



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

PROGRESS REPORT OF RESILIENCE PROJECT IN SOUTH SUDAN

15TH PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

Progress Report of Resilience Projects in South Sudan

July to December 2022

15th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee (PSC) Meetings

30TH November- 1st December 2022

Khartoum, Sudan

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List of 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
EES	Eastern Equatoria state
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
HoA	Horn of Africa
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IDMP	Irrigation Development Master Plan
IPC	Food Security Integrated Phase Classification
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
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
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WFP	World Food Program

Executive Summary

This South Sudan IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Implementation Progress Report was prepared through an inclusive and participatory consultative process with different 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, Central Equatoria, and other capitals of the drought/flood prone states in South Sudan. The IDDRSI Strategy is implemented through eight (8) priority intervention areas (PIAs), namely; Natural resources and environmental management; Market access, trade and financial services; Enhanced production and livelihood diversification; Disaster risk management; Research, knowledge management and technology transfer; Peace building, conflict prevention and development; Coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships, and Human capital, gender and social development.

This report captures few activities that were implemented through concerted efforts in the current turbulent environment of South Sudan.

Under the Natural Resources and Environment Management pillar, the 100 million Tree Planting Project, that was launched in June 2021, has born fruits in Central Equatoria state. A National Tree Nursery has been established in Juba, the capital city of South Sudan. The project is to promote reforestation and agroforestry, reduce vulnerability to climate change related disasters, mainly floods and drought, restore the degraded land-based ecosystem, and create sustainable ways of living in the ten states of South Sudan.

Related to PIA (3) Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification is the revitalization of Marial Lou Livestock Training Institute and Support to Vulnerable Pastoralists as a centre of excellence in order to facilitate sustainable operations, access to basic laboratory diagnostic services, and training of mid-level para-veterinarians to improve access to community-based animal health and production extension services in South Sudan.

To enhance drought disaster management in South Sudan, Capacity Augmentation in Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management Project is operational to enhance government institutional capacity support, increase awareness among the public on early warning risk information for early action and increase Investment and cost-effective use of modern technologies in early warning systems.

In order to guarantee peace and stability in the country, Revitalization and Training on County Peace Response Mechanisms (CPRM) and Mobile Applications Project is implemented to capacitate the State Technical Teams and County Peace Response Mechanisms Members to use the new innovation in conflict early warning for sending conflict early warning alerts to enable timely response to conditions of conflicts before they escalate into violence.

PIA (8,) Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments, whose objective is to increase equitable access to basic social services in drought prone areas, is championed by Improving Access and Quality of Basic Education (IAQBE) Project that is implemented in Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states in South Sudan. The Project aims to contribute to increasing access to quality primary education and improve learning outcomes for some of the most marginalized children, where more than 2.2 million children are out of school.

A number of challenges were identified that encompass the protracted political and inter-communal violent conflicts, weak mobilization of resources for effective and efficient implementation of strategy related projects, and climate change related disasters, mainly, floods and drought that have limited the capacity of the affected communities to build resilience in the country.

As part of recommendations, there is a dire need to staff, equip and facilitate the national IDDRSI PCU for effective and efficient quality services delivery, set up a proper stakeholder coordination mechanism for proper implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning for efficient fast-tracking of the progress in resilience building, and allocate funds for resilience building in the climate change related disaster affected hotspots in the country

1. Introduction:

In response to the recurrent crises triggered by drought in the Horn of Africa region, and especially the effects of the 2011 drought that affected over 13 million people, Member States of IGAD agreed to develop a program to end drought emergencies. The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) was launched in 2013 and South Sudan, like all other IGAD countries, developed and launched her Country Programming Paper (CPP) in 2014. The CPP, which was developed through a consultative process, articulates South Sudan's 15-year strategy for ending drought emergencies and building resilient communities, outlining priorities, and a path for coordinated action and resource mobilisation. In South Sudan, records indicate that drought and floods are pervading shocks that affect over half of the population, with some areas more, notably the dry lands, more prone to climate shocks. More importantly, there are linkages between drought and broader poverty and food insecurity patterns, and there is evidence for interlocking vulnerabilities between drought and natural resource-based conflicts.

