



Progress Report of Resilience Projects in South Sudan, April to October 2021

**13th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting,
30 November to 1 December 2021,
Naivasha, Kenya**

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Executive Summary

This Progress Report of Resilience Projects, for a period starting from April to October 2021, was prepared through an inclusive and participatory consultative process with a number of stakeholders like national and state institutions, development partners, international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), through meetings, reviews of official documents and other means of communication in Juba, the Capital City of the country, and other capitals of the drought/ flood prone states in South Sudan.

Chapter (1) introduces the reader to the geographical location, size of inhabitants and the area of the Republic of South Sudan within the IGAD Region and Africa.

Chapter (2) captures the Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 12th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee (PSC) that was conducted in Mombasa, Kenya, on 17th-18th March, 2021, depicting a number of implementable recommendations by both IGAD Secretariat and member states.

Chapter (3) includes Updates of the Implementation of the Resilience Projects in the current turbulent environment due to COVID-19 impact, insecurity, instability and massive population displacement and refuge in the country.

Chapter (4) unlocks the Challenges that impede the implementation of IDDRSI and the lessons learnt during the implementation of IDDRSI in the specified period of time in South Sudan.

Chapter (5) concludes the document by highlighting the Recommendations for the upcoming period of implementation of the strategy in South Sudan.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AfDB	African Development Bank
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
CAMP	Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CES	Central Equatoria state
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease 2019
CPP	Country Programming Paper
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DP	Development Partners
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Project
EES	Eastern Equatoria state
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GEF	Global Environment Fund
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDMP	Irrigation Development Master Plan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development

JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MLF	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries
MEF	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
NALEP	National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy
NAPA	National Adaptation Program of Action to Climate Change
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NIC	National IDDRSI Coordinator
PIA	Priority Intervention Area
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
R-ARCISS	Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of Conflict in the Republic South Sudan
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	
WFP	World Food Program

Chapter 1: Introduction

South Sudan is a landlocked country that falls almost entirely (96%) within the Nile River Basin in East-Central Africa. The country is bordered in the north by Sudan, by Ethiopia and Kenya in the east, by Uganda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in the south, and in the west by the Central African Republic. It occupies an area of 658,842 sq. km (including Abyei). South Sudan is inhabited by 11,369,670 persons (UN Data November 2021). South Sudan is administratively divided into ten (10) states (Fig.1).

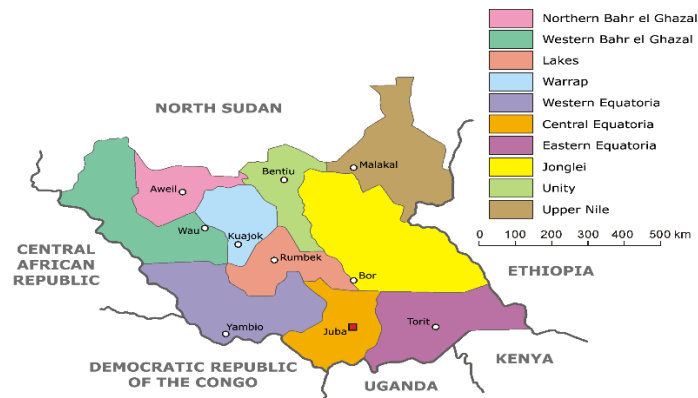


Fig. (1): Administrative Map of South Sudan, 2021.

The country is covered by extensive grasslands, wetlands and tropical forests. Its natural assets include significant agricultural, mineral, timber and energy resources. The country's climate is characterised by extremes and it regularly experiences drought, torrential rains and seasonal flooding. About 80 per cent of the population lives in rural areas where subsistence agriculture is the mainstay of people's livelihoods; The country harbours an immense diversity of wildlife species, many of which face threats from human activities, including, mainly, wildlife poaching and trafficking and deforestation. The country has valuable timber resources, so sustainably managing its forest resources offer South Sudan the opportunity to provide jobs and income, and to maintain the ecological goods and services they provide. South Sudan is endowed with six agro-climatic zones, namely; the Green Belt, the Hills and Mountains, the Flood Plains, the Ironstone Plateau, the Nile-Sobat Rivers, and the Semi-arid/ Pastoral Zones. River Nile and the 'Sudd', the world's most extensive wetlands, confer a huge irrigation potential that would increase the arable area and extend growing seasons. Basically, that is covering an area of about 57,000 sq.km, has been designated as world heritage site under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands in June 5, 2006. The potential for renewable energy is huge, including biomass resources (forests, animal wastes, and agricultural residues), hydro, wind and solar energy; The use of wood fuel and charcoal is causing deforestation and polluting emissions that are responsible for respiratory diseases.

