



SUDAN INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY PROGRAMME:
FOOD SECURITY INFORMATION FOR ACTION (SIFSIA)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFID	Agency for Inter-Regional Development
AMA	Assistance Mission for Africa
AWS	Automatic Weather System
CFSAM	Crop and food security assessment mission
CLiMIS	Crop and Livestock Market Information System
DN	Directorate of Nutrition
ERADA	Equatoria Rehabilitation and Development Association
ERCU	Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit (ERCU)
FANTA	Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSC	Food Security Council
FSTS	Food Security Technical Secretariat
KFTC	Kagelu Forestry Training Centre
GIEWS	Global Information and Early Warning Systems
GIS	Geographic Information System
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
IAO	<i>Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare</i>
ICT	Information and communication technology
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
IMTR	Institute for Meteorological Training and Research
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
JRC	Joint Research Centre
LAF	Livelihoods Analysis Forum
LAU	Livelihoods Analysis Unit
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MoARF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoTR	Ministry of Transport and Roads
MTR	Mid-Term Review
NAFSAP	National Food Security Action Plan
NDVI	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PET	Pictorial evaluation tool
PSU	Programme Support Unit
RCA	Rapid Crop Assessment
SC	Steering Committee
SIFSIA	Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action
SMA	Sudan Meteorological Authority
SMoAARI	State Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
SWG	Sector Working Group
SPCRP	Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
SSRRC	Southern Sudan Commission for Relief and Rehabilitation
TC	Technical Committee
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFP	World Food Programme
WRSI	Water Requirement Satisfaction Index

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA) programme in Southern Sudan made significant advances towards meeting its objectives in 2009. Building on the work started in 2008, SIFSIA-South recorded tremendous progress in building the capacity of the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and the ten states in Southern Sudan in food security information collection, analysis and dissemination.

Among the major milestones reached during the year was the operationalization of the Southern Sudan Food Security Council (FSC), which was established by Presidential Decree in June 2008. The first meeting of the FSC, chaired by the President and attended by most members of the Council of Ministers, was held on 3 September 2009 and deliberated on a number of critical issues regarding the food security situation in Southern Sudan. In 2009, SIFSIA-South updated the leadership of the GOSS on the emerging food security situation, which included presentations to the FSC and updates to the GOSS Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry, Livestock and Fisheries and the Presidential Advisor on Food Security. The SIFSIA updates to GOSS leadership brought existing food security challenges into the spotlight among the Government and international community in Southern Sudan.

In collaboration with the relevant GOSS ministries and United Nations agencies (including the World Food Programme [WFP] and the United Nations Children's Fund), SIFSIA undertook a rapid livelihoods and food security assessment, which formed the basis of the Flash Appeal launched by the GOSS and the United Nations Country Team on 15 August 2009. SIFSIA also spearheaded a collaborative GOSS/Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/WFP Rapid Crop Assessment in August 2009, which provided a comprehensive picture of the scale of the reduction in crop production as a result of poor rainfall in the 2009 agricultural season along with recommendations to mitigate the negative impacts on the affected population. The annual FAO/WFP Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission was led by the Ministry of Agriculture, with technical and logistical support from SIFSIA-South in October/November 2009.

In 2009, SIFSIA-South initiated a review of the major sector policies and strategies related to food security. Major policy gaps were identified and consultations are underway with the relevant stakeholders. The findings of the policy review and benchmarking exercise will be presented to stakeholders at a workshop to be organized in 2010.

A mid-term review (MTR) of the SIFSIA programme was undertaken in February 2009, which recommended a number of improvements including enhanced engagement at the state level. Most of the improvements suggested by the MTR team were translated into action during 2009. SIFSIA took concrete steps to boost the capacity of the states, including providing IT equipment such as computers, printers and scanners, as well as motorbikes to each state for mobility, training to state focal persons and financial support of more than SDG 28 000 (equivalent of approximately USD 65 000) to each state within the framework of Letters of Agreement to enable information collection and dissemination to the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) and line ministries. A communication and visibility mission was fielded by FAO to enhance the visibility of the SIFSIA programme and solicit support for a possible extension of the project beyond the current phase. The mission delivered several products including the development of the SIFSIA Web site (www.fao.org/sudanfoodsecurity), brochures, press releases and other communication products that promoted SIFSIA within Sudan and abroad.

A web-based Crop and Livestock Market Information System (CLiMIS) was designed and executed by SIFSIA with technical support from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) during the reporting period. The Southern Sudan CLiMIS provides real-time price data online (<http://www.southsudan-climis.org>) for major crop and livestock products from the ten state capitals in Southern Sudan. Training of Trainer sessions were held on market data collection and analysis for more than 20 staff from GOSS and State Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation to strengthen their capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate information. The first round of on-the-job training and coaching was delivered to the state marketing focal persons by IITA-Food Net, GOSS and SIFSIA trainers.

The FSTS continued to regularly produce the *Food Security Update* and *Agromet Bulletins*. The FSTS also continued to strengthen its links with the GOSS and the state ministry SIFSIA focal persons to ensure a regular and sustained flow of food security information. Four quarterly Livelihoods Analysis Forums, which included integrated food security and humanitarian phase classification analysis sessions, were supported by SIFSIA during 2009.

The installation of nine Automatic Weather Stations in the state capitals and Yei Crop Training Centre was completed during the reporting period, which provided up-to-date agroclimatic information online (www.fieldclimate.com) for planning and monitoring of agricultural and range activities. Furthermore, significant progress was made in updating the land cover for natural resource monitoring in Southern Sudan in 2009. The land cover satellite imagery interpretation training for six GOSS staff was delivered in Italy in July 2009 and field validation of the preliminary results is underway in selected locations by the GOSS personnel trained for the purpose. The Land Cover Update will generate baseline information on land under various uses including agricultural, forest, etc. This information is critical for planning and programming of agricultural development and monitoring of natural resources. The data from the Land Cover Update will also serve as a sampling framework for various assessments and studies related to agriculture, natural resources and food security.

The preliminary results from the first three SIFSIA-funded Decentralized Food Security Research activities were presented to a wide range of stakeholders in November 2009. The results of these research studies are expected to fill some critical information gaps regarding food security in Southern Sudan. The final reports for the three completed research activities are being edited for publication and dissemination in early 2010. SIFSIA also disbursed the first instalment of the second round Decentralized Food Security Research Grants to the three institutions selected by the Research Fund Panel in mid-2009.

In 2009, SIFSIA also delivered and sponsored a number of training and workshops in-country and abroad to more than 175 personnel from GOSS and states to enhance the skills of staff in partner organizations.

1. CONTEXT/BACKGROUND

The annual report covers the activities carried out between January and December 2009. The 2010 work plan, which is presented separately, focuses on activities planned for January to December 2010. In addition, the approved budget revision, which covers the period from January 2010 to December 2011, is referred to within the document. In order to meet the requirements of the Government and the donor, the budget revision narrative document incorporates the details of the Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA) in Northern and Southern Sudan.

The structure of the annual report, work plan and budget revision reflect the order of outputs and activities as presented in the revised logical framework. The focus is placed on results/outputs and performance as opposed to specific activities. Progress in terms of physical, financial and human resources is described in detail, with the main emphasis on the technical components of the Programme.

Most of the activities planned for the reporting period were a consolidation of the institutional capacity building initiatives started in 2008, both at the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS) and state levels. A brief description of the achievements, challenges and measures to overcome these challenges is presented in the report. The annual financial statement is provided separately.

2. PROGRESS MONITORING REPORT AT OUTCOME AND OUTPUT LEVELS

OUTCOME/ OBJECTIVES	INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES	ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	RATING*
<p><u>Purpose/ outcome</u></p> <p>Sustainable cross-sectoral capacity for food security analysis, policy planning and programme implementation</p>	<p>Level of priority attributed to food security in GOSS policy.</p>	<p>The establishment of the Food Security Council (FSC) and the Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS) in Southern Sudan are very clear indications that GOSS accorded the highest level of importance to food security. GOSS has developed a National Food Security Action Plan (NAFSAP) for Southern Sudan. The existing food security-related sector policies are also under review with the objective of identifying gaps and recommending improvement.</p> <p>Challenge: competing priorities and lack of both financial and human resources for full implementation of policies related to food security.</p>	<p>The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-SIFSIA supported GOSS to establish and strengthen food security institutions, develop the NAFSAP and provided resources for policy review.</p>	<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>
	<p>GOSS budgetary allocation and expenditure on food security.</p>	<p>In 2009, GOSS allocated a significant budget for strategic food reserve procurement in order to address the needs of food-insecure populations. Discussions are underway to allocate additional GOSS resources to meet the food and inputs needs of vulnerable populations in 2010.</p> <p>Challenge: There is no information available on the amount of budget allocated and quantity procured. The procurement process has also been affected by various challenges.</p>		<p>Likely to be partially achieved</p>

	<p>Relevant mainstreaming of food security issues through institutional set-up of line ministries.</p>	<p>SIFSIA supported the establishment of food security focal units in the relevant directorates and departments at both the GOSS and state levels. Units dealing with food security information systems have been established in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (MoARF), Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE), Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (SSRRC), and the 10 State Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation (SMoAARIs).</p> <p>Challenge: Limited budget availability and lack of qualified manpower.</p>	<p>SIFSIA is engaged in large-scale training of GOSS and state focal persons in addition to the provision of financial and technical support to GOSS and the 10 states.</p>	<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>
	<p>Effective two-way flow of food security information between GOSS and the states.</p>	<p>The state food security and marketing focal persons have now started compiling information and sending reports to GOSS (MoAF, MoARF and the FSTS). This information includes online updating of crop and livestock information and provision of detailed food security information required for Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) analysis during the quarterly Livelihoods Analysis Forum (LAF) meetings.</p> <p>Challenge: Poor communication facilities, such as limited access to internet and lack of skilled personnel, constrained the follow up of information from some of the states.</p>	<p>SIFSIA provided a series of training sessions to state focal persons to upgrade their skills. Financial resources were provided to GOSS and state partners to enhance communication and mobility.</p>	<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>

	Food-security information gap addressed through commissioned research.	<p>SIFSIA-commissioned research in three thematic areas (agroforestry, ox-ploughs and livestock marketing) has been completed and the results shared with a wide range of stakeholders in a workshop held on 3 November 2009. The outcomes of the research will feed into planning and programming interventions related to agriculture and livestock production and marketing. Three additional research studies are underway, the results of which will also contribute to food security-related programme and policy development in the years to come.</p> <p>Challenge: Limited number and capacity of institutions capable of undertaking quality research.</p>	SIFSIA experts provided technical support to the grant-recipient institutions during the course on designing and carrying out the research.	Likely to be largely achieved
Output 1 Functioning institutional and operational framework for food security	Established hierarchy of operational food security institutions including the FSC and FSTS.	<p>The FSC and FSTS were formed in 2008. The first FSC meeting was held on 3 September 2009. The FSTS started operation soon after its establishment with SIFSIA support and is discharging its institutional mandate. The FSTS performed the following activities during 2009: collection and analysis of food security information; production of 6 Food Security Updates and 5 Agromet Bulletins; support to the preparation and documentation of 4 LAF workshops; regular monitoring of the food security situation in Southern Sudan through reports and communication with SMOAARIs; and participation in regional and local IPC, livelihoods, marketing, policy analysis and other training activities and workshops.</p>	<p>SIFSIA/Programme Support Unit (PSU) assisted the SSCCSE to develop Terms of Reference (ToRs) and recruit new staff for the FSTS.</p> <p>Technical support and hands-on training were provided to the FSTS on Food Security and Agromet Bulletin preparation to improve the quality of publications produced by FSTS.</p> <p>Training was provided by SIFSIA in monitoring and evaluation and reporting</p>	Likely to be largely achieved

