

DATE: 23RD JULY, 2020

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SOUTH SUDAN IDDRSI PROGRESS REPORT

I I TH IDDRSI PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE VIRTUAL MEETINGS







- > PROGRESS REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF PSC RECOMMENDATIONS
- KEY PROGRESS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECTS
- > KEY LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES
- > RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD



PROGRSS ON PSC RECOMMENDATIONS

- Strengthening Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI (ISAP/SWE/IDDRSI-2019):
- **RESULT 1: Mainstreaming of CPP elements in National Development Plans Promoted.**
- Output 1: National Experts Panel of (18) Technical Staff was established in Juba on 18-20 Feb. 2020, to assess sectoral plans and results framework in order to identify the extent to which components of the CPP are included and implemented in national Mid-term Plan (MTP).



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PROGRSS ON PSC RECOMMENDATIONS

Strengthening Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI (ISAP/SWE/IDDRSI-2019):

RESULT 1: Mainstreaming of CPP elements in National Development Plans Promoted.

Output 2: National Experts Panel has produced Cluster Development Performance Indicators (Governance, Economic, Social Services, Cross Cutting Clusters)



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Strengthening the Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-pastoral Communities in South Sudan's Cross-border with Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda Project.

Overall Objective: To improve governance and conflict prevention to reduce forced displacement and irregular migration in cross-border areas of South Sudan.



Interlinking results:

RESULTS 1: Food security and nutrition and early warning systems are strengthened to improve regional and national policy and response capacity.

RESULT 2: Transboundary animal diseases prevention, detection and control measures are strengthened and harmonised.

RESULT 3: Crop production livelihood diversification and cross-border market access enhanced.

RESULT 4: Natural resources management in Cross-border regions is improved.



Implementation Areas: Selected areas are within SS bordering Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and the entire country for food security and nutrition information systems.

□ Implementation Period: 2017-2020

Implementing Authority: FAO-SS

Donor: The European Union



- National Strategy for Sustainable Management of Fall Armyworm (FAW) (PIAs 1,3 & 4).
- □ Implementation period: 5 years (2018/2023)
- **Cost USD 26 million.**
- **Generation Funding Body: JICA**
- Implementing Authority: MAFS & FAO

RESULT 1:Threat and risk to agro-pastoral production and vegetation cover posed by Fall Armyworm is managed and mitigated in SS.



- Output 1: Community-based surveillance, monitoring, and early warning system for FAW used by farming communities and government at all levels to make FAW management decision.
- Output 2: Improved smallholder farmers' access to and use of effective FAW management strategies.
- Output 3: Improved intervention planning and implementation decisions on the management of FAW in South Sudan by resource development partners, and government at national and state levels.



- Output 4: Resilience, decision making, and capacity of farmers to sustainably manage FAW guided and enhanced by government policies and regulations.
- Output 5: A coordinated implementation of interventions and management strategies across South Sudan and with other countries and stakeholder institutions in Sub-Sahara Africa.

FAW most affected areas are in Greater Equatoria Region



Desert Locust (DL) Control in South Sudan (PIAs 1,3 & 4). Funding body: WB & USIAD Funds: USD 199,962.00 **Implementing Authority: MAFS & FAO RESULT 1.7: Threat and risk to agro-pastoral** production and vegetation cover posed by DL is managed and mitigated in a timely manner in SS.



- Output 1: Desert Locust High Level Committee (HLC), Research Advisory Team (RAT), Technical Committee (TC), and Rapid Response Team (RRT) activities supported.
- Output 2: Surveillance, Monitoring, and Forecasting systems established and reporting timely carried out.
- Output 3: Desert Locust Control Operations established and effectively running.



Output 4: Impact Assessment of Control and Management Options for DL supported.

Output 5: Inventory of indigenous knowledge on available botanicals for DL management documented.



KEY LESSONS LEARNT: SUCCESSES

- COVID-19 Pandemic, Desert Locust invasion, Inter-communal conflicts, Roads pose a challenge to coordination, Communication and physical implementation of IDDRSI programs and projects in their respective locations
- Staffing, equipping and facilitation of IDDRSI PCU is key to effectiveness, efficiency and out-standing performances and quality services delivery.



SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS AND WAY FORWARD

- MSs should promote investments in the ASALs, including supporting the engagement of the private sector in the development of ASALs infrastructure.
- ❑MSs should promote investments in the cross border clusters in order to realize sustainable development and equitable regional integration.



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DESERT LOCUST INVASION IN MAGWI IN MARCH 2020





FALL ARMYWORM (FAW) INFESTATION IN YEI







THANK YOU FOR LISTENING



INTERGOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITY ON DEVELOPMENT