Strategic interventions are outlined in the CPP under the following key pillars:

- Natural resources and environmental management;
- Market access, trade and financial services;
- Enhanced production and livelihood diversification;
- Disaster risk management;
- Research, knowledge management and technology transfer;
- Peace building, conflict prevention and development;
- Coordination, institutional strengthening and partnerships, and
- Human capital, gender and social development.

These Priority Intervention Areas were articulated in the CPP Results Framework (2019-2024), outlining the expected outputs and intermediate outcomes. The CPP is, therefore, in alignment to the broader national thrust of moving the nation out of fragility through addressing both the emergency issues and the underlying causes that undergird vulnerability and perpetuate poverty. It is, also, in alignment with the African Union Agenda (AU-2063) and United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG-2030).

1.1 Climate Change Related Disasters:

Climate change in South Sudan has generally been predicted to experience a reduction in rainfall and increase in rainfall variability, with a projected rise in the surface temperature between 1.5 and 3°C. The most common Climate Change related disasters, in the country, are floods and drought, that are pervading shocks that affect over half of the population. The nation is reeling from four consecutive years of flooding, with the disaster now affecting nine out of ten states. Around 909,000 people have reportedly been affected by flooding (UNOCHA- Oct 2022). On the other, Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria states have been hit by Drought this season. Conditions have been the driest on record (since 1981). The drought affected the first cropping season through delays in planting and poor conditions.

1.2 Food and Nutrition Security:

Hunger and malnutrition are on the rise across the flood, drought, and conflict-affected areas of South Sudan, with some communities likely to face starvation if humanitarian assistance is not sustained and climate adaptation measures are not scaled-up. The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), released recently, about 6.6 million people, or over half of South Sudan's population (54%), are experiencing high levels of acute food insecurity, classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse between October and November. Of those, 2.2

million people are experiencing worse conditions in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity and an estimated 61,000 people in Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) acute food insecurity.

1.3 Fragility. Conflict and Violence:

South Sudan appears to be among the lowest ranking countries both in terms of institutional fragility, economic stagnation, and instability. Conflict is often aggravated among nomadic groups over the issue of cattle and grazing land. Cattle rustling has numerous causes that include; huge availability of small arms and light weapons, commercialization of cattle raids, political incitement, poverty, traditional values, illiteracy and women expensive marriage/remarriage, revenge, pride, accumulation of wealth, joblessness, and trade in livestock to be the major causes of rustling. According to UNIMISS- Violence Affecting Civilians recorded at least 745 civilians subjected to killing, injury, abduction, and conflict related sexual violence as from July to September 2022. By comparison, there were 922 civilians in the second quarter of 2022 and 969 civilians in the same period in 2021.

1.4 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Refugees and Migration:

Although official casualties are difficult to confirm, one April 2018 study estimated that nearly four hundred thousand people were killed during the five years of war, an additional nearly four million were internally displaced or fled the country. By the end of 2021, there were more than 2.4 million South Sudanese refugees. 95% of South Sudanese refugees are hosted in Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya. An estimated 528,900 people fled their homes in 2021, bringing the total number of conflict-related IDPs in South Sudan to about two million.

1.5 The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF):

Recently, the Government of South Sudan signed the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) to move the country from humanitarian to development assistance. The UNSDCF is a framework comprehensively detailing the UN Country Teams' collective effort to contribute to national development priorities in South Sudan for the period 2023-2025. The Framework was developed through a detailed consultation process that included the government line ministries, private sector, civil society, academia, research institutions, women, and youth, among others. The sustainable cooperation framework details the commitment of UN agencies in terms of programs across peace, humanitarian, and development dimensions. It is in line with the national development strategy and the revitalized peace agreement and comes at a time when there is a new momentum following the adoption of the roadmap and the focus on efforts to help build durable peace at local and national levels.

