL

#### **Discussion**

- Q: why did you not consult with NRC?
- A: because of the road problems
- Q: why spread 8 payam, 16 bomas, why not just take 2 counties instead of 4?
- R: this is a problem in the design; we had planned 5 counties for 9000 HH. It was somehow ambitious, and was reduced to 4 counties and 7000 HH. We limit ourselves to where field assistants are
- C: it also depends on the donors, for NRC they proposed less counties but were requested to increase.

When you go to the ground the local authorities also tell you where you should be operating, to share presence across all areas.

- R: We have a good presence in Warrap and good support in each county
- Q: It is good to consider the impact, especially poorest, it is good that it is integrated. The government is planning how to make policy that covers the whole state. Since you are only targeting some, it would be better to cover the whole area.
- R: our plan was to enforce forest policing, we had disagreement with minister. We agreed to include that project even though it is outside our area.
- Q: the variety of beneficiaries including lactating mothers. Are you distributing something?

### Government role in the implementation of SORUDEV and FSTP – Joseph Garang Garang (SMoAF)

Joseph Garang Garang, Director General of the NBeG State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, presented the government perspective on SORUDEV and FSTP. He highlighted that SORUDEV should fill the gap left by RRP and SPCR. It is a community initiative, supported by the EU through GOSS, and is being implemented by developmental partners. Government and partners need to ensure projects are implemented on time and are continued after the project duration, and demonstrate openness and transparency. The role of government: maintain security for the project staff and beneficiaries and information sharing; assign permanent agriculture staff to support implementing partners; ensure designated staff receive their salaries while receiving a top up from partners; collaborate with implementing partners in beneficiary selection; technical support for the project; chair steering committee on a quarterly basis and address challenges during implementation; and review progress reports including financial reports. Challenges include: funding delays create activity delays; a lack of implementing partner transparency; limited support to government capacity; lack of consultation on project staff recruitment; and recruiting unqualified staff.

#### Discussion

- Q: What did you mean on salaries/ incentives?
- A: A top up – if I'm paying my staff 500 SSP, NGO should only give a top up e.g. 30-40 SSP
- C: Right from the beginning, we want to involve NGOs working in the areas. We need to plan together, so we can share with them, implement, monitor together. Every NGO wants to build capacities. On the government staff salary, we need to know the amount they are being paid and the number of hours they are supporting projects. There should be a team in the ministry monitoring NGOs
- C: Donors and implementers, you see all those who have given money to us with good will. You implementers are mostly citizens of South Sudan. You should be concerned about avoiding corruption. An appeal to you, people come from outside and see what you are doing, and sometimes certain things are not being done in the proper way. These make me feel annoyed, as pointing out things are not working is not helping. Listen to the people and help them without an external agenda. These implementers are smart in the reporting system but not on the ground. We need greater transparency.
- C: Aside from the steering committee, should we have a committee of technical staff including members of NGOs and UN to be in charge of monitoring and discussion of NGO performance? Sometimes some NGOs there are little verification of accreditation. In WBeG, NGOs come from Juba straight to the county, payam or boma without talking with government. The agricultural inputs, some NGOs bring their own inputs late e.g. seeds and tools. Also on handing over assets to the government, these assets should be in good condition and then you have to maintain it.
- R: The first priority in NBeG is education, we are too far behind. Particularly compared to central equatorial. Our priority should be capacity building; these trainings shouldn't be only 3 or 5 days, more hands on training. We are going to send about 12 people to Yei for training; there are agencies here that will support us. We will share the modules that Yei are using, then do the training here in NBeG. When you want to do agricultural training, consult the ministry because we will have the modules. Regarding the committee issue, there are so many committees. The steering committee is chaired by the ministry and is the last committee to deal with partners and donors.

## Presentation by UNIDO – Laraisse Essehini

Laraisse Essehini, Chief Technical Advisor, represented UNIDO. The UNIDO intervention is targeting individuals and groups of farmers, new and existing producer groups, and farmer fields in the states of Greater Bahr el Ghazal. Main activities are: a rapid market analysis to identify the potential commodities; analysis of at least five potential commodity value chains; building the capacity of at least 800 actors to operate in the value chain; and farmer and producer groups strengthened to participate in value chain development and assistance to establish 12 micro agro-processing units.