The majority of South Sudan's people rely on the natural resources, namely, land, water, grasslands, forests and mineral deposits for their daily survival. The effective management of South Sudan's natural resources could greatly improve the country's prospects for peace and stability. The South Sudan's natural environment provides abundant environmental goods and services that offer multiple opportunities for economic development and improved livelihoods; it is a fragile endowment, however, that must be managed sustainably to support the livelihoods of present and future generations. Peace, however, is the overarching goal for South Sudan.

Chapter 2: Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 12th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee (PSC)

The 12th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings that were conducted in Mombasa, Kenya, on 17th-18th March, 2021, recorded a number of implementable recommendations by both IGAD Secretariat and member states. South Sudan was able to implement the following recommendations:

12TH IDDRSI PSC RECOMMENDATIONS	ACHIEVEMENT
12.1 The IDDRSI Platform Members are called upon to focus on the principle of taking water to the people, including development of water supply and irrigation infrastructures as essential components in the design and implementation of integrated community-based resilience-enhancing interventions for sustainable livelihoods and food security;	South Sudan, through the Ministry of Environment, Forestry and Ministry of Finance and Planning, and Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, has confirmed its willingness to commit resources from allocation of ADB-15, which will be co-financed from ADB regional window, to finance the implementation of drought resilience-enhancing projects in the next phase of DRSLP. An Expression of Commitment was signed in Juba, on 21 st Jun. 2019. The Program to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa, has been just finalized by a team of consultants from ECU-GAIC. The team was hired by IGAD and funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB). The final document has been submitted by the consultants' team to IGAD for subsequent submission to the African Development Bank (AfDB) for necessary action with Development Partners.
12.2 The IGAD Secretariat is urged to lead efforts to mobilize support to operationalize and sustain the IGAD Cross-border Development Facilitation Unit at Moroto; as well as establish similar units in other cross-border areas to consolidate its role and mandate in resilience building and cross-border development;	South Sudan is implementing a project titled: Establishment of Livestock Quarantine System Project in Nadapal, Nimule and Joda that are neighbouring Kenya, Uganda and Sudan. The project is planned to monitor Zoonosis and Trans-boundary Animal diseases in the Country, while developing the capacity at international border crossings to control livestock movement to ensure that only disease-free animals travel into and out of the country. The project was planned to start in 2021 and will end in 2022. Funds, totalling about \$ 240,963 USD, have been solicited from the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The project will consolidate the roles and mandate of the IGAD Cross-border Development Initiative in the Trans-Boundary Disease Control and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and Standards.
12.3 The IGAD Secretariat is requested to document resilience-enhancing investments in the region that are funded by Member States and Development Partners for sharing with the IDDRSI Platform;	
12.4 The IGAD Secretariat and Member States are urged to mobilize buffer resources to fill funding gaps in resilience-enhancing projects in the IGAD region;	The Government of South Sudan, through the Ministry of Finance and Planning, has confirmed its willingness to commit resources totalling 7.9 % from allocation of ADB-15, which will be co-financed from ADB regional window, to finance the implementation of regional activities by IGAD via a grant of agreement with IGAD.