2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 14th PSC:

The 14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee (PSC) meetings that were conducted in-person in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, on 20-21 July, 2022, recorded a number of implementable recommendations by both IGAD Secretariat, Development Partners and member states. South Sudan was able to implement the following recommendations:

S/NO.	14th PSC RECOMMENDATIONS	SOUTH SUDAN'S ACHIEVEMENTS
14.3.	Calls on all Platform members to upscale and expand good practices and technologies for climate change, resilient agriculture, diversification of food and livelihoods, post-harvest loss, livestock insurance, land demarcation, and enhanced investment in water, feed and fodder and rangeland management.	<p>The Project for Building Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security (BREFONS) (2022/27) in the Horn of Africa- South Sudan Component was launched in Juba, on 1st March 2022. The Project is funded by the AfDB (\$38.4 USD), implemented by FAO (\$ 0.681 USD) and executed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of the Government of South Sudan (\$ 3.97 USD). The principal objective is to build resilience to food and nutrition insecurity and climate change in the Horn of Africa. Its implementation has kicked off targeting Aweil Irrigation Rice Scheme in Aweil; Livestock Infrastructure, Health, Water, Feed /Fodder, Rangeland, Drought Tolerate Crops in Kapoeta area and Agriculture and Livestock Identification and Traceability System (LITS) in Warrap and Jonglei states.</p> <p>What has been done so far:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inception phase since 3 Feb 2022. -Launch of BREFONS by AfDB: Feb-Mar 2022. -Development of 18 months AWP&B; -Disbursement of 30% in May 2022. -Stakeholders Consultative Workshops conducted in April-May 2022. -Several activities already implemented including the baseline survey.
14.4.	Recalls recommendation 13.1 urging IGAD and the Member States to mobilise resources for sustainable large-scale surface and ground water-based development that would bring a meaningful impact and direct economic and social benefits for youth, women and resource-poor households.	The Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) of the Government of South Sudan with financial support from the World Bank (WB), has established the South Sudan Water Information Clearing House (SSWICH) in Juba. The key tasks of SSWICH are the collection of meteorological, surface and groundwater field data at the required intensity and frequency from an upgraded and adequate network, time-effective transmission, data checking, collation, processing. South Sudan.
14.5.	Urges the IDDRSI Platform members to support the effective implementation of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance to regulate cross-border pastoralist Mobility to avoid conflict.	-South Sudan signed a Ratification and Domestication of IGAD Protocol on Transhumance and Drafting of Pastoral Codes in June 2022, to support development and orderly cross-border mobility of transhumance

		pastoralists in the region. Necessary steps have been undertaken to customize the Protocol in South Sudan.
14.8.	Recognises that addressing the correlations implicating conflict with drought, floods, food insecurity, displacement and migration requires an integrated programming approach guided by national policies and IGAD's institutional contexts. Therefore, urges the Member States and IGAD to support traditional cross-border resource sharing and peacebuilding initiatives based on the mapping of cross-border conflict hotspots.	<p>-Ratification and Domestication of IGAD Protocol on Transhumance and Drafting of Pastoral Codes was signed by South Sudan in June 2022, to enhance sustainable pastoral development in the IGAD region. Necessary steps have been undertaken to customize the Protocol in South Sudan.</p> <p>-The South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) conceptualized the South Sudan Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit (CEWERU) in 2021 that is tasked with the function of operationalizing a conflict early warning system to help government respond to and mitigate conflicts before they escalate into violence with the purpose of saving lives and property.</p> <p>-In its 2022 LoA with UNDP, the CEWERU developed a mobile application for conflict early warning to be used for timely submission of conflict early warning alerts from hard-to-reach areas around the country.</p>
14.9.	Commends the efforts made by the IGAD Secretariat to build M&E capacity in the Member States; and encourages the IGAD Secretariat and Development Partners to continue their support to IDDRSI coordination and Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning mechanisms at national and sub-national levels.	-In September 2022, the IGAD Secretariat/ IDDRSI PCU dispatched two (2) Regional Experts to facilitate a four-4-day Training on IGAD Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL) of South Sudan National Experts Panel members at national level. Twenty-two (22) National Expert Panel members were grilled with the modern MEL skills and knowledge. Further plans are underway for cascading the MEL Training to sub-national level in the country.