### Discussion

- Q: the only thing that's not clear is where you are working? Where is this program?
- R: NBEG, WBEG, Warrap and Lakes. We saw yesterday many baseline and market studies, FAO is coming and working in the same area. We need to map out all of this information. All payams, all counties
- Q: when is the project starting? We need to tap into it since you are talking about supporting farmers groups etc. you said you are based in Wau, we need more information so we can link up with you.
- Q: the value chain processes, you use it in your projects but I don't know if it is really applicable in that area. This is a GIZ approach, to get the idea of value chains we need to build the capacity on that. Who are the actors? What are the components?
- R: It is an approach; it is up to us to customise it to the reality of the field here. Each state will be different. The capacity building is only government, all these institutions without the value chain- tax administration, county commissioner etc. everyone has to be reached. If one part fails, the whole system will fail. It is not a GIZ original approach; they are also applying this approach but were developed a long time ago. In Addis, we had a value chain in animal production; we have to invest small knowledge to give to farmers, slaughterhouses and will create job opportunities. We made the doc in November and December; our project is just starting in February. We will be coordinating. This is a very delicate approach, if you have any staff with knowledge of local marketing and staff will give priority to people living in these areas.
- Q: is there anything you have done in these three states?
- R: just the market assessment in these three states in 2013. Can we share all the market and baseline assessments that we have done? Then we can coordinate and see what is missing.
- Q: there was a project from GIZ the UFSLM, is it somehow related to this? They did a value chain assessment
- R: they are tackling one part of the value chain with very specific high level components.
- Tayo: GIZ are doing infrastructure development as well e.g. processing plants and slaughterhouses. The GIZ project mentioned, we can ask them to provide an update as they haven't made it today
- Q: Who will be involved in deciding on the 5
- R: Committees of farmers, we need to pay more attention to value chain costs and processing.

## Theme 1: Agricultural Extension Packages and Content (work group session)

### *Introductory presentation*

The new understanding of extension emphasises adapting to changes in processes and communication methods whilst making the farmer an active participant in the process. It can be about empowerment, community organising, human resource development, problem solving and education. Broadly, extension package of a country should contain the agricultural extension policy, extension approaches and methods, agricultural programmes and projects, extension guidelines, and technical guides e.g. leaflets, manuals, brochures. There are six principles underpinning extension delivery: A sound agricultural policy is indispensable; extension consists of facilitation as much if not more than technology transfer; producers are clients, sponsors and stakeholders, rather than beneficiaries; market demands create an impetus for a new farmer- private supplier relationship; new perspectives are needed regarding public funding and private actors; pluralism and decentralised activities require coordination and dialogue between actors. M&E could be done with an impact chain analysis or the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP).

### *Group Presentation*

Extension approaches: farmer led approach by extension, farmer field schools, demonstration and learning,

exchange visits, integrated with VSLA, input purchase, marketing, and group dynamics.

To set up a farmers group: dialogue with target community members regarding the project and encourage them to mobilise to form groups, existing groups are identified/ new groups formed, a leader is identified, and are encouraged to form a constitution/ working norms. Developing a harmonisation and common understanding of extension is the area needing most technical guidance at the moment.

In a technical guide, we would want information on crop varieties for different agro-ecological zones, agronomic practices for optimal production, and crop management information.

County staff needs specialised training, while Payam staff needs training in basic principles of agronomy or livestock management. Both levels need training on monitoring and facilitation.

A successful extension system needs a policy for guidance, well trained human resources, resources for implementation, good monitoring and management, stakeholder involvement, public/private partnership, and basic population and farming information suited to the region. NALEP can be promoted through dissemination to stakeholders, resources to produce communication materials, support to the states to implement NALEP, partners use it to guide new program development, invite state ministry of ag to explain at county and payam levels.