12.5 The IGAD Secretariat is encouraged to operationalize and mobilize resources for the IGAD Disaster Response Fund (IDRF) as endorsed by the decision of the IGAD heads of States during the 38th extra ordinary summit on 21st December 2020; and coordinate with Member States to develop and implement disaster risk financing strategies to ensure timely and effective response and recovery;	-Ditto-
12.7 The IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners are called upon to develop an IGAD Regional Strategic Food Reserve to improve management of food crises, alongside IGAD Member States governments;	Alongside the IGAD Secretariat, South Sudan Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security has established a Directorate for Food Reserve for effective and efficient exercise and performance of the Ministry's functions and authorities. Plans are underway to develop a national Strategic Food Reserve that will feed in to the IGAD Regional Strategic Food Reserve to improve management of food crises in the Region.
12.8 The IGAD Secretariat is urged to establish an interregional coordination platform for desert locusts and other transboundary pests (and vectors of disease);	<p>-The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) of the Government of South Sudan in partnership with FAO, is implementing a 5-year Strategic Action Plan for the Management and Control of the Desert Locust (2020/ 2025) with an estimated grand total budget of about USD \$ 10 million.</p> <p>-MARS and FAO were, also, implementing a one-year project titled: 'Emergency Desert Control and Management Project' (July 2020/ June 2021) with a grand total budget of about USD \$ 3.12 million.</p> <p>-The MAFS and FAO implemented a project titled: "Support to Management of Fall Armyworm (2019.2020)". These interventions would feed in to an integrated coordination platform for desert locusts and other transboundary pests (and vectors of disease);</p>
12.9 The IDDRSI Platform members are urged to recognize and support the role of national institutions and expertise in the planning and implementation of IDDRSI;	<p>The Ministry of Environment and Forestry of the Government of South Sudan has mobilized funds (\$ 10.5 million USD) from Global Environment Facility (GEF) for implementation of a project titled: "Strengthening the capacity of Government and Communities in South Sudan to Adapt to Climate Change (2021/2027) with special emphasis on ASALs in SS. The project has three components, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development for climate change adaptation in South Sudan. • Vulnerability to climate change being reduced in South Sudan, and Knowledge created and transferred.
12.10 The IDDRSI Platform members are urged to support knowledge sharing and technology transfer to enable the scale up and adoption of technologies, best practices and approaches, such as water, feed and improved breeds, to increase and optimise safety nets	South Sudan IDDRSI Platform Coordination Unit (PCU) and National Experts (NEP) Teams participated in an IGAD Gender and Resilience Share Fair at Bishoftu, in Ethiopia on 16 th September 2021. The IGAD Gender and Resilience Share Fair was on projecting Good Practices in Mainstreaming Gender in Cross-Border Resilience Interventions in Karamoja and Mandera Clusters in the IGAD Region. The event captured two Sessions, namely;

for pastoral and agro-pastoral production systems in the region, and	<p>Session 1: Lessons from implementing EUTF-funded cross-border projects in Mandera Cluster.</p> <p>Session 2: Mainstreaming Gender into Livelihoods Projects: The Case of the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP). Participants were able to share knowledge and technology transfer to enable the scale up and adoption of technologies, best practices and approaches, within the context of needs of the target communities in the Region.</p>
12.11 The IGAD Secretariat and Member States are called upon to deepen gender mainstreaming in the delivery of Country Programming Papers with technical reinforcement from the gender and resilience working group.	<p>The IGAD Secretariat and Member States- including South Sudan- undertook an IGAD Gender and Resilience Share Fair at Bishoftu, in Ethiopia on 16th September 2021. The IGAD Gender and Resilience Share Fair was on projecting Good Practices in Mainstreaming Gender in Cross-Border Resilience Interventions in Karamoja and Mandera Clusters in the IGAD Region. Key recommendation underscores a dire need to establish the National Gender and Resilience Working Group that will support the IDDRSI PCU in ensuring that normative standards on gender equality and women's empowerment as spelled out in various international, regional and national instruments are sufficiently reflected and applied in the design, implementation, reporting, monitoring and evaluation of programs in South Sudan which at the end will be reflected at the regional level.</p>

Chapter 3: Updates of the Implementation of the Resilience Projects

Since the 12th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meetings that were undertaken physically in Mombasa, Kenya in March, 2021, there has been significant progress in the implementation of IDDRSI projects, programs and recommendations in South Sudan. The following report covers progress on implementation of representative projects in the current turbulent environment due to COVID-19 impact, insecurity, instability and massive population displacement and refuge in the country.

3.1 PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management:

The strategic objective of this IDDRSI Priority Intervention Area (PIA) is to Enhance Drought Prone Communities' Access to the Sustainably Managed Natural Resources. The PIA covers a wide range of sub-sectors which include water, rangeland and pastures, environment, energy, mining and industry. Following is a brief of representative projects under each sub pillar:

3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management:

Following are the only two projects under this sub-pillar of IDDRSI PIA (1).

3.1.1.1 Watershed approaches for climate resilience in agropastoral landscape project:

The strategic objective of this project is to build Resilience to Climate Change Risks amongst agricultural and pastoral communities of South Sudan. The Project has three components, thus:

- Institutional capacities for gender-responsive climate change adaptation across the agricultural sector.
- Climate smart agriculture and food value chains.
- Community-based natural resources management to offset the impacts of climate on ecosystem goods and services.

The Project kicked off in July 2021 and is expected to end in January 2026. It will cover Northern Bahr el Ghazal state, specifically, Aweil Centre, Aweil East, and Aweil West Counties. The population of the two counties will benefit from the Project. The Project total cost is \$ 9,389,041 USD. Funds were sourced from the Global Environment Facility (GEF). At the end of the Project, more than 85% of women and youth will be capable to adapt to climate change.