3.0 Updates on the Implementation of the Resilience Projects:

Although faced by a number of challenges, relative progress has been made by the Government of South Sudan in implementation of the National Development Strategy (NDS) (2021/2023), the Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP) (2015/2040) and its sub-plan, the Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP)(2015/2040). Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations has been implementing few IDDRSI related projects since 2018. This 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, namely, water, rangeland and pastures, environment, energy, mining and industry. Following is a brief of representative projects under this PIA:

3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development:

3.1.2.1 The 100 million Tree Planting Project in South Sudan:

The 100 million Tree Plantation Project was launched by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Development Partners in Juba in June 2021 to:

- promote reforestation and agroforestry;
- reduce vulnerability to climate change related disasters, mainly floods and drought;
- restore the degraded land-based ecosystem, and
- create sustainable ways of living in the ten states of South Sudan.

The project started in Juba in 2021 and will 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.

A tree nursery has been established in Khor Wylliang, Rejaf Payam, Juba with a production capacity of 2,000 seedlings per season.



A Tree Nursery in Khor Wylliang, Rejaf Payam, Juba, October 2022.



Launch of the 100 million Tree Planting Campaign in Juba, South Sudan, June 2021.
Hon. Minister, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Planting a Tree in Juba.

3.2 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification:

The main strategic objective of this 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. Under this PIA, a number of projects have been identified, namely:

3.3.6. Trans-Boundary Disease Control & SPS Measures and Standards:

3.3.6.1 Revitalizing Marial Lou Livestock Training Institute and Support to Vulnerable Pastoralists in South Sudan:

The Main Objective of the Project was to support the revitalization and capacity building of the Marial Lou Livestock Training Institute (MLLTI) as a centre of excellence in order to facilitate sustainable operations, access to basic laboratory diagnostic services, and training of mid-level para-veterinarians to improve access to community-based animal health and production extension services in South Sudan.

The Project was implemented by the National Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries to benefit about 6,713 households and 1,133 people through trainings and dialogue meetings. A one (1) million USD was provided by the Government of Japan for smooth implementation of the Project that started on 1st March 2020. The Project was completed on 30th September 2021.

Activities implemented were as follows:

- Rehabilitated existing MLLTI infrastructure and constructed a miniature laboratory diagnostic facility.
- Procured and handed over three laptops and three motorcycles to be used by MLLTI staff to support outreach programmes, and four solar-powered refrigerators to store vaccines.
- Conducted a refresher training in para-veterinarian training methodologies for nine MLLTI teaching staff in preparation for subsequent trainings for para-veterinarians.
- Reviewed and validated the MLLTI training curricula for para-veterinarians, specifically animal health auxiliaries and livestock extension service providers, incorporating modules on peacebuilding, gender sensitivity, conflict mitigation, water and sanitation (within cattle camps), the One Health approach, animal welfare, among others; and conducted a one-day validation workshop on the updated draft curricula, held at the Ministry of Livestock

and Fisheries in Juba.