#### *Discussion:*

- C: about the extension approaches, one of the latest approaches in the ministry have accepted is use farmer field schools because most other approaches are included within the curriculum within FFS. FFS is more successful in other countries.
- C: FFS just a technique, not an approach

## **Theme 2: Project Implementation and VSLA (work group session)**

### *Group presentation*

#### Stages in VSLA formation

- Meeting with authorities and communities and leadership in communities. TOT for cooperative partner
- Community meeting to sensitize community on VSLA approach.
- Voluntary selection and registration
- Meeting for the registered members to create more detailed awareness. You explain the role of the mgt committee, composition and management to promote quality. Have an election and draft constitution. Then they share and ratify the constitution.
- Election of the office bearers using the agreed constitution, hand over to the mgt committee. Verification of registered members, then trained on first module of the VSLA training. Then they are registered with the authorities. Then the group can start saving.

#### Integrate with FFS and lead farmers

- VSLA members also members of FFS and vice versa. Integrate the members of both groups
- VSLA leadership can identify the agro-dealers they want to deal with in the bidding process, along with the key actors

#### Successful VSLA

- Ability to loan- no of loans paid back
- Savings- loans issues and defaults
- VSLAs formed by other organisations. If they are within FFS and members also members of FFS
- If they are outside, we can link them with cooperative ministry and TOT in the community.

#### Discussion

- Q: how can VSLA identify agro-dealers?
- R: agro-dealers do bidding
- Q: on the formation of the VSLA and FFS. How do you really form them? The exact roles
- R: we are working with people with limited capital so they can mobilise resources that they have. VSLA members are also FFS. Covered in the previous presentation



### Theme 3: Targeting (Development SORUDEV | Relief FSTP) (work group session)

#### *Introduction presentation*

SORUDEV and FSTP- all NGOs to use payam development committees

Geographical selection for SORUDEV (Concern, APAD, LUYDA) 14 payams, 84 bomas selection with high population, productive potential, accessible and distribution of resources by government.

Beneficiary selection through self-selection of those who fit the criteria. For group 1, the criteria are: have 3-5 feddans, assets, access to finance and no access to inputs. For group 2 criteria: have 2-3 feddans, few assets, no access to finance, and no access to inputs. The third group with minimal access is redirected to FSTP and WFP.

Selection of LF: practicing active farmers, respected in community, owning land, easily accessible for learning purposes, numerate, member of community, willing to demonstrate, both male and female, over 18 years.

Selected in a community forum based on willingness to participate and endorsement by authorities.

FSTP project aimed at extreme poor. PIN method: presented criteria for selection to the relevant committees at payam and boma level, they produce a list of potential beneficiaries and reviewed in public forum and many relevant groups: women, returnees etc. Verified at the household level, 20-30% of names from the committees had to be changed. This was a 2 month process. Review by observation conducted during project implementation.

Concern will be working with 1550 returnees, IDPs and extreme poor (less than 1 feddan) for FSTP.

#### *Group presentation*

This working group looked at differences between target groups: Extremely poor farmers have less than 1 feddan of land and are unable to access through renting or sharecrop, but have the ability to farm 1 feddan, less than 3 shoats (sheep or goats), no seed or ability to purchase, are recently affected by shocks, living with disabled or elderly, married women in polygamous families, IDPs and Returnees included in this criteria. Viable farmers have the ability to access and farm 1.1-5 feddans, but have limited inputs and limited capital.

The selection process involves: Meeting with payam leaders and payam Dev Co, meetings with Boma leaders and Boma Dev Co, explaining the project and set date for meeting, village meeting, ask village Dev co to prepare the master list of beneficiaries, post the master list in market, offices etc. for 1 week, random field verification of master list with village leaders, finalise list. Farmer Field Schools will be based on common interest and is self-selected.

Ox ploughs will not be appropriate for individual poor farmers but an option for groups. Extreme poor and IDPs could be given ploughing vouchers.

The main confusion between FSTP and SORUDEV is that FSTP endorses free assets, but inputs can be supplied via a voucher scheme to build local businesses. SORUDEV uses commercial supply of inputs.

To ensure female participation, a minimum % for each group should be set, women should be given the option to form women only groups, reinforce gender messages at initial village meetings through Minister of Gender/ RRC, avoid overnight meetings and trainings, plan for a child minder at meetings (and extra food), but risks taking girls out of school, and arrange for professional child-minders for meetings.