Dried up river in Kapoeta Area, June 2021

3.1.1.2 The 100 million Tree Planting Project in South Sudan:

The project will mitigate the effect of climate change and restore the degraded land-based ecosystem and create sustainable ways of living.

The project will start in 2021 and end in 2031 in the 10 states of South Sudan. GCF and GEF have allocated \$ 50 Million USD for thorough implementation of the project as planned.



Charcoal Production Impact in Eastern Equatoria state, September, 2021.

3.1.2 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity:

3.1.2.1 Capacity development in reducing Illegal Wildlife trade and improving protected areas management effectiveness in South Sudan project:

The strategic objective of the project is to combat Illegal Wildlife Trade by strengthening PA Legislative and management system through institutional strengthening improved information management and monitoring, and community empowerment through both National and site level. The project that started on 25th July 2018, is expected to end on 22nd July 2022. The project is co-managed by the Ministry of Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism and Ministry of Environment and Forestry at national level. It is executed to benefit the inhabitants of the Sudd Region and Wildlife protect areas of Game Reserve in the country. Funds were solicited from GEF and the total cost is \$ 5,319,452 USD. The project is currently 78% in completion.



Shoebill Stork in front of Papyrus, Sudd Region

3.1.2.2 Development of National Biodiversity Database System (NBDS) project:

The project strategically contributed to the development, maintenance and update of a biodiversity facility, mobilizing data and information for different users to aid reporting and decision-making related to sustainable biodiversity conservation and management in South Sudan and beyond. It was started in 2017 and ended 2019. It specifically targeted the National Government, Researchers and Local NGOs in Central Equatoria state. The project was

funded by EU that allocated a total amount of about \$ 45,079 USD. It was completed as planned.

3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services:

The PIA strategic objective is to improve transport, market infrastructure and financial services in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Specifically, the PIA addresses issues pertaining to transport, markets infrastructure, roads and bridges, livestock mobility, trade and financial services.

3.2.1 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services:

3.2.1.1 South Sudan Job Creation and Trade Development Project (JCTDP):

The project objective is to improve the livelihoods of the population and increase competitiveness of MSMEs and create employment opportunities with a focus on the youth and women in Central Equatoria and Western Equatoria states. The project started in 2021 and will end in 2024. It is currently 20%v in completion. It is funded by the European Union (EU) that has committed about \$ 5 million USD to the project implementation.

3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification:

The main strategic objective of this Priority Intervention Area (PIA) is to increase adaptive capacities of households in drought prone communities. The PIA is cutting across issues of livestock, crop, and fisheries production and productivity in the drought prone communities.

3.3.1 Crop production and Productivity:

3.3.1.1 Desert Locust (DL) Response to Mitigate Impacts on Food Security and Livelihoods in the South Sudan Project:

The project has two strategic objectives, namely:

- To safeguard livelihoods and enhance early recovery of vulnerable and food-insecure farming, agro-pastoral and pastoral households severely affected by the impact of DL in Eastern Equatoria State.
- To strengthen the capacity of government and community members in carrying out surveillance, monitoring and control operations to Desert Locusts, Fall Army Worm (FAW), and other pests and diseases.

The project started on 1st August, 2021 and will end on 1st January, 2022. It is targeting small-scale farmers, government officials and community members in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State. The project is funded by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) that has allocated about \$115 Million USD. It is now 50% in implementation status.



3.3.1.2 Central Equatoria Forestry Nursery Improvement Project:

The project is strategically and objectively designed to produce high-quality seedlings. The project is benefiting Nursery Staff and Technicians, Academic Institutions, Researchers and others in Juba Town, Central Equatoria state.

JICA has allocated \$ 300,000 USD for the implementation of the project, that started in January 2020, and will end in January 2022. The implementation status is 90% in completion. It is being implemented by JIN Corporation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) and State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Environment (MAFE) in Central Equatoria state.



JICA/ CAMP/ IDMP; Central Equatoria Forestry Nursery, Juba, 2020/2022.

3.3.2 Fisheries and Apiculture development:

3.3.3.1 ECOFish: Baro-Akobo-Sobat Transboundary Fisheries Management Plan Project:

The project has five strategic objectives, namely:

- Establish fisheries co-management system for the sub-basin;
- Support bilateral cooperation for sustainable management of fisheries in the basin;
- Support cross border fisheries management and trade;
- Support exchange of data across the sub-basin, and
- Support climate change through smart fisheries in the sub-basin.