- Constructed two demonstration farms at MLLTI for practical training on sheep and goat production.
- Trained 55 community animal health workers (CAHWs), of whom four women, from Tonj East and Tonj North counties in the basics of animal health (including vaccinations and treatment) and husbandry, following which they were provided with a veterinary treatment kit composed of basic drugs, equipment and supplies (including dewormers, acaricides, antibiotics, drugs for the treatment of trypanosomiasis, syringes, needles, gloves and CAHW attire).
- Vaccinated 433, 060 animals (365, 038 cattle, 40, 039 goats, 22,773 sheep, 4,954 poultry and (256 dogs) against priority livestock diseases, including anthrax, blackleg, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, foot-and-mouth disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia, peste des petits ruminants, and sheep and goat pox, benefiting 4, 511 households (of whom 667 headed by women).
- Treated and dewormed 39,310 animals (16,704 cattle, 11,164 goats, 8,660 sheep, 2,739 poultry, 38 dogs and five donkeys) against internal and external parasites, benefiting 2, 202 households (of whom 378 headed by women).
- Mobilized 30 chiefs from Marial Lou, Ngabagok and Romic payams for a three-day discussion at MLLTI and developed recommendations for peacebuilding activities.
- Conducted eight dialogue meetings in Malual-chum, Marial Lou, Ngabagok and Romic payams. Four meetings were conducted with 255 community leaders (of whom 14 women) in each payam, followed by a joint meeting with all community leaders in Marial Lou; topics covered included how to encourage communities to coexist peacefully. The remaining four meetings were conducted with 784 youths (of whom 204 women) from different cattle camps in each payam; topics covered included peaceful dialogue and co-existence among communities.

Results:

- Enabled trainings for para-veterinarians to resume, improved access to animal health services for hard-to-reach communities, and contributed towards protecting the employment of MLLTI staff and the livelihoods of agro/pastoral communities through the revitalisation of MLLTI.
- Contributed to improved livestock service delivery through the provision of critical transportation (motorcycles) and solar-powered refrigerators as well as the training of CAHWs.
- Contributed to the promotion of food safety through the establishment of a miniature laboratory and better nutrition through the increased consumption of animal-sourced proteins, as a result of improved livestock production and animal health through livestock service delivery.
- Successfully supported the peaceful interaction between communities from Tonj North and Tonj East counties through meetings with chiefs, community leaders and youth groups.
- Enabled youths to embrace peace and avoid conflict, which led to the creation of four sports groups (with appointed focal persons) as a means to engage in social activities.
- Contributed to national efforts to improve livestock production, reduce the presence of livestock diseases and avoid livestock-related conflict.

Indicators	Target 2020	Achievements September 2021	% Performance
Existing MLLTI infrastructure rehabilitated	1	1	100 %
No. of para-veterinarians new trainings conducted	1	1	100 %
No. of para-veterinarians refresher trainings conducted	1	1	100 %
No. of MLLTI teaching staff refreshed	12	9	75 %
No. of para-veterinarians trained	60	55	91.7%
Miniature laboratory diagnostic facility established	1	1	100 %
No. of motorcycles supplied	3	3	100 %
No. of solar-powered refrigerators supplied	4	4	100 %
No. of staff Laptops provided	3	3	100 %
No. of community dialogues with chiefs, community leaders and youth groups conducted Tonj North and Tonj East counties	16	12	75%
No. of demonstration farms at MLLTI for practical training on sheep and goat Production constructed	2	2	100 %
No. of animals treated/ dewormed	45,000	39,310	87.4 %
No. of animals vaccinated	500,000	433,030	86.6 %



CAHWs' Vaccination and Treatment/ Deworming Campaign in Marial Lou, Aug 2021.

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:

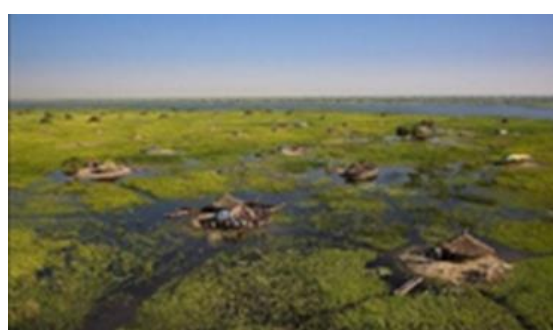
3.4.1.1 Capacity Augmentation in Early Warning Systems and Disaster Risk Management Project in South Sudan:

The main objectives of the project are as follows:

- Enhance government institutional capacity support at all levels of the government through supporting seconded staff to the early warning coordination centre in Juba and installation of an additional prefab at the RRC/MHADDM Premises in Juba;
- Increase awareness among the public on early warning risk information for early action, through the publication and dissemination of quarterly Early Warning bulletins in English, Arabic, and other languages;
- Increase Investment and cost-effective use of modern technologies in early warning systems, through field missions to monitor early warning indicators, inter-agency assessment, training of community-based early warning systems, support to local early warning networks, and documentation of indigenous early warning practices, and
- Improve technical capacity for famine prevention, preparedness and early response capability linking with regional forum on early warning.