#### *Discussion*

- C: we need to assess the household more broadly e.g. other assets because we are limiting it to livestock. Maybe the number of people in the household should impact
- R: also will be a largely self-selected group as well. Doing these assessments will create a complicated process.
- T: self-declaration that they are capable through self-selection also a strength of this approach
- C: Farmers that could benefit from access to better inputs?
- R: If we are building up agro-dealers these people will also benefit
- Discussion on how many feddans are farmed by viable farmers
- C: in Warrap vulnerable is .5-1 feddans, viable farmers are 1-3 feddans
- C: we need to look at baseline data to determine this and there should be a formula to establish what category beneficiaries fall into

- Tayo: we have all done baselines but it has not resolved confusion in the field. Lots of FSTP partners are targeting productive farmers
- C: look at baseline data and divide into quartiles, the lowest will be extreme poor

#### Theme 4: Animal Traction (Workgroup session)

##### *Introductory presentation*

NPA uses evolving and multiple approaches to animal traction, through the farming training centre, animal traction centres, or community ox-plough training. Community ox-plough trainers are identified by the community, deployed at the village level, supported with training, tools and protective gear, and two team up to establish a centre to train and coordinate ox-plough promotion. Challenges have been: cattle diseases, access to oxen and ploughs, increased training demand, poor crop husbandry, labour demand for weeding and harvesting, storage and marketing. NPA also facilitate through blacksmith training and workshops, veterinary support, VSLA, training of community workers, crop husbandry training, weeder and harvester provision, group and coop development for traders. Lessons Learnt: a holistic and evolving approach for sustainable adaption is necessary; the COT approach is sustainable model and takes training skills to the village level; Government to promote animal traction through tax exemption of raw materials, ploughs and farm implements and allocation of specific land for centres; Conflicting approaches to animal traction promotion lead to mixed results and undermining of efforts.

##### *Group presentation discussion*

- Tayo: any differences between setting up animal traction and farmer groups? Are animal tractionists only doing own land at the moment
- C: most animal tractionists are also farmers, why are we separating them? It is difficult for animal traction in the mud when it rains.
- C: on the issue on having either FFS or some group doing hire service, this is acceptable. We can have some people arrange themselves to provide service.

#### Theme 5: Marketing and Information systems (AFIS)

##### *Introductory presentation*

Main markets are primary (local buyers in Payam), secondary (local buyers in County towns), terminal (state capitals e.g. hotels, restaurants), export (Sudan and other neighbours), and agro-processors. To manage feeder roads, we need to create awareness of the importance of feeder roads, mobilise communities along feeder roads, organise communities into work and maintenance groups, work with and support CBOs to oversee construction and train them, allow communities to participate in construction, sign MoU with county govt to provide funding/ administrative support for maintenance, and with the state ministry of infrastructure to provide technical support, provide tools and equipment to road maintenance groups. Both implementing partners and the ministry of Finance are responsible for linking farmers to the market. For data collection, there are focal persons in each county, responsible for AFIS data collection who are paid in incentives, data is collected on rainfall, agriculture, livestock, fisheries, and the market on a monthly basis and analysed at the state and Juba levels, then sent to NBS. AFIS data is used by NBS, Donors, International community, UN agencies, government, development and humanitarian agencies and the general public. It is disseminated through food security bulletins, national and state level cluster meetings and websites. SORUDEV and FSTP partners are expected to educate farmers and raise awareness to change their current mind-set, create awareness on 'farming as a business', facilitate access to markets, and provide links to information, markets and agro-dealers.

##### *Discussion*

- C: because areas are rated level 3, FAO will bring free inputs and undermine the SORUDEV approach. Even in an emergency the local markets need to be considered by FAO. Second is in terms of targeting, we need to target the most vulnerable for the emergency and not blanket food distribution.
- R: we only provide information; others make the decisions on handling the issues highlighted by FAO.
- Q: this information is coming from the field- County, state. At the state level we have the food security

cluster coordination; we should discuss the IPC in the clusters and the issues of free distributions and balancing these with SORUDEV programmes.