		Challenges: Turnover of key FSTS staff members, including the food security analyst and the coordinator, limited staff capacity to monitor and report on the food security situation in the 10 states; limited skills to produce quality bulletins and policy briefs and limited internet connectivity at the SSCCSE. The recruitment of new staff was delayed as the SSCCSE administration was unable to take timely action.	to FSTS staff to upgrade their monitoring and report writing skills. Discussions were held with senior management of the SSCCSE to secure adequate access to the SSCCSE internet facility.	
	SIFSIA Steering Committee (SC) and Technical Committee (TC) established and functioning.	The SIFSIA SC and TC have been operational since their establishment in August 2007. They provided overall guidance and technical support to the SIFSIA programme in 2009. The SIFSIA TC met 4 times, while the SC only met once in 2009. The TC and SC discussed and decided on several issues, including the food security research grant, budget revision, 2010 work plans and other issues. The SIFSIA PSU team met the Chairman and other members of the SC on an ad hoc basis to update them on the prevailing food security situation.	SIFSIA has been in constant contact and had regular consultations with the SC and TC members on issues that required SC/TC decisions and approval.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of line ministries with strengthened Food Security Teams in place.	SIFSIA supported the establishment of food security focal units in the six GOSS ministries/commissions and the 10 states. The focal units and persons received technical, physical and financial capacity building support during the reporting period. Three motorcycles and an operational budget (USD 12 000 to each state) were provided to enhance their	On-the-job training and coaching support were provided to the staff of FSTS and the food security units in partner GOSS and state institutions.	Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>institutional capacity for food security data collection and analysis. The implementation capacity of the six GOSS partners was also strengthened through financial and technical support from SIFSIA/PSU. This included MoAF, MoARF, the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Transport and Roads (MoTR), SSCCSE, SSRRC and Sudan Meteorological Authority (SMA).</p> <p>Challenges: limited skilled manpower in the partner institutions hindered progress in capacity building.</p>		
	<p>Letters of Agreement (LoAs) signed and food security work plan adhered to in 6 key partner ministries and 10 states.</p>	<p>Food security information generation and analysis activities continued with six key GOSS institutions as per the LoAs signed with FAO. So far, more than USD 948 000 has been provided to the 6 GOSS partners in the form of LoAs to strengthen capacity in food security information collection, analysis and dissemination. The GOSS institutions supported included SSRRC, SSCCSE, MoAF, MoARF, MoH and MoTR.</p> <p>LoAs amounting to USD 120 000 were also signed with the 10 SMOAARIs in 2009 to support food security information collection and dissemination activities.</p> <p>Challenge: The poor and untimely progress report preparation by most partners continued to constrain full use of the operational funds as envisaged in the LoA.</p>	<p>Reporting, monitoring and evaluation training was provided by an international consultant to GOSS partners to improve capacity in report writing, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>On-the-job coaching and capacity building activities were provided to FSTS and the food security units in partner GOSS and state institutions.</p> <p>The Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) and FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit (ERCU) field offices continued to support the SMOAARIs in LoA implementation.</p>	<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>

	Coordination meetings attended and project reports produced by 6 key partner ministries.	<p>A number of meetings were held with partner organizations, including United Nations (UN) agencies such as the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as the European Union (EU), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), Italian Cooperation, Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture and others.</p> <p>GOSS partners also coordinated important discussions and meetings during the reporting period. The most notable were mid-term crop and annual needs assessments coordination meetings, crop and livestock technical working group, nutrition, United Nations Country Team (UNCT) and non-governmental organization (NGO) coordination meetings.</p>		Likely to be largely achieved
	FSC meeting on a regular basis.	<p>The FSC held its first meeting on 3 September 2009 under the chairmanship of the GOSS President and deliberated on several issues related to food security in Southern Sudan. SIFSIA and MoAF updated the FSC on the current food security situation. A decision was made by the FSC to appoint a Secretary-General for the Council.</p> <p>Challenge: Establishment of the Secretariat of the FSC and appointment of the Council Secretary-General is not yet completed.</p>	SIFSIA/PSU continued discussions with key members of the Council and SC such as MoAF and MoARF to facilitate the appointment of the Council Secretariat. SIFSIA-South served as a temporary secretariat until the formal appointment of the Secretary-General.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of institutions (FSTS, line ministries and states) with	Six partner institutions and the 10 states were supplied with essential equipment in	SIFSIA/PSU is in constant discussion with the SSCCSE	Likely to be largely achieved

	essential equipment in place.	<p>2008 and 2009. Thirty motorcycles were delivered to the 10 states during 2009, in addition to 30 computers, scanners and printers delivered at the end of 2008. The FSTS and GOSS partners are now in a much better position in terms of office facilities to accomplish their task.</p> <p>Challenge: Internet connectivity in the SSCCSE limited the communication capability of the FSTS.</p>	management regarding internet connectivity. The SSCCSE promised to do its best to provide the facility to the FSTS. However, their own facility has limitations. The PSU will provide access to the FSTS to use the SIFSIA internet facility until SSCCSE upgrades its connectivity.	achieved
	Data analysis, sharing and storage soft/hardware installed in key partner organizations.	<p>Essential hardware and software including, servers, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and SPSS and meteorological monitoring hardware were provided to GOSS institutions in 2009. The Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) were installed in the states.</p> <p>The Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) Workstation was installed in three GOSS institutions to enhance data sharing and analysis. GOSS and state partners are using the SIFSIA and Crop and Livestock Market Information System (CLIMIS) Web sites to upload and access food security information.</p> <p>Challenge: Lack of internet facilities has been a constraint for facilitating the sharing of meteorological data at the state level.</p>	Mobile internet facilities were purchased for the SMA office at Juba Airport to allow access of meteorological parameters through AWSs. Internet cafes, and facilities in UN agencies and NGOs are being used by the state focal persons until partners have their own connection. The internet problem has been resolved with SPCRP-supported communication facilities in the states. In additional trainings and Technical Assistances are planned for partners.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Sector Working Groups (SWGs) established and meeting regularly.	In 2009, SIFSIA facilitated the establishment of a Crop Production Working Group, a Livestock, and a Fisheries SWG, led by MoAF and MoARF respectively. These two SWGs meet regularly every quarter and the outcomes of their meetings are documented in		Likely to be largely achieved

		proceedings. The SWGs serve as important vehicles for exchange of information and experience among governmental and non-governmental stakeholders in Southern Sudan. In addition, SIFSIA participates actively in the Nutrition Working Group meeting led by MoH.		
	Awareness of food security institutional and operational framework among donors, NGOs, GOSS and other secondary stakeholders.	FAO headquarters commissioned a communication and visibility mission consisting of communication specialists from FAO headquarters, who developed several products to enhance the awareness of stakeholders including donors and GOSS regarding the food security institutional frameworks in Southern Sudan, which SIFSIA is currently supporting. The products developed include Web sites, brochures, news stories and press releases, SIFSIA stands and other media products. In addition, SIFSIA poster and stories were displayed during the World Food Day celebration in FAO headquarters, Rome. The PSU made several presentations to the UNCT and GOSS in 2009. Several donors were met bilaterally and explanations were provided about the SIFSIA programme. Concept notes were prepared to solicit funds to extend SIFSIA beyond its existing project lifespan and consolidate the achievements made to-date. Additional communication and visibility initiatives are planned for 2010.		Likely to be largely achieved

<p>Output 2</p> <p>Strengthened GOSS capacity for food security policy analysis and programming</p>	<p>Number of food security-related policy documents reviewed.</p>	<p>In order to facilitate the policy reviewing activities, a technical mission travelled from FAO headquarters to Juba in May 2009 to support the policy-reviewing and benchmarking exercise. Discussions and technical consultations were held with major stakeholders in GOSS on how to conduct the reviewing process in a participatory manner.</p> <p>Based on the consultations and technical guidelines from the FAO headquarters technical team, the FSTS supported by the SIFSIA/PSU reviewed, on a preliminary basis, four policy documents (on agriculture, forestry, fisheries, and animal resources), which were developed by GOSS.</p> <p>Inadequate skills on policy review approaches delayed the implementation of these activities, as laid out in the work plan. As the benchmarking work is so demanding and requires considerable time, more external technical support was required to enhance the reviewing process.</p>	<p>The SIFSIA/PSU provided continuous support to the FSTS in food security policy review activities. A training session aimed at improving the policy analysis capacities of FSTS and relevant GOSS staff was provided to fill the skill and knowledge gap on policy reviewing and analysis.</p> <p>In addition to the support that was provided by the SIFSIA/PSU, technical assistance was sought to further facilitate the review and benchmarking exercise. ToRs were developed and the consultant started in the reporting period.</p>	<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>
	<p>Number of policy review meetings facilitated by FSTS/line ministries.</p>	<p>A half-day workshop was organized to brief GOSS partners about the FAO twin-track framework for reviewing food security policies. The workshop was facilitated by two policy experts from FAO headquarters. Three brainstorming sessions were also organized with MoAF/MoARF to discuss the draft reviewing work. This preliminary review was done by the FSTS in collaboration with</p>		<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>

		SIFSIA/PSU.		
	Increased number and improved quality of bulletins and briefs produced by the FSTS.	<p>The efforts of the FSTS to produce bulletins for informed decision-making have gained momentum to be in a position to contribute to better policy planning and decision-making. During the reporting period, 5 Food Security Updates and 4 Agromet Bulletins were produced by the FSTS jointly with relevant line ministries and disseminated to stakeholders.</p> <p>Challenges: Lack of adequate data and information and lack of communication equipment for data and information exchange were major constraints.</p>	<p>Capacity building measures, including the provision of computer hard and software and transportation facilities, were organized for the states by SIFSIA to improve data collection activities and address mobility problems.</p> <p>SPCRP and FAO/ERCU facilities were used to facilitate communication between the states and Juba where available.</p>	Likely to be largely achieved
	Improved awareness of food security policy analysis across key partner institutions.	<p>The capacity of GOSS staff for food security policy analysis improved and they participated in the reviewing process of food security-related policy documents prepared by GOSS. This was possible through the provision of training activities.</p> <p>In September 2009, a one-day consultation and technical meeting aimed at upgrading understanding of the policy review and benchmarking approach was facilitated for relevant GOSS staff and TC members by the FAO headquarters team. Moreover, a four-day training session, aiming to enhance understanding of relevant key GOSS staff on concepts of food security policy and policy analysis, was given by an external consultant in October 2009. The training was attended by more than 15 trainees from 7 GOSS institutions.</p>	Further awareness creation efforts will be made by SIFSIA in the remaining project period.	Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>The two GOSS staff members who started their post-graduate (MSc) studies in the first quarter of 2009 at the University of KwaZulu Natal (South Africa) completed their course work and returned to Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Challenges: Some GOSS institutions did not have personnel dealing with policy issues.</p>		
	Number of trainees/line managers who report that new skills obtained through training have improved trainees' performance at work.	The impact of the policy training was demonstrated through active participation of the staff who attended the training during the brainstorming sessions on the preliminary review of major food security-related documents. The importance of the training was confirmed by SIFSIA's evaluation forms that showed participants were generally very positive about the importance of the policy analysis training and the opportunity the training gave them to interact with people from other ministries during the training session.		Likely to be largely achieved
<u>Output 3</u> Strengthened GOSS capacity to conduct food security and livelihood analysis	Stakeholders' interest and support for LAF products and functions.	Through SIFSIA technical and financial support, four LAF quarterly workshops were conducted and attended by Government institutions at the GOSS and state level and NGOs. These workshops showed improvement compared with previous ones both in terms of participation of stakeholders and provision of data and information by state-level participants. Participation from both the state governments and NGOs was much better than before. However, the poor communication facilities	SIFSIA has tried to solve the problems related to communication through the use of FAO's communication facilities at state level when available.	Likely to be largely achieved