The beneficiaries of the project are fisherfolk, woman, youth and small-scale fisheries traders in Pibor, Akobo, Ulang, Fangak, Nasir and Malakal Counties in Jonglei and Upper Nile states. EU has allocated 967,215 Euro for the implementation of the project, that started in August 2020, and will end in August 2023. The implementation status is 80% in completion. It is being implemented by IGAD, the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries (MLF) and State Ministry of Animal Resources, Fisheries and Tourism (MARFT) in the above-mentioned states.



Traditional Fishing in Unity State, 2020

3.3.3.2 Upgrading of the Fishery Sector in South Sudan Project:

The project encompassed three key strategic objectives, thus:

- Increase food security” through-Increased quantity of both fresh and fish products of the fishers;
- Increased small-scale business development for women, and
- Improved fisheries resource management and services.

The beneficiaries of the project were Fish producers, Processors, Women and Children in Nimule, Magwi County in Eastern Equatoria state (EES), in Juba and Terekeka Counties, Central Equatoria state (CES). The project started in June 2014 and ended in Nov 2020. Funds were solicited from the Canadian Government.

3.3.3.2 African Blue Economy (AU-IBAR) Project:

The project has three key strategic objectives, namely:

- Establishing functional, integrated blue Economy coordination mechanisms in AU Member States;
- Development and conservation of aquatic biodiversity, and
- Investigating Policy Processes on Blue Economy.

The beneficiaries of the project are Fishers’ communities, aquatic biodiversity and environment actors in active fisheries and cross cutting blue economy areas in South Sudan. The project is financially supported by the Sweden Government. It was started in Nov 2021 and will end in 2022.

3.3.3.2 FishGov 2 Project on “Policy Framework and Reform Strategy (PFRS) for Fisheries and Aquaculture in Africa (AU-IBAR)”:

The project has three key strategic objectives, namely:

- Improve coordination among actors in the fisheries and aquaculture sector in Africa;
- Improve coherence in governance instruments and approaches to reduce incidences of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing due to weak surveillance;
- Capacities development for evidence-based information to foster reforms and monitor of sector policies, and
- Improve infrastructure development and inclusive governance in the fisheries sector.

The beneficiaries of the project are Fisheries Institutions, Fishers’ communities, woman, youth and small-scale fisheries traders in Member States (MSs). The project is financially supported by EU. It was started in April 2021 and will end in April 2023.



The Sudd Region, 2021.

3.3.3 Income Diversification:

3.3.3.1 Peri-Urban Poultry Project:

The project main objective is to establish poultry industry that can be a nucleus for the development of poultry sector in the South Sudan.

This project requires large investment capital for the construction of model poultry houses to accommodate broiler, layers and parent stock, construction of poultry Hatchery to provide the farm with day old chicks, establishment of feed mills, offices, market venture and others. Poultry projects are more complicated and sensitive in nature because of its technical requirements and management, in addition to access to better road, sustainable water sources and electricity, market access and availability of funds. The National Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries in collaboration with other stakeholders would ensure and facilitate the smooth running of the project activities required to fully realize the objectives, also to ensure the selected location for the implementation are convenient to the surrounding neighbours. The project is planned to start in 2021 and will end in 2022. It will be established in Rajaf West Research Station, Central Equatoria state. The beneficiaries of the project are the residents of Juba City. Funds, totalling about \$ 433,735 USD, are solicited from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of South Sudan.

3.3.3.2 Improving Food and Nutritional Security through Supply of Fresh Fish to local Markets in Urban Cities project:

The project is strategically planned to improve food and nutritional security and livelihoods of fishing communities engaged in fresh fish supply chain. The project is planned to start in 2021 and will end in 2022. to benefit the fishing communities in South Sudan. Funds, totalling about \$ 433,735 USD, are solicited from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of South Sudan.

3.3.4 Social Safety Nets:

3.3.4.1 South Sudan Safety Net Project:

The strategic objective of the South Sudan Safety Net Project is to provide Temporary income opportunities to the selected poor and Vulnerable households and to strengthen safety net delivery tools in the Republic of South Sudan. The project is targeting 65,000 Poor and Vulnerable Households in Juba, Torit, Tonj South, Gogrial West, Kapoeta East, Pibor, Bor, Melut, Raja and Yei. A total cost of about \$ 40 Million USD has been allocated by UNOPS for the implementation of the project as from May 2020 to November 2022. The project now 25% in completion status.