- Q: are all NGOs registered with local authorities? Who gives the permission for NGOs to operate in the country and where they go
- R: EU selected implementers and gives them a mandate to implement.

#### *Group presentation*

The main challenges with a market and information system are: the sale of produce immediately after harvest when prices are depressed; sale of produce in small quantities by individual farmers; poor quality produce as a result of poor storage practices; lack of value addition; farmers lack market information e.g. prices and volumes; poor access roads to main markets; lack of credit for marketing activities; no proper regulatory framework and inadequate market structures e.g. stores and stalls. Interventions and opportunities include: facilitating creation of marketing groups and cooperatives; purchase for progress; input trade chains; training of farmers in PHMH and promoting improved storage structures; feeder roads; diversification of production to ease pressure on staple crops; pilot of small scale value addition activities; linking farmers to AFIS and linking farmers to the commodity value chain actors.

#### *Discussion*

- Q: registration- is this done?
- R: the ministry registers groups at a state level. Authorities can be informed at payam and county levels. NGOs can facilitate registration processes for groups by providing the ministry forms etc.
- Q: First, identify what is in demand in the market, and work backwards. If you start by building the group, you might be creating a group not good for the market. People should tap into existing markets.
- R: Agree, it should start with proper analysis of the market,
- Tayo: We can even use markets to determine what crops to promote. The market assessments we are doing should be grounded in these issues. Not just linking farmers to markets, but we want to see how they are connected. Farming groups having contracts with buyers would be good.

#### **Planned Coordination activities for the quarter (Monitoring visits and technical support for SORUDEV, FSTP and ZEAT BEAD)**

Tayo Alabi, workshop facilitator, shared the technical assistance visit schedule which needs further discussion with partners and approval before it is formally circulated. It is attached as an annex.

#### **Next meeting**

The next meeting was tentatively set for the 29-30 April to be hosted in Kwajok in Warrap (TBC). Discussion was had over whether the four NGOs can host the workshop, maybe there should be cost sharing with FSTP/ UN agencies. Also, consideration should be given to changing the name of this review since it has grown. These issues will be discussed further via email to reach an agreement. It was agreed that meeting each other and exchanging ideas are crucial.

#### **Closing remarks from the minister**

The Minister for Agriculture closed the meeting by thanking everyone for coming together to learn which demonstrates their commitment to work. He expressed hope that all NGOs accept the role of government and enhance transparency, particularly to do with finances. He encouraged capacity building for staff and local agencies to ensure sustainability in the region after NGOs leave. He is keen to see results in Greater Bahr el Ghazal from these meetings, and said he will follow closely this program.



## List of Participants:

2<sup>nd</sup> Quarterly Review Meeting in Aweil, NBeG

11-12 February 2015

11 February 2015

Participants' registration form

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11 February 2015

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|  | Peter Madut        | Inspector & Forester    | SMAR/CRD                 | 0956979528      | SA |
|  |                    |                         |                          |                 |    |
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## Programme Sheet