		between the states and Juba continue to hinder data and information transfer as well as full participation of state stakeholders		
	Number of GOSS and state staff conversant with the IPC tools and approach.	<p>Both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders at the state and GOSS levels have become more familiar with the IPC approach and technique as a tool for situation analysis. They are conversant on IPC through various training programmes and frequent situation analyses conducted in 2009 and before.</p> <p>As part of the technical capacity building and experience exchange activity, two GOSS and one SIFSIA/PSU staff members travelled to Kenya to attend the practical IPC analysis session, which was organized by the Food and Nutrition Security Analysis Unit of Somalia from 30 July to 2 August 2009. The sessions helped to widen understanding among GOSS participants in the use of the IPC as a food security situation analysis tool by working with experienced and field-tested technicians and professionals.</p> <p>During all the quarterly LAF meetings, the overview of the IPC as a tool for situation analysis was presented by the FSTS staff who attended IPC trainings locally and regionally.</p>		Likely to be largely achieved
	Use of the IPC tool in food security situation analysis activities.	The use of the IPC tool improved the analysis of the food security situation in Southern Sudan. The IPC map produced during the quarterly LAF meeting better illustrated the food security situation of Southern Sudan and was a major	SIFSIA is tackling the problem of high staff turnover through a local and regional training programme and providing refresher training on the	Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>component of the Food Security Bulletins that were produced in 2009 by the FSTS.</p> <p>Compared with the previous years, the state-level participants in 2009 showed significant improvements in using the IPC as a situation analysis tool. They were able to provide more data and information required for food security analysis activities. Their analytical capabilities had improved considerably and resulted in the production of the IPC map. This improvement is mainly attributed to continual exposure of IPC focal persons to IPC exercises through the LAF workshops and extensive state-level training sessions.</p> <p>Challenges: High turnover of IPC focal persons from State Ministries has constrained the capacity building efforts and require consistent capacity building and follow up.</p>	IPC during the quarterly LAF meetings.	
	Capacity of the Livelihoods Analysis Unit (LAU) of the SSCCSE built.	<p>With technical and financial support from SIFSIA, the LAU was better prepared to organize the quarterly LAF meetings (four were organized in 2009).</p> <p>Challenges: The recruitment of the LAF technical advisor by the SSCCSE was delayed, leading to inefficiency.</p>	Several discussions were held with the SSCCSE management to resolve the delay in the recruitment of the technical advisor. The case was also presented to the SC and TC for decision-making, along with other issues.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of staff who acquire relevant skills and competencies in food security and livelihood analysis.	As part of a human resources capacity building effort in livelihoods analysis and programming, three staff members (1 SIFSIA/PSU, and 2 GOSS) were trained in programme planning in livelihoods perspectives in Nairobi in September 2009.		Likely to be largely achieved

		The training enhanced their understanding of livelihoods' programme planning and monitoring. The training supplemented the ongoing livelihoods analysis work being undertaken during the regular LAF sessions.		
	FSTS co-delivery of training with PSU through training of trainers.	Two of the FSTS staff participated in providing training to the LAF workshop participants on topics related to livelihoods for the IPC perspective.		Likely to be largely achieved
	Volume of information received from states by the FSTS (frequency, levels, type).	The FSTS received, on a quarterly basis, food security-related data and information as per food and livelihood outlook indicators presented in the IPC manual and the LAF data collection matrix. The FSTS also received market price data on a monthly basis from selected states with support from WFP. Since the end of 2009, FSTS has been able to access market price data from some states on a weekly basis via the CLiMIS Web site (http://www.southsudan-climis.org/) Challenges: Information sent from some states was delayed and lacked quality.	SIFSIA provided training on several thematic areas to fill the skills gap and improve the quality of information.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Volume and quality of information communicated from line ministries to the states.	The Food Security Update and Agromet Bulletins produced by the FSTS disseminated to the states on a bimonthly basis.		Likely to be largely achieved
Output 4 Functioning CLiMIS	Type and number of information users.	The type of data includes: market price data and market analysis information, which is contained in the bi-monthly Food Security Update. This information is used by a variety of users that range from national GOSS institutions to the international community,		Likely to be largely achieved

		including UN agencies and NGOs. The recently-established web-based CLiMIS opened a good platform for information users as they can easily access market prices and other food security-related information products from the internet.		
	Number of staff who acquire relevant skills and competencies in market data collection and analysis.	<p>Market information system as a tool for food security monitoring is well understood by the main actors in the Government through various on-the-job and short-term training programmes organized by SIFSIA. Continuous technical support was provided for the marketing units of MoAF and MoARF in 2009. As part of the on-the-job coaching and capacity building activity, joint market price analyses were conducted with MoAF/MoARF focal persons and presented during the four LAF quarterly meetings.</p> <p>A training of trainers programme that aimed to enhance the understanding of GOSS staff on market analysis was organized in October 2009 with technical support from SIFSIA/PSU. About 18 staff attended. As part of an effort to coordinate activities with SIFSIA-North, two participants from the North attended the session. Following the training of trainers, a training session was organised for state-level CLiMIS focal persons. The training aimed to equip the focal persons with the basics of market information systems, and collection and transmission of data using modern information and communication technologies (ICT). The training was facilitated by SIFSIA/PSU staff and</p>		Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>professionals from the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).</p> <p>Three staff from MoARF conducted cross-border market assessments with resources provided by SIFSIA through the LoA. The assessment was mainly aimed at examining the dynamics and performance of the cross-border livestock trade in Southern Sudan. They visited the market information system in Uganda and Northern Sudan.</p> <p>SIFSIA, jointly with WFP/Vulnerability Analysis Mapping and FEWS NET, organized a marketing information systems workshop from 14 to 16 March 2009 in order to take stock of the current market monitoring activities and identify existing gaps and weaknesses, and use them to develop consensus on a market monitoring and analysis framework.</p> <p>With SIFSIA support, 3 staff from FSTS, MoARF and MoAF attended a marketing workshop organized by FEWS NET in Entebbe, Uganda.</p>		
	Number of trainees who report that new skills obtained through training have improved trainees' performance at work.	The majority of trainees of the marketing training workshops (indicated that they were satisfied with the training both in terms of providing the required skills and relevancy of the training topic as an important component of food security monitoring.		Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of markets and market products covered by CLiMIS.	More than 5 states reported market price data to GOSS using FAO field office facilities in the states. About 10 markets were monitored and seven major crops	Efforts were made to overcome the bottlenecks, especially through provision of resources and	Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>and seven livestock types were included in market price monitoring activities.</p> <p>Although SIFSIA put considerable effort into improving data collection and dissemination activities, through the provision of transportation and communication facilities, the response from some state CLiMIS focal persons was not satisfactory in terms of market price data collection and dissemination.</p> <p>Challenges: Lack of incentives continued to be mentioned as a constraint for enhancing data collection and dissemination activities at the state level.</p>	<p>motorbikes to facilitate movements.</p> <p>SIFSIA provided USD 12 000 to each state to address the issue of operational, communication and logistical expenses. The recently-established CLiMIS Web site has helped to ease communication problems in relation to data dissemination and sharing.</p>	
	Regular market information transmitted from states to GOSS	<p>With the support from IITA and active involvement of relevant GOSS Ministries, particularly MoAF and MoARF, the CLiMIS was established in 2009. The system depends largely on modern communication technologies such as mobile phones and the internet. Accordingly from the end of 2009, most markets have been displaying the market price data on a weekly basis on the CLiMIS Web site (http://www.southsudan-climis.org/).</p> <p>Challenges: timeliness and quality of data were the challenges in some states</p>	<p>On-the-job training and coaching was provided to marketing focal persons to improve the quality of the data provided.</p>	Likely to be largely achieved
Output 5 Functioning crop and livestock monitoring and forecasting system	Type and number of users of information.	<p>The project has generated information on agricultural statistics and weather, crop assessments and rangeland information.</p> <p>The information generated is used by GOSS for planning purposes as well as for planning food security interventions.</p>	<p>SIFSIA is making efforts to expand the mailing list of users to increase the number of users.</p> <p>There are also advocacy activities taking place to publicize the outputs of the</p>	Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>The information is also used by FAO, WFP, the World Bank and UNICEF for planning food security interventions. The information proved valuable during the 2009 agricultural season following a poor performance of the rainy season. FAO uses the information for planning emergency activities.</p> <p>It is also used by local and international NGOs.</p>	SIFSIA programme.	
	Regularly updated knowledge of Southern Sudan Rangeland status.	<p>Five Agromet Bulletins were produced, outlining the season's progress including rainfall performance and its impact on agricultural production.</p> <p>Normalized Difference Vegetative Index (NDVI) data and analysis were used to provide an indication of the status of the rangeland and comparison to long-term average.</p> <p>Technical working groups generated useful information for crop and livestock monitoring.</p> <p>The information exchanged during the technical working groups provided updates on the rangeland situation.</p> <p>Challenges: there is need to validate the observations on satellite imagery to fully understand the extent of rangeland conditions.</p>	<p>Technical support and hands-on training were provided to FSTS on Food Security and Agromet Bulletin preparation to improve the quality of publications.</p> <p>Monitoring rangeland performance will be an integral part of the 2010 activities.</p>	Likely to be largely achieved
	Regular livestock performance sent to GOSS and FSTS/line ministries by states	Limited information concerning livestock performance was obtained from the states. However, the condition of pastures as observed from the NDVI satellite imagery provided an indication of the	Emphasis was placed on the use of NDVI satellite imagery for rangeland analysis. SIFSIA will also build capacity in	Likely to be largely achieved

		likely condition of livestock. Plans are in place to start producing a livestock and fisheries bulletin by MoARF.	monitoring livestock performance through physical assessments.	
	Number of AWS installed.	Nine AWS were installed in all state capitals, except Upper Nile which will be installed in 2010. An AWS was also installed at Yei Training Centre to serve the students undergoing training in crop production. In collaboration with SMA in Khartoum, a technician from Khartoum was involved in the installation of the AWS, while building the capacity of GOSS staff to install and operationalize the AWS in the future.	There is need for MoTR in Southern Sudan to employ a technician to maintain the AWS in case problems develop. The tenth AWS will be installed in Nasir, Upper Nile State in 2010.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Regular agricultural statistics sent to the FSTS by states.	Several training activities were conducted in all the states in 2009 on the collection of agricultural statistics. The project generated information during the rapid crop assessment upon which decisions on food security were made. More information was generated during the crop and food security assessment mission (CFSAM). Challenges: There continued to be limited data from the states on the progress of the agricultural season. Connectivity to the Internet to monitor the weather was a major challenge in the states, however, this improved with the operationalization of the new state office facilities provided by the SPCR project. Agricultural statistics data collection was hampered by limited mobility of extension to farmers. Motorbikes from SIFSIA could	Capacity building activities should continue. It is recommended that means of maximizing the use of the few motorbikes be discussed in order to be able to collect agricultural statistics.	Likely to be partly achieved

		not cover most ministry activities.		
	Number of staff who acquire relevant skills and competencies in crop and livestock monitoring and forecasting.	<p>About 6 staff who participated in land cover training in Florence, Italy had special sessions on crop and rangeland monitoring using remote-sensing data. The training was conducted by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and SIFSIA staff at the <i>Instituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare</i> (IAO).</p> <p>Fifteen staff from core ministries undertook a one-day training session prior to the rapid crop assessment in August 2009. The training covered crop and livestock monitoring and forecasting and allowed them to conduct the assessment effectively.</p> <p>Three GOSS staff participated in the Climate Outlook Forum in August 2009, a forum which develops a consensual climate forecast for the following rainy season and which is used to plan agricultural activities.</p> <p>38 state staff were trained in 3 states on agricultural statistics data collection and reporting. Weather data collection methodology was covered including the distribution of rain-gauges for measuring rainfall.</p> <p>One GOSS staff member was sponsored to undertake MSc studies in Agrometeorology at the University of Nairobi in Kenya. The candidate previously graduated with a distinction in a Diploma training funded by SIFSIA.</p>	<p>There is a need for more capacity building in the states in order to validate the observations on the satellite imagery.</p> <p>Discussion were held with the MoTR headquarters office to recognize the activities of the staff at Juba airport.</p> <p>SIFSIA should continue to expose GOSS staff to international conferences to allow them to gain experience and learn how climate forecasts are applied for agricultural development.</p>	Likely to be largely achieved