The Project is covering Jonglei and Warrap states, the flood prone areas, and national government to benefit the technical staff at different levels of governance in South Sudan. The Project kicked off in October 2022 to complete in October 2023. It is funded by the World Food Program (WFP), and the total cost is \$ 218,930 USD.

Indicator	Baseline 2021	Target Oct 2022	Achievements Oct 2022	% Performance
No. of staff seconded to the early warning coordination centre in Juba.	10	16	4	25%
Additional prefab installed RRC/MHADDM Premises in Juba.	0	1	1	100 %
No. of Quarterly Bulletins in English, Arabic, and other languages published and disseminated to increase awareness on early warning risk information for early action.	0	100 Quarterly Bulletins	0.0	On track
No. of recorded/documented field missions to monitor early warning indicators, inter-agency assessment, training of community-based early warning systems, support to local early warning networks, and documentation of indigenous early warning practices.	10	80	2	2.5 %
Training/hands-on workshops conducted to improve the technical capacities for famine prevention, preparedness, and early response capability.	0	12	0.0	On track



The Impact of Floods on the Sudd Region Settlements, September 2022.

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.

6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms:

6.1.1 Revitalization and Training on County Peace Response Mechanisms (CPRM) and Mobile Applications Project:

Project Brief: The South Sudan Peace and Reconciliation Commission (SSPRC) conceptualized the South Sudan Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit (CEWERU) in 2021 that is tasked with the function of operationalizing a conflict early warning system to help government respond to and mitigate conflicts before they escalate into violence with the purpose of saving lives and property. In its 2022 LoA with UNDP, the CEWERU developed a mobile application for conflict early warning to be used for timely submission of conflict early warning alerts from hard-to-reach areas around the country. The mobile application has been developed by a South Sudanese youth led tech innovation called Alert Me Mobile Applications. The team that is currently under contract has rolled out the application in Greater Pibor Administrative Area (GPAA). Peace committee members identified to benefit from the training and subsequently use the application are drawn from the County Peace Response Mechanisms (CPRMS) of the CEWERU who are based in the 5 counties to be reconstituted and revitalized. The main objective of the Project is to capacitate the State Technical Teams and County Peace Response Mechanisms Members to use the new innovation in conflict early warning for sending conflict early warning alerts to enable timely response to conditions of conflicts before they escalate into violence. Furthermore, the Specific objectives of the Project are as follows:

- ✓ To train State Technical Teams and County Peace Response Mechanisms Members on the use of the mobile application for conflict early warning.
- ✓ To sensitize and reconstitute CRPMs in Jonglei and GPAA.
- ✓ To revitalize the CPRMs and early warning systems in Jonglei.
- ✓ To bring in new members of the peace monitors replacing those taken up other engagements.

Since the 1st of February 2022, the Project has achieved the following results:

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2021	Achievements 2022	% Performance
No. of County Peace Response Mechanisms Revitalized and Trained in Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area	400	480	400	80%
No. of Conflicts responded to and reduced in Kapoeta North and Budi counties	1000	1,500	1000	70%
No. of Peace Actors trained on GBV sensitivity in Juba	200	250	180	75%

Funds amounting \$ 80,00 USD were sourced from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).

6.1.2 Emergency Response to Conflict in Kapoeta North and Budi Counties:

Project Back-ground: The inter-communal conflict in the greater Kapoeta is both resulting in and compounded by widespread food insecurity, economic deterioration, natural disasters, disease outbreaks, and multiple and protracted displacements, which increase the protection threats to which people are exposed. This exacerbates vulnerabilities, reduces resilience to recover from shocks and creates growing dependency on humanitarian assistance. As a result, people are forced to resort to negative coping mechanisms that further expose them to additional protection concerns. The prolonged conflict in Eastern Equatoria has had dire impacts on both the physical and psycho-social well-being of the population. The rate of criminality, sexual and gender-based violence, and self-inflicted harm are increasing. Lately, there has been a worrying trend of the survivors of the worst forms of violence, like rape in Kapoeta and the victims have little to no access to specialized life-saving services, psycho-social support, or means of redress.