| Day One: Wednesday, 11.02.2015 |  |                                    |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Time                           | Objective: To review progress made against planned activities. Achievements, Identify core challenges and ways you tackled them  |                                    |
| 8:30–8:45am                    | Opening courtesies and climate setting (Registration, Introduction and Workshop Objectives)  | Tayo Alabi/ Facilitator            |
| 8:45–8:50am                    | Welcome remarks by the host (Concern Worldwide)  | Emanuela Burello                   |
| 8:50–9:00am                    | Official Opening by the Ministry of Agriculture Northern Bahr El Ghazal  | MAFS                               |
| 9:00–9:10am                    | Opening Remarks by the Technical Assistant to EU Rural Development and Food Security Projects  | Emmanuel Minari                    |
| 9:10–9:50am                    | *Presentation on Programme Update in Western Bahr El Ghazal by HARD and plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants.                                    | Evans Owino                        |
| 9:50–10:30am                   | Presentation on Programme update in Lakes by NPA followed by a plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants  | Samuel Deng                        |
| 10:30–11:00am                  | <b>Tea Break</b>   |                                    |
| 11:00–11:40am                  | Presentation on Programme update in Northern Bahr El Ghazal by CWW and plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants                                      | Emmanuel Bida                      |
| 11:40–12:30am                  | Presentation on Programme update in Warrap by NRC and plenary discussion, including feedback from other participants   | Mary Khozomba                      |
| 12:30–1:00pm                   | Presentation by FAO on ZEAT BEAD.  | Isaac Bazugba /FAO                 |
| 1:00–1:30pm                    | Presentation by WFP on Road rehabilitation.  | WFP                                |
| 1:30–2:30pm                    | <b>Lunch</b>   |                                    |
| 2:30–3:00pm                    | Presentation by UNOPS on Road rehabilitation.  | UNOPS                              |
| 3:00–3:50pm                    | FSTP Partners update (PIN, VSFG, DRC, World Vision, ICCO, SNV)   | FSTP partners present              |
| 3:50–4:00pm                    | Government Role in the implementation of SORUDEV and FSTP (MOA and MOAR)   | Rep North Bahr El Ghazal State MoA |
| 4:00–4:15pm                    | <b>Coffee Break</b>  |                                    |
| 4:15–4:45pm                    | Institutional effort and their role in training extension staff in South Sudan. Presentation by Crops Training Center (CTC) Yei on progress and modules and sustainability | John Fox                           |
| 4:45–5:00pm                    | Close of day one and Plans for day 2   | Tayo                               |

| Day Two: Thursday, 12.Feb.2015   |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Objective: To discuss in more depth, the progress against the thematic issues discussed at the beginning of SORUDEV. To further the harmonization effort of the individual programmes, among partners, and integrating government in implementation. |   |   |
| Time   | Activities  | Responsible                                     |
| 8:00–8:30am  | Registration and Recap of Day One and plenary discussions on common issues from day one presentations                     |   |
| 8:30–9:00am  | Presentation on EU Land Governance Project by Niras Finland   | Lennart/ Team Leader                            |
| 9:00–9:30am  | Presentation by GIZ, UNIDO and DFID   | GIZ/Representatives                             |
| 9:30–10:30am   | Theme 1: Agricultural Extension Packages and Content (work group session)   | Tayo Alabi                                      |
| 10:00–10:30am  | <b>Tea Break</b>  |   |
| 10:30–11:30pm  | Theme 2: Project Implementation and VSLA (work group session)   | NRC   |
| 11:30–12:30pm  | Theme 3: Targeting (Development SORUDEV   Relief FSTP) (work group session)   | Concern Worldwide with input from GAA/PIN/CESVI |
| 12:30–1:30pm   | Theme 4: Animal Traction (Workgroup session)  | NPA   |
| 1:30–2:30pm  | <b>Lunch</b>  |   |
| 2:30–3:30pm  | Theme 5: Marketing and Information systems (AFIS)   | HARD + FAO                                      |
| 3:30–4:00pm  | Planned Coordination activities for the quarter (Monitoring visits and technical support for SORUDEV, FSTP and ZEAT BEAD) | Emmanuel Minari                                 |
| 4:00–4:30pm  | Wrap up and consolidation of ideas  | Emmanuel Minari and Tayo                        |
| 4:30–4:45pm  | <b>Tea Break</b>  |   |
| 4:45–5:00pm  | Next Meeting Date, Handing Over of Hosting Activities to NRC and general announcements. Wrap up                           | Tayo  |



## Workshop photographs



Hon. Lual Dau Marach addressing participants



Mary Khozomba of NRC



Dr. Suleiman Director of Training MAFS



Cross section of PIN, Concern, CESVI, WHH in thematic group on targeting



Cross section of Participants



Emmanuel of Concern Presenting



Cross section of Participants



Group Presentation



Group Discussion on Animal Traction



Director of Extension Northern Bahr El Gazal



Susan Kilobia Team Leader FAO/ ZCAT BEAD Presenting



Tayo Alabi TA and Workshop Facilitator

Cover photo: Group Picture of all participants and the Hon Minister of Agriculture NBeG

Photos by: Amin Bright, Tabani Taps and Tayo Alabi