		Challenges: The effectiveness of the capacity building at SMA Juba was constrained by poor administration and lack of motivation among SMA staff.		
	Number of trainees/line managers who report that new skills obtained through training have improved trainees' performance at work.	<p>Line managers in the 4 core ministries (SSCCSE, MoAF, MoARF and SSRRC) have reported that training obtained has improved the performance of work. This is evidenced through products that were not being produced in the ministries such as bulletins and other datasets that are now available.</p> <p>Five staff from MoAF and SMA demonstrated their improved performance in the use and download of weather data from the AWS, including an analysis of data for food security.</p> <p>Challenges: the trainees are overwhelmed with many other demanding tasks as they seem to be among the few capable staff in the ministries.</p>	More staff need to be allocated to manage the workload regarding food security activities.	Likely to be largely achieved
Output 6 Established food security natural resource information system	Quality, quantity of natural resource information and analysis produced.	<p>43 images of Landsat satellite imagery and 64 Spot satellite images were purchased for the land cover update. The analysis of the imagery has been progressing well.</p> <p>Field validation exercises have been progressing well.</p> <p>The updated land cover database is expected to provide high quality natural resource data covering Southern Sudan for natural resource management, including change analysis and agricultural statistics sampling frame.</p>	The validation exercises are continuing.	Likely to be largely achieved

	Type and number of users of information.	The final product is yet to be produced. However, it is expected that users will include foresters, agriculturalists, livestock experts, rangeland specialist, food security experts, etc.		Likely to be largely achieved
	Land cover updated for Southern Sudan.	The land cover field validation exercise commenced soon after training in Italy. Several states were covered during 2009 including: Eastern, Central, Lakes, Warrap, and Northern and Western Bahr-el-Ghazal states. The final updated land cover database will be produced in 2010 for use by natural resource clients. Challenges: logistical movements hampered by poor roads and insecurity, including land mines.	FAO field offices in the states are providing logistical support to the land cover validation team.	Likely to be largely achieved
	GIS software/hardware installed.	ArcGIS software were installed at the SSCCSE, including computer, scanners, UPS hardware. GIEWS Workstation software was installed at MoAF, MoARF and SSCCSE for food security data and analysis and sharing.	There is need for further training in the operationalization of the GIEWS Workstation.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of staff who acquire relevant skills and competencies in remote-sensing and GIS	About 6 staff from 5 GOSS ministries undertook a course at the IAO from 1 to 31 July 2009 on land cover interpretation and analysis including the use of various remote-sensing software. About 20 GOSS staff were trained in remote sensing for food security analysis. This was a joint effort with the PSU, JRC and FEWS NET. Challenges: downloading of satellite imagery for analysis is still a challenge due	The solution was to download the data from FAO and provide the images to the ministries for analysis.	Likely to be largely achieved

		to slow internet connectivity in the ministries.		
	Number of trainees/line managers who report that new skills obtained through training have improved trainees' performance at work.	The trainees who were trained for the land cover activities have been able to undertake field validation exercise by themselves in most of the states. This is a clear demonstration of having benefited from the training and discharging duties with technical assistance from the SIFSIA/PSU.		Likely to be largely achieved
Output 7 Supported the nutrition information system	Nutrition database compiled and housed in MoH.	<p>The SIFSIA/PSU is working with the Directorate of Nutrition (DN) of the MoH to strengthen the nutrition monitoring activities.</p> <p>The DN compiled nutrition-related data generated from various nutrition surveys carried out by agencies that are operational in different parts of Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Challenges: However, MoH was not up to speed in the implementation of the LoA with SIFSIA to strengthen its capacity for nutrition monitoring. However, some improvements were observed in fulfilling their reporting obligation in the last quarter of 2009.</p>	A series of discussions were held with the DN on how to improve the implementation of the LoA and hence nutrition data collection. Consequently, some improvements were observed towards the end of 2009.	Only likely to be partly achieved
	Number of staff who acquire relevant skills and competencies in nutrition monitoring.	One staff member from the DN attended the IPC regional technical workshop that was held in Nairobi, Kenya in September 2009. The IPC workshop included nutrition analysis.		Only likely to be achieved to be partly achieved
	Number of meetings of nutrition task force.	SIFSIA provided financial support through an LoA. The funds also supported the Nutrition Technical Working Group meetings with stakeholders conducted in		Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>August and a coordination meeting in September 2009. The purpose of the Nutrition Technical Working Group meeting was to address technical issues related to nutrition while the coordination meeting was for updating of programme activities by stakeholders.</p> <p>Five meetings were conducted during the months of January to April 2009 in preparation of the Nutrition Convention. These included: two planning meetings, two technical meetings and one general meeting. SIFSIA was active in all the meetings.</p>		
	Nutrition policy reviewed.	<p>SIFSIA co-sponsored a high-profile Southern Nutrition Convention that was held on April 2009. The Convention raised the profile of nutrition among a wider range of stakeholders in Southern Sudan and asserted the important role nutrition plays in overall health and food security policies, programmes, and interventions. The SIFSIA/PSU presented the SIFSIA programme to the Convention's participants as part of the effort to expose the SIFSIA's initiatives in terms of the support provided to the DN and advocate the need for partnership with major stakeholders in areas of nutrition information collection, analysis, and dissemination activities.</p> <p>SIFSIA held a number of discussions to identify the necessary support to develop nutrition policy. The United States Agency for International Development-funded Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA II) project provided technical</p>		Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>support for drafting the policy document that focused on health nutrition policy. The first draft of the policy was discussed in the workshop, which was organized by the DN in December 2009. SIFSIA/PSU participated as member of the policy technical working group in all meetings of the working group.</p>		
<p>Output 8</p> <p>Research addressing information gaps at the national and decentralized levels</p>	<p>Type of thematic areas addressed.</p>	<p>The call for action research proposals in 2009 led to the selection and signing of three LoAs with two international NGOs and one Government institution, resulting into a total of six grant recipients: the Agency for Inter-regional Development (AFID), Equatoria Rehabilitation and Development Association (ERADA), Kagelu Forestry Training Centre/Research Institute (KFTC), MoAF, Assistance Mission for Africa (AMA) and Netherlands Development Organization (SNV).</p> <p>Research in three thematic areas commenced in August/September addressing: i) gum Acacia/marketing and food security, ii) livestock and fisheries and food security, and iii) the contribution of beekeeping to food security and poverty reduction. Two of the three (AMA and SNV) finalized their research instrument development and testing, training of enumerators and collection of data from some research sites, which led to the production of progress reports and indicated that their implementation process was on schedule.</p> <p>The research work of the first-round (2008) research grant recipients addressing three</p>	<p>Close monitoring of the implementation of research activities and technical review of progress reports led to the improved quality of the final research reports of the first- round grant recipients, indicating enhanced research execution capacities. With commitment demonstrated at the stakeholder consultation workshop, expectations are that the research findings and recommendations will be implemented at the national and local levels to inform policy and programmes, as well as address the food security information gaps.</p>	<p>Likely to be largely achieved</p>

		thematic areas - i) livestock marketing and food security, ii) contribution of agroforestry to food security, and iii) the potential of ox-ploughs to improve nutrition and food security - progressed well, leading to presentations and discussions of the draft research findings, conclusions and recommendations in a one-day stakeholder consultation workshop in November 2009, which was attended by more than 65 participants. The final research reports for these three studies have been completed by the grant recipients. Preparations to publish these reports for wider stakeholder consumption are underway.		
	Quality of research reports.	The quality of the final reports of the 2008 grant recipients could be ranked as excellent (for AFID), very good (for KFTC), and satisfactory (for ERADA). However, further editing is needed to improve the quality of reports submitted by ERADA.	SIFSIA/PSU will support ERADA in editing the final report.	Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of local/international/NGO research partnerships.	In order to build action research capacities at the national and local levels, the first and second round grant recipients included two Government institutions, and four NGOs working independently and in partnership with the government, leading to enhanced national and local capacities to conduct action research for the generation of useful information for policy and programme development.		Likely to be largely achieved
	Number of research institutions receiving grants (amount of funds disbursed).	During 2008/2009, six organizations/ institutions were awarded small grants to conduct food security action research on various themes critical to the generation		Likely to be largely achieved

		<p>of information for policy and programme development.</p> <p>The total cumulative grants disbursed to first-round grant recipients during 2008/09 stand at USD 97 653. The breakdown is: i) KFTC (Government) received USD 32 000 of the expected USD 40 000, ii) ERADA (NGO) received USD 29 653 of USD 40 000, and iii) AFID (NGO) received USD 36 000 of the expected USD 40 000.</p> <p>Action research activities by 2009 grant recipients (two NGOs and one Government institution) showed substantial progress in implementation. Fund disbursement to these stands at USD 58 980, with a breakdown as follows: i) MoAF received USD 11 980 of the expected USD 39 936, ii) SNV (NGO) received USD 22 000 of USD 40 000, and iii) AMA (NGO) received USD 22 000 of the expected USD 40 000.</p> <p>With the recruitment of a national consultant in May 2009, monitoring of the research activities of grant recipients has largely been effective and efficient, leading to the timely receipt and review of reports.</p>		
	Research use and uptake.	The stakeholder consultation on the draft findings of the first-round research provided strong indications of a commitment to implement the findings and recommendations for wider food security programme planning and policy formulation at the national and local levels.		Likely to be partly achieved

		<p>Speeches and technical inputs by senior GOSS representatives at the stakeholder consultation workshop pointed to the GOSS commitment to address food insecurity and how the findings and recommendations could eventually feed into programming.</p> <p>The last quarter of 2009 showed the incorporation and synthesis of technical inputs from stakeholders and final drafting of three action research reports by grant recipients and SIFSIA/PSU's technical reviews leading to enhanced quality of reports for wider dissemination and use.</p>		
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3. EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

In this section, the external factors that continued to affect the performance under each output are identified, mitigating measures are clarified and the residual assumptions highlighted.

Output 1:

Functioning institutional and operational GOSS framework for food security

Although the FSC was established by Decree and its first meeting held on 3 September 2009, the Council Secretariat has not yet been established and the Secretary-General has yet to be appointed. The Secretariat is essential to ensuring the continuity of the FSC.

The FSTS continued to perform well during 2009, although staff turnover remained problematic. The replacement of departed staff and recruitment of additional staff for the FSTS was not completed until the end of the year, compromising the efficiency of the FSTS. The lack of appropriately qualified staff in the labour market coupled with excessive delays in the recruitment process affected the performance of the FSTS.

Communication infrastructure, particularly internet connectivity, in the SSCCSE has been a major constraint for the FSTS. The SIFSIA/PSU provided internet facilities to the FSTS to mitigate this problem. However, a lasting solution is required if the FSTS is to manage the information system and efficiently disseminate food security information.