3.3.5. Trans-Boundary Disease Control and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and Standards:

3.3.5.1 Establishment of Livestock Quarantine System Project in Nadapal, Nimule and Joda in South Sudan Project:

The project is objectively planned to monitor Zoonosis and Trans-boundary Animal diseases in the Country, while developing the capacity at international border crossings to control livestock movement to ensure that only disease-free animals travel into and out of the country. The project is planned to start in 2021 and will end in 2022. It will be established in Nimule and Nadapal, Eastern Equatoria state, and Joda (Wunthau) in Upper Nile state. The beneficiaries of the project are the Local Farmers and Livestock owners, Livestock Traders and National and State Governments of South Sudan. Funds, totalling about \$ 240,963 USD, will be solicited from the Ministry of Finance and Planning, Republic of South Sudan for the implementation of the project.

3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response:

Strategic Objective of this PIA is to enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States.

Disaster Risk Management is the application of disaster risk reduction policies and strategies, to prevent new disaster risks, reduce existing disaster risks, and manage residual risks, contributing to the strengthening of resilience and reduction of losses. Disaster risk management actions can be categorised into; prospective disaster risk management, corrective disaster risk management and compensatory disaster risk management (also referred to as residual risk management).

3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response:

3.4.1.1 Capacity Augmentation for Early Warning (EW) System and Disaster Risk Management Project:

The project is planned to:

- Enhance government institutional capacities on EW coordination, assessment and documentations;
- Improve technical capacity for famine prevention, preparedness and early response capability;
- Increase awareness among the public on early warning risk information for early action, and
- Increase investment in cost effective and innovation interventions, and use of modern technologies.

The project targets the relevant Government Institutions and End Users of information disseminated by the Directorate of Early Warning and Disaster Risk Management in the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADM) of the Government of South Sudan. The project is being implemented at national level and in the ten (10) states in the country. A total amount of about \$ 342,368 USD has been disbursed by the World Food Programme (WFP) for the implementation of the project. The project started in April 2013 and will end in August 2023. It is now %80 in completion.



Flooding in Unity state, August 2021

3.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer:

This PIA aims at Improved Utilisation of Knowledge for Drought Resilience in Member States. It addresses issues pertaining to Adaptive Research and Extension, Knowledge Management and Communication.

3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research:

3.5.1.1 Building Back Better: Rural Livelihoods Recovery Initiative for the Greater Horn of Africa Project:

The strategic objective of the project is to test new seed varieties for quick release and increase the foundation seeds of adapted varieties for production of certified seeds by local seed companies in South Sudan. The project benefits a number of farmers. NGOs,

Government Institutions and Community in Yambio, Palotaka, Juba, Yei, Wau and Maridi. The World Bank has allocated \$ 45,000 USD for the implementation of the project, starting from 15th June, 2021 and ending on 14th June, 2022. The implementation status is 11% in completion. It is being implemented by AGRA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS).

3.5.1.2 Gene-bank Platform Targets collection in South Sudan Project:

The strategic objective of the project is to compile, refine and combine geographical/trait analyses of relevant crops for collecting in South Sudan, review and enhance relevant Diversity trees and identify priority crops (and traits) in RSS for two-way flow of germplasm (collecting/exchange from IITA, ICRISAT, AfricaRice). The project benefits a number of Seed Breeders and Farmers in Magwi and Torit in Eastern Equatoria state, in Juba and Terekeka, in Central Equatoria state, and in Ibba, Mundri West, Nzara and Yambio, in Western Equatoria state. The World Bank has allocated \$ 16,000 USD for the implementation of the project, that started in December, 2020, and will end in June, 2022. The implementation status is 10% in completion. It is being implemented by AGRA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS).

3.5.1.3 Increased use of Fall Armyworm (FAW) resistant maize hybrid seeds by smallholder farmers in South Sudan Project:

The strategic objectives of the project are as follows:

- To source fall armyworm resistant maize hybrids and conduct national performance trials in South Sudan;
- To release highly resistant hybrids to farmers in the country;
- To produce foundation seeds of parents of the released hybrids;
- To maintain and increase parents of the released hybrids;
- To select local seed companies for commercialization of the released hybrids, and
- To raise awareness among farmers and stakeholders on new hybrid.