The ICPDO has sourced funds (\$ 28,267 USD) from CEWARN/ IGAD to implement the Project titled: Emergency Response to Conflict in Kapoeta North and Budi Counties in Eastern Equatoria state as from 1st November 2022 to 30th April 2023, targeting the following existing structures for collaboration to ensure continuity and ownership of the Project:

- Women and youth leaders involved in peace building.
- Formal and informal grouping enhancing women participation in peace building.
- Teachers, Council of elders, chiefs, opinion leaders, women of substantial influence in the communities.
- Groups of or organizations working with people living with disabilities.
- State and County authorities and departments which include the county commissioners' office, State peace commission, RRC Kapoeta, Payam administrators and relevant departments.
- Community leaders such as the area members of parliament and community opinion leaders.
- Existing peace and safer community committees in Katiko and Moruongor and Riwoto Payams.
- Kraal leaders and youth.
- Members of Community Policing/Local Media especially Radio Operators.
- Business community / contractors.
- Local radio - Singaita FM.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2021	Achievements 2022	% Performance
No. of County Peace Response Mechanisms Revitalized and Trained in Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area	200	280	40	14.29 %
No. of Conflicts responded to and reduced in Kapoeta North and Budi counties	100	150	10	6.7 %
No. of Peace Actors trained on GBV sensitivity in Juba	200	250	30	12 %

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.

8.2 Access to education and training:

The following project is typically reflecting efforts of the Government of South Sudan on Pastoralists Education and Health in the country:

8.2.1 Improving Access and Quality of Basic Education Project (IAQBE) Project:

The Improving Access and Quality of Basic Education Project (IAQBE) aims to contribute to increasing access to quality primary education and improve learning outcomes for some of the most marginalized children in Upper Nile, Unity, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states, where more than 2.2 million children are out of school in South Sudan. The project is funded by the African Development Bank (AfDB)/ Fragile States Facility that has committed a total of \$ 12,850,000= USD. The project entered into force on 26th September 2019 and was planned to complete on 31st August 2023.

The project is in line with the National General Education Policy Framework 2017–2022 that places strong emphasis on basic, secondary and teacher training. It is focusing on rehabilitating the school infrastructure destroyed during the war and building additional classroom blocks to facilitate the upgrading of lower primary schools to include upper primary levels.

The following key strategic outcomes for the project have been identified:

- To improve access to quality primary education for 30,000 boys and girls through the rehabilitation and expansion of 35 primary schools in four former States where learning has been greatly affected by the conflict;
- Enhance the capacity of 2,000 teachers to effectively teach and support children to learn using child-cantered teaching methods and improved classroom management.
- Capacity development of the Ministry of General Education and Instructions (MoGEI) to improve overall system strengthening and institutional development.

Below is an Outcome Report of the Project:

Outcome indicators (as per RLF)	Baseline value	Most recent value	End target	Progress toward end target	Assessment
Increased equitable and inclusive access to quality basic education					
Gross enrolment rate for grade 5-8 (disaggregated by sex) in target states (%)	62.000	62.000	85.000	0.00 %	Likely to be achieved with corrective actions
[WOMEN]-Gross enrolment rate for grade 5-8 (disaggregated by sex) in target states (%)	52.000	52.000	83.000	0.00 %	Likely to be achieved with corrective actions

% Of primary schools providing P1 to P8 in target states (%)	13.000	13.000	26.000	0.00%	Likely to be achieved with corrective actions
Improved quality of primary education through enhanced teaching and learning					
Pupil to teacher (qualified) ratio in target states (nbr)	75.000	75.000	50.000	0.00 %	Likely to be achieved with corrective actions
No. of children (gender disaggregated) in project states benefitting with quality interventions provided under the project (nbr)	0.000	0.000	30,000.000	0.00 %	Likely to be achieved with corrective actions