The Food Security Teams/Units in GOSS ministries and states continued to be supported by SIFSIA through the allocation of operational funds under an LoA. Progress has been made in the states in regard to collecting information and sharing it with the FSTS and GOSS line ministries, as well as through the LAFs. The limited communication and transportation infrastructure in the states continues to constrain data collection and transmission in some areas. Recently, communication has improved in the five states in which the SPCR is operational. If used properly, the operational funds and motorbikes provided to the states will alleviate some of the constraints. SIFSIA will work with GOSS ministries to monitor the use of funds in the states.

As SIFSIA enters its second phase of implementation, it is essential that GOSS and the states allocate budgets to manage the food security information and analysis activities that are currently financed by SIFSIA. There is considerable risk that some partners may not plan adequate budgets to absorb the activities now supported by SIFSIA. The PSU will continue its dialogue with the GOSS and state officials to plan budgets for food security information systems in time to ensure that the SIFSIA activities are continued by the Government after project closure. SIFSIA will also have to engage in proactive communication of the programme's objectives and achievements to-date in order to mobilize additional resources

and extend its lifespan beyond September 2011, which is the proposed closure date for SIFSIA-South.

Output 2:

GOSS capacity for food security policy analysis and programming enhanced

Progress in the policy analysis work was constrained by the weak institutional set-up, limited information and inadequate technical skills in partner organizations. SIFSIA concentrated its efforts on establishing and strengthening the institutions and enhancing the capacity of their staff to undertake food security and policy analysis.

Although there is still a lot to be done to fill the existing knowledge gap in policy reviewing and analysis, the GOSS/FSTS staff are in a better position owing to the technical assistance and training provided through SIFSIA. However, the project may have a limited influence on the pace at which GOSS will agree upon the reviewed policies and move forward in their implementation.

Output 3:

GOSS capacity to conduct food security and livelihood analysis enhanced

The capacity of staff in partner organizations to undertake in-depth food security and livelihoods analyses is limited. At present, there are not enough appropriately qualified people in Southern Sudan's labour market. This situation is worse in the states. Therefore, SIFSIA is focusing on providing basic training on food security and livelihoods analysis, including the IPC to as many staff as possible to train a critical mass of personnel. Poor communication between the states and Juba continues to hinder the transfer of data and information, as well as the full participation of state-level stakeholders.

The unavailability of adequate resources from GOSS or state governments for operational activities and motivation of staff may affect the use of the knowledge gained by the staff. The improvement of internet access in some of the SPCRP-operating areas has been of great help in addressing the communication problem between the states and Juba.

Although an LoA was signed and operational funds released to enhance the livelihoods analysis activities, the progress may be constrained by the slow process that the SSCSE has made in recruiting the LAF technical advisor. The SIFSIA/PSU and the FSTS are trying to fill this gap through the provision of technical and logistical support.

Output 4:

Market information system established and functioning

The CLiMIS, which operates using modern ICT, has been operational in most states, although the lack of technical capacities constrained the required performance as some states lack appropriate facilities. The challenges that the

mobile service provider may face may be beyond SIFSIA's control. In addition, locations where the SPCR project is not operating may have critical communications challenges, especially with respect to the internet. SIFSIA has been working to address mobility constraints through the provision of motorbikes to the marketing focal persons in all states. The effectiveness of the CLiMIS will also depend on the quality and timeliness of the data collected and transmission by the trained focal persons in the states.

Output 5:

Functioning crop and livestock monitoring and forecasting system

Strengthening MoAF and MoARF capacity is a key SIFSIA activity. The limited staffing capacity in the ministries continues to threaten the sustainable implementation of this activity. The main challenges are the weak capacity of MoAF to consistently spearhead data collection activities. Low funding of the ministries will continue to constrain crop and rangeland monitoring. The Rapid Crop Assessment conducted in August 2009 was funded entirely by cooperating partners.

Efforts to address these challenges include SIFSIA assisting, as much as possible, in facilitating the activities until MOAF staff gain confidence. SIFSIA also assists in providing communication and logistics support to enable basic data collection. Where available, the SPCR and FAO ERCU facilities are being used for communication.

Output 6:

Established food security natural resource information system

The activity is progressing well in updating the land cover of Southern Sudan. It is expected that these activities will continue with the full commitment of GOSS staff that were trained and logistical arrangements will not face any difficulties. It is hoped that the trained staff will be available for field validation exercises. Field activities in Southern Sudan depend on GOSS continuing to recognize the activity as important and making available trained staff for field verification. The information from the land cover will be critical for policy, planning and programming of agricultural and natural resources development in Southern Sudan. It is expected that the upcoming national elections will not disrupt the validation exercises.

Output 7:

Nutrition monitoring system enhanced

The SIFSIA/PSU is working with the DN of the MoH to strengthen nutrition monitoring activities. However, the support provided was constrained by the weak management/capacity of the MoH to use the funds provided by SIFSIA through the LoA, which subsequently affected the performance of activities identified in the LoA.

The potentially inadequate support from the DN poses a significant challenge to the successful and sustainable implementation of this activity, which is important for the development of nutrition policies that are based on reliable information. However, the improved staffing situation in the DN, through support from UNICEF and the FANTA II project, has helped to address some capacity constraints.

Output 8:

Research addressing information gaps at the national and decentralized levels

Currently the funded research projects are progressing well and reports on activities completed are being submitted and reviewed. The 2008/2009 grant recipients have finalized their reports, which are being prepared for publication. However, the upcoming general elections expected to take place in April may present some risks to conducting field work in some locations for the ongoing research activities that are being implemented by the 2009/2010 grant recipients. It is important to note that community expectations during election times are generally high and may result in research participants opting for token activities before providing responses to the research-executing organizations. SIFSIA is closely monitoring the progress of the 2009/2010 fund recipients and providing technical assistance where necessary. At the same time, support is being provided to the 2008/2009 grant recipients in order to successfully publish and widely disseminate the final research reports.

4. PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT

This section summarizes the status of staff structure, logistics, procurement, monitoring and evaluation developments, and any other actions relevant to the management of the programme.

The current international/national staffing arrangements in the PSU remain the same. Current staff positions and names within the PSU are listed in **Annex 4**.

Accomplishments/constraints: The SIFSIA/PSU-facilitated programme implementation by providing administrative, logistical and procurement support. SIFSIA hosted several technical and backstopping missions from FAO headquarters and by consultants. Long- and short-term training activities were facilitated by the PSU. In addition, the PSU maintained a good relationship with Government partners, UN agencies and the NGO community in Southern Sudan. In 2009, SIFSIA/PSU hosted a mid-term evaluation mission deployed by FAO headquarters, which recommended a number of improvements to the programme in the remaining period. Furthermore, PSU worked closely with the FAO headquarters communications and visibility mission conducted from mid-September to early October 2009 to develop a communication and visibility action plan and promote SIFSIA among the donor community and Government stakeholders in Southern Sudan. Several visibility-related activities were undertaken during the reporting period through presentations and briefings to the donors, UN agencies and senior GOSS officials. The signing of the LoA with ten states and provision of 30 motorcycles was facilitated by the PSU during the reporting period. In addition, the PSU provided logistical support for several assessments, meetings, workshops and training sessions held during the reporting period. Three quarterly reports, the 2008 annual performance report and the 2009 annual work plan were completed and endorsed by the TC and SC in 2009. A number of missions were conducted by the SIFSIA/PSU staff in-country and abroad during the third quarter. Details are presented in **Annex 1**.

5. MAJOR RESULTS EXPECTED IN THE NEXT QUARTER

During the first quarter of 2010, SIFSIA will continue to build the capacity of GOSS and the states through on-the-job training and coaching. A number of field visits will be undertaken to consolidate the trainings provided before and enable state focal persons to manage the food security information systems on their own. In 2010, SIFSIA will increase engagement in communication and visibility of the project in order to mobilize resources for the extension of project activities beyond its current lifespan. SIFSIA will focus on the following major activities and outputs in the next quarter:

- the FSTS will continue to produce Food Security and Agromet Bulletins; populate the GIEWS Workstation installed in the third quarter; and start collecting and processing information from the newly-designed CLIMIS;
- the SSCCSE will finalize the recruitment of a coordinator, database and structural food security specialist for the FSTS and livelihoods analysis technical advisor for the LAU/SSCCSE;
- crop production and livestock and fisheries technical working group meetings will be held;
- selected food security-related policy documents will be reviewed and benchmarked;
- the states will engage in systematic food security information collection and dissemination as per the LoA;
- the state LoAs will be monitored.
- the 2010 first quarter LAF workshop will be held and IPC used as a tool for food security situation analysis;
- CLiMIS coaching and training for GOSS and state focal persons will be provided;
- the SMS-module of CLiMIS will be developed by IITA Food Net,
- the CLiMIS Web site will continue to be updated by the state focal persons;
- an LoA will be signed with MoAF/MoARF as a continuation of support provided to strengthen data collection, analysis, and dissemination activities;
- the GIEWS Workstation will be populated with data and become operational;
- the three decentralized food security fund research studies will be published and disseminated and the ongoing three research activities will be monitored;
- The annual FAO/WFP CFSAM result will be disseminated;
- training manuals for crop and production estimation will be printed and distributed;
- the land cover update field validation will continue in the remaining locations by Southern Sudan-trained staff; and
- one AWS will be installed in Nasir, Upper Nile State.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Documents/reports produced (July to December 2009)

Back-to-office reports (ANNEX A)

1. Back-to-office report on the National Livestock and Fisheries Coordination Meeting in Wau, (Evans Kenyi), **February 2009**.
2. Back-to-office report on the FAO headquarters mission (Yergalem Beraki), **March 2009**.
3. Back-to-office report on the Nutrition Convention for Southern Sudan, (Grginne Moloney), **April 2009**.
4. Back-to-office report on the Technical Assistance and Policy Analysis Mission, (Luca Russo, Jean Balié), **April 2009**.
5. Report on installation of Automatic Weather Station, **March-April 2009**.
6. Back-to-office report, duty travel to Florence, Italy with 6 GOSS officials on satellite imagery interpretation for the land cover update in Southern Sudan, (Elijha Mukhala), **August 2009**.
7. Back-to-office report on support to GOSS and SMA partners on the Climate Change Outlook Forum (COF23) in Kenya, (John Chuol, James Kueth), **March 2009**.
8. Back-to-office report on the national IPC forum for SIFSIA-North, (Denis Poggo), **July 2009**.
9. Back-to-office report on the regional IPC training workshop and experience-sharing visit to GOSS partners, Kenya, (Evans Kenyi), **August 2009**.
10. Back-to-office report on the marketing exposure visit to Kampala, (Antazio Drabe), **September 2009**.
11. Back-to-office report on the training in programming, planning on livelihoods perspectives, (Denis Poggo), **September/October 2009**.
12. Back-to-office report of Climate Impact Team, Climate, Emergency and Tenure Division (NRCB) duty travel to Southern Sudan from 20 to 25 September 2009, (Rene Gomme), **October 2009**.
13. Back-to-office report of GIEWS duty travel to Southern Sudan from 26 September to 2 October 2009, (Guido Barbaglia), **October 2009**.

Technical notes and research reports (ANNEX B)

14. Progress report for research on livestock and fisheries marketing and food security, by the AMA, **July/August 2009**.
15. Final research report on "*Food security and nutrition in Southern Sudan: is ox-plough an option*" submitted to SIFSIA-South by ERADA, **August 2009**.
16. Progress reports and final preliminary findings of the research on the "*Role of traditional agroforestry in food security in Southern Sudan*", submitted to SIFSIA-South/FAO by KFTC, Yei, Southern Sudan, **July to December 2009**.
17. Progress reports and preliminary findings of the research entitled the "*Assessment of livestock marketing: livelihood development and policy options for Southern Sudan post-disaster food security*", submitted to SIFSIA-South/FAO by AFID, in Partnership with Magwi Action for Self-

- Reliance Association and Swedish Free Mission, under the Decentralized Food Security Research Fund, **July to December 2009**.
18. Report on gum production and marketing workshop, agenda for change, SNV, GOSS and FAO, **July/August 2009**.
 19. Final proposal for research on traditional beekeeping and its contribution towards food security and poverty alleviation in Southern Sudan, MoAF, Directorate of Research, Training and Extension, **July/August 2009**.
 20. Final proposal for research on gum arabic production, marketing and food security in Southern Sudan, by the SNV, in partnership with MoAF, **July/August 2009**.
 21. Report on stakeholders' consultation workshops and review of research findings on the three food security research studies undertaken by three institutions, **October 2009**.