The project targets Farmers in Ikotos, Palotak, Eastern Equatoria state, in Rajaf and Yei, Central Equatoria state, and in Maridi and Yambio, Western Equatoria state. The World Bank has allocated \$ 9,000 USD for the implementation of the project, that started in June 2021, and will end in December 2021. The implementation status is 50% in completion. It is being implemented by AGRA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS).



Fall Armyworm resistant maize hybrids in Rejaf, CES, 2021.

3.5.1.4 Participatory Bean Breeding for Improved Performance and Food Security in South Sudan Project:

The Project has three strategic objectives, namely:

- To test and release high yielding improved common bean varieties in South Sudan.

- To create farmer awareness on the availability of the new varieties.
- To improve farmer's access to new high quality bean seeds through sustainable linkages.

The project targets seed breeders and farmers in Palotaka and Loa, Eastern Equatoria state, and in Maridi and Yambio, Western Equatoria state. The World Bank has allocated \$ 8,000 USD for the implementation of the project, that started in June 2021, and will end in January 2022. The implementation status is 60% in completion. It is being implemented by AGRA and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS).

3.5.2 Knowledge Management and Communication:

3.5.2.1 Establishment of Website and Data Base for the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Project:

The strategic objective of the Project is to establish knowledge management system through analyses of raw data available and collecting the information for planning and good decision making in the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries and other key stakeholders. The project will have established website and data management system for the national Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, under the Directorate of Planning. The website and the Database will be set as the foundation of information system which is the bedrock of knowledge and ICT equipment for knowledge management and shall be procured and installed at the Ministry. The project will start in 2021 and end in 2022. A total amount of about \$ 96,385.5 USD has been solicited from the Ministry of Finance and Planning of the Government of South Sudan.

3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building:

The strategic objective of this PIA is to guarantee peace and stability in IGAD region.

3.6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms:

3.6.1.1 Training on Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Project:

The strategic objective of the project is to train the pastoralists on the impact of drought on their migratory movements for pastures and water for animals and humans' consumption in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) in South Sudan. The project benefits Local Peace actors, Local authorities, Women, Youth and people with disability, NGOs and UN agencies in Ikotos of Eastern Equatoria and Yirol West of Lakes States. Funds totalling \$7,500 USD has been provided by UNDP. It was started in October 2021 and will end in October 2022. The project is 65% in completion status.

3.6.2 Conflict Early Warning and Response Monthly Forum Project:

The strategic objective of the project is to conduct Monthly Peace Actors Coordination Forum. The beneficiaries are Peace building partners in Juba, the Capital City of South Sudan. The project started in October, 2021 and will end in October, 2022. The total cost of about \$ 500 USD was provided by UNDP. The project status is %50 in completion.



Violent Clashes in Jonglei state, October, 2021.

3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships:

3.7.3 Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building:

3.7.3.1 Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre Rehabilitation Project:

The strategic objective of the project is to train the para-vets on the treatment and vaccination of livestock in South Sudan. The project targets the paravets and livestock-dependent communities in the country. It started in October, 2020 and will end in November, 2021. JICA allocated a total amount of \$ 102,000 USD. It captures a completion status, rating 80%.

3.7.2.2 Capacity Development Project; Institutional Capacity building Project:

The strategic objective was to review four (4) bills of the Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries of the Government of South Sudan. The project benefited, also, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation at national level. The project was funded by JICA and it started in 2018 and ended in February, 2021.

3.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments:

The strategic objective of this IDDRSI PIA is to increase equitable access to basic social services in drought prone areas.

The PIA covers a wide range of sub-sectors, namely, health and nutrition, education, gender, safety nets, migration and displacement. The following projects are typically reflecting efforts of the Government of South Sudan on Pastoralists Education and Health in the country.

3. 8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition:

3.8.1.1 EU-IGAD COVID-19 Response Project:

The project has four strategic objectives of the Action, namely:

- Support IGAD in its mandate to coordinate national responses to the COVID-19 pandemic at the sub-regional level;
- Provide health and socio-economic support to target beneficiaries (migrants, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons-and their host communities, cross border communities);
- Support measures for the safe circulation of goods and commodities (safeguard of corridors and cross-border flows), and
- Promote digital solution relevant for the health COVID-19 response, with specific attention to regional surveillance systems and monitoring systems.

The project was launched on 29th April, 2020 and it is expected to end on 30th May, 2022. The project is mainly targeting the Karamoja/ Ateker Cluster communities and travel agencies. A total amount of about \$125,348.96 USD has been earmarked by EU for the smooth implementation of the project.