Below is an Output Report of the Project:

Output indicators	Most recent value	Annual target	End target	Progress towards annual target (%)	Progress towards end of project target (%)	Assessment
Infrastructure rehabilitated/constructed in 35 primary schools, equipped with desk and chairs and WASH facilities provided						
No. of primary schools rehabilitated and equipped with gender sensitive support facilities (nbr)	0.000	0.00	20.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
Number of target schools providing P5 to P8 in target states (nbr)	0.000	0.00	15.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
No. of target schools provided with gender sensitive latrines and school WASH facilities (nbr)	0.000	0.00	35.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
PTAs and community structures established to participate in school management and project supervision						
Number of PTAs with improved capacity in school	12.000	0.00	35.000	0.00 %	34.29 %	On track

management and project supervision in project supported areas (nbr)						
Number of community mobilization networks established (with skills to promote and report on school enrolment) (nbr)	36.000	0.00	35.000	0.00 %	102.86 %	On track
Quality pre-and in-service teacher training delivered to teachers in NTTIs and CECs						
No. of teachers trained at CECs through in-service (nbr)	0.000	0.00	1,600.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
Women-No. of teachers trained at CECs through in-service (nbr)	0.000	0.00	336.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
No of teachers trained at NTTIs through pre-service (nbr)	0.000	0.00	400.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
[WOMEN]-No. of teachers trained at NTTIs through pre-service (nbr)	0.000	0.00	84.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
No. of CECs training institutes rehabilitated and expanded (nbr)	0.000	0.00	10.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
No. of NTTIs rehabilitated and expanded (nbr)	0.000	0.00	2.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
Textbooks, learning materials and Teachers' guide printed and/or procured (NTTIs, CECs and schools)						
No. of gender sensitive curriculum instruction	0.000	0.00	121,000.000	0.00%	0.00%	On track

materials and/or teachers' guides distributed (nbr)						
No. of children in target schools (disaggregated by gender) provided with student textbooks and supplementary learning materials (nbr)	0.000	0.00	30,000.000	0.00%	0.00%	On track
Enhanced project management and policy implementation						
No. of staff of MoGEI sponsored for capacity building (nbr)	0.000	0.00	50.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
[WOMEN]-No. of staff of MoGEI sponsored for capacity building (nbr)	0.000	0.00	11.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
No. of projects steering committee meetings (nbr)	0.000	0.00	12.000	0.00 %	0.00 %	On track
No. of Project reports submitted (nbr)	4.000	0.00	1.000	0.00 %	400.00 %	On track

4.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt:

4.1 Challenges:

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

- 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.
- 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 conflict hotspots.

- Weak mobilization of resources for effective and efficient implementation of strategy related projects.
- Climate change related disasters, mainly, floods and drought have limited the capacity of the affected communities to build resilience.

4.2 Lessons Learnt:

Lessons learnt exist in the process of IDDRSI implementation, as numerated below:

- 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.
- At national level, IDDRSI PCU staffing, equipping and facilitation is crucial for effectiveness, efficiency and out-standing performances and quality services delivery.
- Proper coordination of monitoring, evaluation and learning mechanisms is key to tracking progress and delivery and sharing of information by key stakeholders.
- Just Peace is key to stability, investment and development in the country.
- Earmarked resources are critical for effective and efficient implementation of CPP interventions in the ASALs.
- Enhance staffing of the CBDFU in Moroto, Uganda.

5.0 Recommendations:

A number of recommendations have been identified as follows:

- IDDRSI PCU staffing, equipping and facilitation is crucial for effectiveness, efficiency and out-standing performances and quality services delivery.
- Set up a proper stakeholder coordination mechanism for proper implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning for efficient fast-tracking of the progress in resilience building.
- Allocation of funds for resilience building in the climate change related disaster affected hotspots in the country.