Training reports (ANNEX C)

22. Back-to-office report on policy analysis training, (Judith Appleton), **October-November 2009**.
23. Proceedings of training of trainers workshop on the market assessment and analysis for food security, Juba, **July 2009**.
24. Training on Crop and Weather Monitoring for Production Estimation and Agricultural Statistics, **April-May 2009**.
25. Back-to-office report on CLIMIS hands-on training, **December 2009**.
26. Consultant report on the monitoring and evaluation and reporting training, **August 2009**.
27. Minutes of six livestock and fisheries working group meetings, **March, May, June, July, August and November 2009**.
28. Minutes of four crop production working group meetings in March, June, **September and December 2009**.
29. Proceedings of four LAF sessions, March, June, September and **December 2009**.

Other reports

30. Five issues of Agromet Bulletins (February, March, May, June, **August and September 2009**). **(ANNEX D)**
31. Five issues of the Food Security Bulletin, **March, May, June, August, October and November 2009**. **(ANNEX D)**
32. Three quarterly progress reports (2009), **July, August and October 2009**. **(ANNEX E)**
33. CLiMIS consultancy report- phase 1 (Report) **July/August 2009**. **(ANNEX F)**
34. Mid-season food security and annual needs assessment report (WFP/FAO/UNICEF), **August 2009**. **(ANNEX G)**
35. Mid-season rapid crop assessment mission report (FAO/SIFSIA), **September 2009**. **(ANNEX G)**
36. Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) 2009, Southern Sudan **February 2010**. **(ANNEX G)**

37. Communication strategy and visibility products (SIFSIA brochure, a success story from Southern Sudan, Web site launch www.fao.org/sudanfoodsecurity/sifsia-home/en/, press release and donor mailing list), **September to December 2009. (ANNEX H)**

Annex 2: Lists of Contracts and Letter of Agreements

Project Title: (SIFSIA-S)	Contract date & value	Sub-Contractor Name	Status
Local- Ongoing contracts			
Support data collation and policy analysis and information for the Southern Sudan FSTS	16 October 2009 to 30 September 2010 (USD 195 292)	SSCCSE	Good progress, first progress report expected in the first quarter of 2010
Support the agriculture production performance and agricultural statistics information system	21 May 2008 to 15 January 2009 (SDG 121 227)	MoAF, Department of Planning and Programming, GOSS, Juba	Delayed with slow progress still. Discussions and additional support to the Ministry ongoing.
Support management of nutrition information system for Southern Sudan	12 September 2008 to 31 January 2009 (USD 44 800)	MoH, GOSS, Juba	Good progress despite delays, final report and closure of contract expected in first quarter of 2010.
Support towards applied research on the "Role of traditional agroforestry in food security in Southern Sudan"	16 January 2009 to 30 September 2009 (USD 40 000)	KFTC, Yei, Southern Sudan	Technical review of research report completed and preparation for publication underway
Support research on livestock marketing: livelihood development and policy options for Southern Sudan post-disaster food security	9 February 2009 to 31 October 2009 (USD 40 000)	AFID, in partnership with Magwi Action for Self-Reliance Association	Technical review of research report completed and preparation for publication underway
Support research on food security and nutrition in Southern Sudan: Is ox-plough an option?	27 January 2009 to 31 July 2009 (USD 37 065)	ERADA, Juba, Southern Sudan	Technical review of research report ongoing but near to completion
Support data collection, analysis and archiving of agrometeorological information for Southern Sudan	26 April, 2009 to 31 January 2010 (SDG 100 000)	MoTR, GOSS, Juba	Second disbursement of funds done
Support the quarterly LAF meetings, which bring on board various stakeholders to analyse livelihood issues for all of Southern Sudan	26 June 2009 to 30 June 2010 (USD 90 800)	SSCCSE, Department of Monitoring and Evaluation	Second disbursement of funds done
Support data collection and analysis regarding	29 June 2009 to 30 June 2010	SSRRC, Juba	Good progress, first progress reports

vulnerability and relief issues in Southern Sudan	(SDG 134 992)		received second instalment of funds disbursed
Support research on gum acacia production, marketing and food security in Southern Sudan	15 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (USD 40 000)	SNV	First progress report received and second instalment paid but largely ongoing
Support research on livestock and fisheries marketing and food security	15 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (USD 40 000)	AMA	First progress report received and second instalment paid but largely ongoing
Support research on traditional beekeeping and its contribution towards food security and poverty alleviation in Southern Sudan	15 August 2009 to 31 July 2010 (USD 39 936)	Directorate of Research, Training and Extension Services, MoAF, GOSS, Juba	First progress report not received. Delayed at onset but largely ongoing
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	8 September 2009 to 9 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAAR, Rural Development/Irrigation, Unity state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	1 September 2009 to 2 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAAR, Central Equatoria state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	21 August 2009 to 22 August 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAAR, Forestry and Fisheries, Jonglei state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	1 September 2009 to 2 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAARI, Lakes state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	9 September 2009 to 10 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoARRI, Upper Nile state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	2 September 2009 to 3 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoARRI, Northern Bahr-El-Ghazal state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	16 September 2009 to 17 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAARI, Western Equatoria state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	16 September 2009 to 17 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAARI, Warrap state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010

Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	1 September 2009 to 2 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	SMoAARI, Western Bahr-El-Ghazal state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Support to food security information collection, analysis, archiving and dissemination	9 September 2009 to 10 September 2010 (SDG 28 800)	State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock, Environment and Rural Development, Eastern Equatoria state	First progress report expected in first quarter of 2010
Local – completed			
Support livestock and fisheries production and market information system	May 2008 to 15 January 2009 (USD 73 105)	MoARF, GOSS, Juba	Completed in November 2009
Support in training, installation of AWS and meteorological equipment	24 June 2009 to 15 July 2009 (SDG 9 000)	SMA, Khartoum, Sudan	Completed in May 2009
Support data collection and analysis regarding vulnerability and relief issues in Southern Sudan	25 October 2008 to 31 May 2008 (USD 91 392)	SSRRC, Juba	Completed in 2008
Support in training and installation of AWS	24 February 2009 to 15 April, 2009 (SDG 8 960)	SMA, Khartoum, Sudan	Completed in 2009
Support the quarterly LAF meetings, which bring on board various stakeholders to analyse livelihood issues for all of Southern Sudan	20 May 2008 to 31 January 2009 (USD 49 600)	SSCCSE, Department of Monitoring and Evaluation	Completed in May 2009
Support data collation and policy analysis and information for the Southern Sudan FSTS	16 April to 31 January 2009 (USD 147 965)	SSCCSE/FSTS	Completed/reports submitted in June 2009
Support in training and installation of AWS	24 February 2009 to 15 April 2009 (SDG 8 960)	SMA, Khartoum, Sudan	Completed in June 2009

External – Ongoing			
Support the CLiMIS system for Southern Sudan	26 June 2009 to 30 June 2010 (USD 144 858)	IITA	Ongoing
External – Completed			
SIFSIA-South	May – July 2008 (USD 45 922.5)	SOIRA International, Construction of Office Structure for the FSTS	Completed in July 2008
SIFSIA-North and South	October to	University of Wolverhampton,	Completed in

	November 2008 (USD 36 520)	Log frame Revision	2008
SIFSIA-South and SPCRP-South Basic computer training for all ten states of Southern Sudan	November 2008 to January 2009 (USD 124 350)	SOIRA International (Juba)	Completed in January 2009
SIFSIA-North and South Procurement and installation of Climsoft and transfer of historical dataset from SMA-Khartoum to SMA-Juba office.	January to March 2009	Private consultant – Albert Mhanda, Harare, Zimbabwe	Completed in March 2009
SIFSIA – South Supply of AWS	May 2008 to May 009	Pessl International Company, Austria	Completed in June 2009

Annex 3: Achievement scores**Number/letter scoring system**

No	Description	1.1.1.1 Achievement
1	Likely to be completely achieved	The objective/indicator is well on the way to completion (or completed)
2	Likely to be largely achieved	There is good progress towards objective completion and most outputs/activities have been achieved, particularly the most important
3	Likely to be partly achieved	Only partial achievement of the objective is likely and/or achievement of some outputs/activities
4	Only likely to be achieved to a very limited extent	Purpose/output unlikely to be achieved but a few outputs/activities likely to be achieved
5	Unlikely to be achieved	No progress on outputs or purpose or activity
6	Too early to judge	It is impossible to say whether there has been any progress towards the final achievement of outputs or purpose. This score should not be used unless they meet at least one of the following criteria: a) Project is postponed because of conflict b) External constraints c) Recruitment delays

Annex 4: List of SIFSIA-South PSU staff names and positions

Name	Position	Status
Ali Said	Chief Technical Advisor	Full-time
Elijah Mukhala	Information Systems and Capacity Building	Full-time
Yergalem Beraki	Food Security Analyst	Full-time
Denis Poggo	Programme Manager	Full-time
Evans Kenyi	National Food Security Analyst	Full-time
Antanzio Drabe	National Food Security Analyst	Consultant
Godfrey Data	Finance and Administration Officer	Full-time
Grace Bagi	Finance and Administration Assistant	Full-time
Yonama Adiba	Driver	Full-time
Ceaser Amale	Driver	Full-time
Alice Manase Stephen	Cleaner	Casual

SIFSIA-S Training Activities (June 2007 – December 2009)				
Type of training & dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
CFSAM/Annual needs and livelihoods assessment training 17 – 21 September 2007 Juba, Southern Sudan Resource Persons: Elijah Mukhala, FAO Billy Mwinga, WFP Shukri Ahmed, FAO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Able to estimate area under cultivation using basic methodologies ▪ Able to estimate yield and production using pictorial evaluation tool (PET) ▪ Able to collect, record, report and archive weather data ▪ Able to monitor crops and report phenological stages 	Professionals from GOSS and states	A total of 47 staff from GOSS institutions and WFP Gender Breakdown Male: 37 Female: 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Logistics in data collection
CountrySTAT training 3 – 14 December 2007 Juba, Southern Sudan Resource Persons: FAO headquarters, Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Build capacity to develop a core database for Southern Sudan so that policy-makers and researches can easily group data across thematic areas, such as production, trade and consumption 	Professionals from GOSS and states	A total of 3 staff from GOSS institutions Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Female: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Data availability for inclusion in the software
Course on food security, nutrition and vulnerability analysis 28 January to 8 February 2008, University of Kwazulu Natal, South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enhance the understanding of participants on food security policy analysis, including nutrition and vulnerability 	Director and Director-Generals from GOSS	A total of 5 staff from five GOSS institutions Gender Breakdown Male: 4 Female: 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The course was successful ▪ Trainees were satisfied with the course ▪ The course exposed/networked the participants with professional from different parts of Africa
Diploma in Applied Agrometeorology 18 June to 16 December 2008, Nairobi, Kenya Resource Persons: Institute for Meteorological Training and Research (IMTR), Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Able to understand the basic impact of weather on crops and livestock ▪ Able to conduct an agricultural risk analysis ▪ Able to advise farmers the appropriate time of planting based on rainfall analysis 	Professionals from GOSS	A total of 3 staff from GOSS institutions. Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Female: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The training has been progressing well ▪ Conducive working environment to allow for discharge of acquired knowledge