3.8.2 Access to education and training:

3.8.2.1 Technical, vocational education training mobile schools among pastoralist communities in greater Kapoeta project:

The strategic objective of the project is to build basic literacy and skills among women and youth to improve their livelihoods in greater Kapoeta in Eastern Equatoria state. The project was planned to benefit the youth and adults of the Kapoeta community. It started in July 2017 and will end in July 2022. It is funded by UNESCO and implemented by FAO, in partnership with, the Ministry of General Education and Instruction. A total cost of the project is \$ 400,000 USD. The completion status is 60%.

3.8.2.2 Alternative Education Systems that address Pastoralist Mobile Accelerated Learning Programmes for youth in Lakes, Terekeka, Kapoeta, Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Upper Nile states Project:

The project strategic objective is to open learning centres and transit learners to main stream formal schools and TVET schools in the livestock dependent communities in South Sudan. The project started July 2017 to end in July 2022. The project is funded by GPE (UNICEF). The total cost of the project \$ 36,315,789 USD and it is %40 in completion status.

3.8.2.3 Construction of 2000 boreholes among communities hosting schools' project:

The project strategic objective is to improve access to clean water to attract learners to community schools in the ten (10) states of South Sudan. The project started in July 2017 and will end in July, 2022. The project is funded by GPE (UNICEF). It costs \$ 20,000,000 USD. The project is %50 in completion status.

3.8.2.4 Agro-forestry clubs in schools' project:

The project's strategic objective is to advocate and practise Agro-forestry in the schools and communities.

The project started in July 2018 and will end in July, 2023. The project was funded by WFP and implemented by both FAO and the Ministry of General Education and Instruction. It costs \$ 25,000 USD. The project is relatively % 60 complete.

3.8.2.5 Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSF): A pilot of HGSF is done in Magwi and Yambio to be replicated to all states:

The project strategic objective is to support communities to produce local foods to feed schools. The project started in July 2017 and will end in July 2022 in the ten (10) states of South Sudan. The project will benefit School Children, Youth and Adults. It is funded by WFP and implemented by the Ministry of General Education and Instruction. The total cost: is \$ 324,913,593 USD. Its completion status 70%.



Basic School in Magwi County, August 2021.

3.8.4 Social Safety Nets:

3.8.4.1 South Sudan Safety Net Project (SSSNP) Project:

The project development objective is to provide temporary income opportunities to selected poor and vulnerable households and to strengthen safety net delivery tools in the Republic of South Sudan.

The project started in May 2020 and will end in November 2022. The project is implemented in Yei, Melut, Raja, Tonj South, Gogrial West, Kapoeta East, Torit, Bor and Pibor to benefit the communities in these areas. It is funded by the World Bank and implemented by UNOPS. The total cost is \$ 40 million USD. It is 60% in completion.

Chapter 4: Challenges and Lessons Learnt

There are a number of operational challenges that impede the implementation of IDDRSI in South Sudan:

4.1 Challenges:

4.1.1 Prevalence of COVID-19 Pandemic has distracted and disrupted response plans that were put in place for smooth implementation of IDDRSI related programs and projects in the country. COVID-19 lockdown and its associated control measures have placed enormous pressures on the already dilapidated economy in South Sudan as well as on the meagre livelihoods of the vulnerable population.

4.1.2 The current turbulent environment is fuelled by the protracted political and inter-communal violent conflicts that have been raging on for years in some quarters of the country most of which are now declared as emergency zone due to conflicts.

4.2. Lessons Learnt:

Lessons learnt exist in the process of IDDRSI implementation:

4.2.1 At national level, the platform coordination mechanism needs to have a wider participation of both development and humanitarian partners, to adjust for the fluid borders between development and humanitarian in the current South Sudan context.

4.2.2 At national level, IDDRSI PCU staffing, equipping and facilitation is crucial for effectiveness, efficiency and out-standing performances and quality services delivery.

4.2.3 Proper coordination of monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms is key to tracking progress and delivery and sharing of information by key stakeholders.

Chapter 5: Recommendations

- 5.1 There is a dire need for availability of vaccines and immediate launch of country-wide vaccination campaign.
- 5.2 There is a dire need to expedite the implementation of the Revitalized Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan (R-ACISS) to the letter and spirit.
- 5.3 Key parties to the Agreement should avoid selective implementation approach of the Agreement. Security arrangements should be put in place as spelt out in the Agreement.
- 5.4 IDDRSI PCU staffing, equipping and facilitation is crucial for effectiveness, efficiency and out-standing performances and quality services delivery.