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Annex 5: SIFSIA-South training activities (June 2007 – December 2009)

Type of training & dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
e-learning Statistics in Applied Climatology 28 April to 18 July 2008 Juba, Southern Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ conduct an agricultural risk analysis ▪ calculate the onset and cessation of rainfall ▪ conduct basic descriptive statistics ▪ advise farmers on the appropriate time of planting based on rainfall analysis 	Professionals from GOSS	A total of 4 staff from GOSS institutions and FAO were trained. Gender Breakdown Male: 4 Female: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of historical daily rainfall and temperature data which is archived in Khartoum
Statistics in Applied Climatology 18 August to 12 September 2008 Resource Persons: IMTR Nairobi University of Reading, United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Climatological data analysis ▪ Onset of rainfall, cessation of rainfall ▪ Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI) ▪ Calculation of dry spells and impact on crops and yield 	Technicians	A total of 4 staff from GOSS institutions and FAO were trained. Gender Breakdown Male: 4 Female: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of historical daily rainfall and temperature data which is archived in Khartoum
Crop and weather monitoring for production estimation and agricultural statistics 30 to 31 July 2008, Yambio, Western Equatoria state 5 to 7 August 2008, Wau, Western Bahr-el-Ghazal state 11 to 13 August 2008, Rumbek, Lakes state Resource Persons: Elijah Mukhala, FAO Denis Poggo, FAO Angelo Longa, MoAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collect, record, report and archive weather data ▪ communicate dekadal rainfall data using the SMS facility ▪ monitor crops and report phenological stages ▪ estimate area under cultivation using basic methodologies ▪ estimate yield and production using PET 	Technicians (Extension Staff)	A total of 26 county staff for the SMOAARIs were trained in three locations Gender Breakdown Male: 20 Female: 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Financial resources for operational activities due to non-existence of budget in the programme to kick-start data collection ▪ Lack of transportation means to cover long distances ▪ Lack of communication equipment to transmit collected data

Type of training and	Learning objectives	Background	Number of trainees	Operational
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dates		of trainees		challenges/remarks
<p>Introduction to GIS I 2 to 13 June 2008 Resource Persons: Charles Agono Mona Florence Siam Wani Samuel Tartisio Tongun</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exploring GIS concepts ▪ Displaying data and querying database ▪ Working with spatial data ▪ Working with tables and editing data ▪ Working with geo-referenced data and presenting data 	Technicians	<p>A total of 20 GOSS staff from various Ministries and one from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs attended the training</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 14 Female: 6</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IT equipment, software and power are the major challenges in some institutions
<p>Statistics in Applied Climatology 18 August – 12 September 2008 Nairobi, Kenya Resource Persons: IMTR, Nairobi, Kenya</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ conduct an agricultural risk analysis ▪ calculate the onset and cessation of rainfall ▪ conduct basic descriptive statistics ▪ advise farmers the appropriate time of planting based on rainfall analysis ▪ analyze soil water balance 	Professionals from GOSS and states	<p>A total of 3 staff from GOSS institutions.</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Female: 0</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of historical daily rainfall and temperature data which is archived in Khartoum
<p>Remote-sensing training for food security 15 to 19 September 2008, Juba, Southern Sudan Resource Persons: Elijah Mukhala (FAO, SIFSIA) Gideon Galu (FEWS NET) Felix Rembold (JRC, Italy)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ produce the Agrometeorology Bulletin within the FSTS ▪ Integrate the analysis with inputs from other key GOSS stakeholders providing specialized inputs especially on rangeland and livestock ▪ the basics of rainfall estimates and use for agricultural monitoring ▪ Understand the FAO tool, AgrometShell and how it can be used for yield estimation once all the basic data requirements are in place ▪ Appreciate the use of 	Professionals from GOSS	<p>A total of 18 staff were trained from various GOSS ministries including: MoAF, MoARF, SSRRC, SSCCSE and Meteorological Department.</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 13 Female: 5</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Need for upgrade in computer skills for a few GOSS institutions ▪ Limited internet facilities to download satellite data for analysis ▪ Resources for field validation of satellite image analysis

	products on the GIEWS Workstation, especially remote-sensing products.			
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Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
<p>Food security basics 18 to 20 August 2008, Wau 22 to 24 September 2008, Juba</p> <p>Resource persons Yergalem T. Beraki Evans Kenyi Tiberious Bara</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand food security concepts and principles understand the concept of vulnerability understand food security baseline indicators and how to collect and assess them understand food availability indicators and how to assess them understand food security assessments understand the purpose of food security monitoring activities and assessment methodologies understand livelihood concepts and analysis 	Professionals from GOSS and the states	<p>Wau: 20 staff Juba: 22 staff Rumbek: 19 staff Bentiu: 9 staff A total of 70 technicians were trained</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 60 Female: 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> poor communication and transport facilities constrained the full participation of selected staff in some cases, the nomination of inappropriate personnel to attend the training affected the SIFSIA capacity building efforts which targeted the food security information system focal points at the state level
<p>IPC 21 to 22 August 2008, Wau 25 to 26 September 2008, Juba 1 to 4 October 2008, Rumbek 27 to 28 November 2008, Bentiu</p> <p>Resource persons Yergalem T. Beraki Evans Kenyi Tiberious Bara</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand concepts of IPC tools and its application Understand how to analyse food security situation using IPC tool and apply it to Southern Sudan context, 	Professionals from GOSS & States	<p>In Wau-20 Staff In Juba -22 staff In Rumbek 19 In Bentiu 9</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 60 Female: 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> while these trainings are aimed at addressing the capacity gap in data collection, analysis and dissemination, the lack of budget to support state-level institutions affected data and information collection activities

Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
<p>IPC 15 to 23 July 2008, Hargiessa/Somalia</p> <p><u>Resource persons</u> FAO regional office</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the concepts of IPC tools and their application understand how to analyse the food security situation using IPC tools 	Professionals from GOSS	<p>3 FSTS staff</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Female: 0</p>	
<p>IPC</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the concepts of IPC tools and their application understand how to analyse the food security situation using IPC tools able to develop an IPC map for Southern Sudan 	Professionals from GOSS	<p>3 staff from FSTS, MoARF, and SSRRC</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Female: 0</p>	
<p>CLiMIS August/ September 2008 2 days per state</p> <p>Resource persons Yergalem T. Beraki (trainer of trainers) Evans Kenyi (trainer of trainers) Noel Cypren (MoARF) John Nemendo (MoARF) Angelo Lemor Stephan Wani</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> understand the basic principles of market price data collection and dissemination understand how to collect market and disseminate price data able to identify CLiMIS stakeholders at the state level 	Professionals from GOSS	<p>CLiMIS focal persons in each state (10 people)</p> <p>Gender Breakdown Male: 10 Female: 0</p>	

Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
Basic computer training November to December 2008 10 days per state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appreciate computer hardware • make use of Excel • make use of Word • make use of PowerPoint • make use of the internet facility 	State and GOSS staff, technical and professional	210 Gender Breakdown Male: 192 Female: 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Availability of computers in the offices
Dietary diversity training workshop 19 to 20 June 2008 Resource Persons Terry Ballard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to train trainers in the use of dietary diversity information for planning, monitoring and programme development 	Nutritionists from GOSS and states	20 from GOSS and the states	Some of the trainees lacked basic knowledge and capacity to absorb the training The training days were too short for field testing and elaborate data analysis
SIFSIA-South training activities (January to December 2009)				
Market information system workshop for key stakeholders March 2009, Juba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a workshop was organized jointly by SIFSIA/WFP and FEWS NET to assess the existing market information system and find ways to integrate the current system in terms of data collection and dissemination mechanisms using similar standardized approaches 	GOSS-level marketing staff, SIFSIA/PSU, WFP and FEWS NET	18 Gender Breakdown Male 15 Female: 3	There are methodological inconsistencies in marketing-related data collection and dissemination mechanisms applied by major stakeholders in Southern Sudan, and the workshop aimed to address this problem
Crop weather monitoring and basic agricultural statistics , 29 April to 1 May 2009, Bor Resource Persons: Denis Poggo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collect, record, report and archive weather data ▪ communicate dekadal rainfall data using the SMS facility ▪ monitor crops and report phenological stages 	State-level extension staff from State Ministry headquarters and counties	11 Gender Breakdown Male: 11 Female: 0	Many of the counties could not be represented, despite advance arrangements with the State Ministry; the capacity of those who attended was also low

Chan Chuol Lam/MoAF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ estimate area under cultivation using basic methodologies • estimate yield and production using PET 			
MSc in Food Security in University of Kwa-Zulu Natal, South Africa February to December 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • upgrade knowledge and skills in food security analysis, assessment, and policies 	Senior GOSS officials from SSCCSE and MoAF	2 GOSS-level senior officials from MoAF and SSCCSE Gender Breakdown Male: 2 Female: 0	This is a high-level post-graduate training course that took more than a year
Crop weather monitoring and agricultural statistics, 21 to 23 April 2009, Malakal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ collect, record, report and archive weather data ▪ communicate dekadal rainfall data using the SMS facility ▪ monitor crops and report phenological stages ▪ estimate area under cultivation using basic methodologies • estimate yield and production using PET 	State-level extension staff from State Ministry headquarters and counties	13 extension workers from the county Gender Breakdown Males: 13 Female: 0	Data collection at the county level is still a challenge due to the limited number of extension staff
Regional marketing workshop, Entebbe, Uganda, May 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sharing and exchanging experience on marketing information systems • improve understanding of topics related to marketing information systems approaches and current experience in the Greater Horn of Africa region 	GOSS and FSTS staff	3 staff from FSTS, MoARF and MoAF Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Female: 0	It was a regional level workshop organized by the regional FEWS NET office
Satellite imagery interpretation for land cover update, Florence, Italy 1 to 31 July 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • basic remote-sensing training to acquire knowledge on how to interpret satellite imagery for the land cover update 	Professionals from GOSS-level ministries	6 staff from MoARF, MoAF, SSCCSE, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, Ministry of Environment, Physical Planning and	

			Housing Gender Breakdown Male: 4 Female: 2	
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Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
Crop weather monitoring and agricultural statistics , Torit 24 to 26 June 2009 Resource Persons: Ali Said, Denis Poggo, Chan Chuol Lam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ able to collect, record, report and archive weather data ▪ able to communicate rainfall data using the SMS facility ▪ able to monitor crops and report phenological stages ▪ able to estimate area under cultivation ▪ able to estimate yield and production using the PET 	State-level extension staff from Ministry headquarters and counties	14 Staff from SMOARRIs and interns from Ahfhad University Gender Breakdown Males: 10 Female: 4	The training had to be postponed previously due to low attendance; And when it took place this time, not all the counties were represented
Markets assessments & analysis for food security , 14 to 16 July 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To improve the understanding of relevant GOSS staff on basic concepts of marketing and market information systems • To build the capacity of the GOSS/PSU staff so that they are able to train relevant state-level staff 	GOSS level professions	22 Staff from GOSS institution and SIFSIA-North Gender Breakdown Male: 17 Female: 5	As participants were from different institutions and backgrounds, the level of understanding also differed
National forum on IPC experience sharing , Khartoum, Sudan. 27 to 29 July 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing experiences by presenting IPC experiences in Southern Sudan 	PSU professionals	1 PSU staff participant from SIFSIA-South to share experience with SIFSIA-North Gender Breakdown Male: 1 Female: 0	
Regional Climate Outlook Forum , Nairobi, Kenya 1 to 5 March 2009 Mombasa, Kenya 28 to 29 August 2009 Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be among scientists developing the consensual climate outlook forecast for the agricultural season planning, based on regional-level data and predictions • Forecasting seasonal climate outlook 	GOSS staff for agricultural production and disaster management	3 staff from MoAF, SSRRC and SMA for each meeting Gender Breakdown Male: 6 Female: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation of historical data from a number of locations in Southern Sudan • Limitation of qualified and experienced agrometeorologists/ climatologists in Southern Sudan

Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
Reporting and M&E	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading reporting capacities of major GOSS partners in report writing and monitoring and evaluation 	GOSS partners who signed an LoA with SIFSIA	18 staff from GOSS institutions, particularly the ones that have an LoA with SIFSIA Gender breakdown Male: 18 Female: 0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Varied background and experience of the trainees
GIS refresher training June 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To refresh the skills and knowledge of staff on basic GIS/remote-sensing use To prepare 6 GOSS staff going to Florence in basic GIS/remote-sensing skills 	GOSS staff	Gender breakdown Male: 4 Female: 2	
4 to 16 June 2009 CTC, Yei	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer Field School training Agronomy training for state-level Ministry officials from 5 states 		20 MoAARI state staff Gender breakdown Male:16 Female: 4	Participation of PSU staff as resource person in Yei agronomy training organized by SPCRP
Training at FSANU on IPC, Nairobi/Limuru, Kenya 30 July to 8 August 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance understanding of the IPC as a tool for situation analysis Gain practical field-level experience from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (Somalia) staff who have considerable experience in the application and use of the IPC in Somalia 	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (Somalia) professional staff	3 staff from MoH, FSTS and PSU Gender Breakdown Male: 2 Female:1	
Training on crop and food security assessment methods 8 August 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To carry out a mid-season assessment to determine the impact of erratic rainfall on production 	GOSS, UN staff	15 staff from FSTS, MoAF, FSTS, WFP, FAO and FEWS NET Gender Breakdown Male: 14 Female: 1	Access to many locations was hampered by insecurity and time

Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
Web/mobile-based market information system , Kampala, Uganda, 7 to 10 September 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance understanding of the market information system operation in Uganda and lessons learned for use in Southern Sudan Update on the progress of IITA consultants in SIFSIA-South CLiMIS Phase I activity as per the contract 	IITA experts	1 PSU staff member at IITA projects Gender Breakdown Male:1 Female: 0	
Programme planning from livelihoods perspectives , Nairobi, Kenya 28 September to 2 October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding general principles of the livelihoods approach Defining and analyzing livelihoods How to assess and monitor livelihood vulnerability Understanding the different modalities for protecting, restoring, promoting livelihoods 	GOSS and PSU professionals	3 staff members from SSRRC, FSTS and PSU Gender Breakdown Male: 3 Females: 0	The training brought participants from four East African countries, with a lot of sharing of experience
CLiMIS , Juba 14 to 16 October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of trainers programme aimed at introducing the ICT-based CLiMIS 	CLiMIS focal persons at the states and GOSS	22 state- and GOSS-level staff Gender Breakdown Male: 21 Female: 1	The training was given jointly by IITA consultants and SIFSIA/PSU. For security reasons, the CLiMIS focal persons in Unity state did not attend this training
Food security policy analysis , Juba 19 to 22 October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improving understanding of GOSS staff dealing with policies and programmes on the basics of policy analysis 	Relevant GOSS staff	32 participants from GOSS-level institutions Gender Breakdown Male: 28 Female: 4	The training was facilitated by an external consultant and funded by SIFSIA

Type of training and dates	Learning objectives	Background of trainees	Number of trainees	Operational challenges/remarks
MSc in Agrometeorology 18 October 2009 – 12 Sept 2011 University of Nairobi, Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Advanced concepts of climatological data analysis ▪ Soil plant atmosphere continuum concepts ▪ WRSI Calculation of dry spells and impact on crops and yield 	Technicians	One staff member from GOSS institutions Gender Breakdown Male: 1 Female: 0	
Training on CFSAM survey 19 to 22 October 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of annual agricultural season performance • Estimation of agricultural production using the PET manual 	GOSS, donor and UN professionals	UN, donor, GOSS officials Gender Breakdown Male: 18 Female: 2	Some of the field-based staff could not travel to Juba to attend the training, although the number of people who participated in the assessment was 45
Database and basic IT training 1 to 31 December 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on database management, which includes use of spreadsheets, data archiving, electronic filing systems, etc. to GOSS partner institutions 	GOSS partners (MoARF, MoAF, MoH, SSRRC, SSCCE)	GOSS professionals Gender Breakdown Male: 17 Females: 3	Limited experience of some staff in computer use.
Hands-on training on price data collection, processing and uploading on CLiMIS Web site, 14 to 16 July 2009 Resource Persons: Joint team from MoARF, MoAF, SIFSIA and IITA 2 to 13 December 2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce and create awareness on the existence of a web-based CLiMIS for state-level staff of the MoAF and use for decision-making and planning • Navigation and access to their state web page to update market prices and reports • Hands-on practical knowledge and skills for the state market information system focal persons to collect, process and upload 	CLiMIS focal persons at state level	32 state-level market focal persons Gender Breakdown Male: 32 Female: 0	This field-level practical training was given by a team of professionals from SIFSIA/PSU, MoAF, MoARF

	market price data onto the web			
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Annex 6: SIFSIA-South Major Timelines

Month	Activity
2007	
May	SIFSIA-South PSU international staff started work in their duty station, Juba, Southern Sudan
May	Backstopping from Rome (Rodrigue Vinet, Kaori Abe, Luca Russo) for SIFSIA-South project set up and orientation of PSU international staff
June	SIFSIA-South PSU staff engage in consultation with various stakeholders for familiarization and assessment of the situation
June	International consultants (Nick Hans and Colin Andrews) facilitated training and technical support on the first IPC in Southern Sudan
July to August	Prepare revised work plan
July	Inception report produced
August	First SIFSIS-South SC meeting held
August to September	Formation of the SC and TC
September	First SIFSIA-South TC meeting held
September to October	Endorsement of the work plan by the SC and TC
September	Facilitated participation of the Director-General of Economic Statistics from the Census Commission in agriculture statistics production estimation experience sharing workshop in Khartoum
September	SIFSIA-South/PSU came up with a clear strategy for setting up a market information system for Southern Sudan
September	Backstopping from Rome (Shukri Ahmed) to train partners on FAO/WFP annual CFSAM and annual needs and livelihood assessment
October	Official launch of SIFSIA and awareness for high-profile policy makers in Juba and celebration of World Food Day
November	Second SIFSIA-South TC meeting held
November	Backstopping from Rome (Rodrigue Vinet) on programme implementation, administrative and management support to SIFSIA-South/PSU
November	Training on CLiMIS
November	SIFSIA-South and North coordination meeting held in Khartoum to share experience on project management and related issues
December	Technical support on the LAF and IPC in Southern Sudan IPC specialist (Calum McLean) trained national institutions in use of the tool
December	CTA attends SIFSIA-North and SIFSIA-South PSU coordination meeting in Khartoum
December	Training of 3 GOSS staff on country statistics at FAO headquarters, Rome
2008	
January	Chief Technical Advisor (Ali Said) and capacity building and information system specialist (Elijah Mukhala) travelled to FAO headquarters, Rome for planning and discussions with departments on overall SIFSIA programmes, challenges faced and way forward
January to February	Backstopping from Rome (Kaori Abe) to give management support on work plan consolidation and financial reporting to the SIFSIA-South/PSU
January to February	5 GOSS staff trained at the University of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa and food security, vulnerability and nutrition policy analysis

February	Third SIFSIA-South TC meeting held
February	Second SIFSIA-South SC meeting held
February	Backstopping from Rome (Anne M Bauer and Christian Miczaika) to review the relevance and performance of FAO Southern Sudan work in crisis and post-crisis context
February	Programme Manager and food security analyst started work in PSU
February	Backstopping from Rome (Michele Bernardi) to provide technical input on agrometeorology activities required in the framework of crop production and monitoring and forecasting system for Southern Sudan
February	Backstopping from Rome (John Latham) to verify the national interest of Government partners in Southern and Northern Sudan in the Africover dataset as foreseen in the project document; and develop a work plan in consultation with SIFSIA-North
February	Backstopping from Rome (Fabio Grita) to verify the national interest of Government partners in Northern and Southern Sudan in the GIEWS Workstation and discuss with SIFSIA the requirements and action for implementation
February	2 GOSS staff and SIFSIA-South PSU staff attended the 21st Climate Outlook Forum (COF21) at Entebbe, Uganda, which made predictions for the 2008 agriculture season
March	Finance and Administrative Officer started work
March	International consultancy (Calum McLean), an IPC specialist was engaged to train national institutions in use of the tool
March to April	Backstopping from Rome (Marie C Dop and Terri Ballard) to identify gaps in the collection and use of nutrition information, and ways to support the nutrition department in the MoH
April to July	On-the-job e-learning on Statistics in Applied Climatology (e-SIAC), for three government official and one PSU staff in Juba
April 2008	Fourth SIFSIA-S Technical Committee meeting held
April	The first Food Security Bulletin was produced as a collaborative effort between SIFSIA-South/PSU and five GOSS partner institutions
May	Appointment of SIFSIA focal persons in the 10 states after duty travel of the Programme Manager and food security analyst to all the states
June	Third SIFSIA-South SC meeting held
June	Establishment of the FSC by Presidential Decree
June	Deliberation by the FSC members on the National Food Security Action Plan for Southern Sudan
June	Establishment and operationalization of the FSTS
June	Policy analysis and production of briefing paper on the impact of soaring food prices on Southern Sudan
June	Backstopping from Rome (Terri Ballard) to explore setting up of database at DN, MoH and pilot sentinel site nutrition surveillance system with agencies, as well as trained partners on dietary diversity
June 2008	Backstopping from Rome (Luca Alinovi and Luca Russo) to take stock of status of programme implementation and propose possible strategic orientation of the programme in light of changing environment
June to August	One GOSS officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, participated in on-the-job training at State level on crop production estimation and rainfall monitoring

June to December	1 GOSS and 2 state-level officials trained at IMTR, Nairobi and acquired Diploma in Agrometeorology
July	Training on GIS and applied remote-sensing for GOSS officials
July	Three senior officials from SMA headquarters and one SIFSIA-North staff member visited Juba and met officials from MoTR to share experience on meteorology and weather forecasting
July	Support to Central Equatoria MoAF to visit all counties to assess crop performance and status information management systems
July to August	Training on crop performance, weather monitoring and agricultural statistics in seven states of Southern Sudan
August	Director-General for Planning, Investment and Marketing, MoARF participated in a three-week course on participatory monitoring and evaluation at the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction, Manila, Philippines
August 2008 to January 2009	Basic computer literacy training in partnership with SPCR for SMOAARIs for all ten states of Southern Sudan
August to December	IPC training in all 10 states
August	Exposure mission on IPC training of trainers attended by 3 FSTS representatives, Hargeissa/Somaliland
August to December	Training on food security basics in ten states of Southern Sudan
September	Fifth SIFSIA-South TC meeting held
September	2 FSTS staff attended IPC regional analysis technical workshop in Nairobi
September	National consultant (James Lemi) engaged to collect available agriculture data from GOSS and other institutions, including publish/unpublished information on Southern Sudan (though assignment could not be completed)
September	Proposal review panel met and successful applicants for the Decentralized Food Security Research fund were awarded with recommendations for further adjustment to 3 institutions (1 government and 2 NGOs)
September	1 GOSS and 1 state-level government officials undertook face-to-face level Statistics in Applied Climatology (f-SIAC), as follow up the e-SIAC at the IMTR, Nairobi
September to October	Consultancy (Ian Robinson and backstopping from Rome [Shukri Ahmed]) to take lead in annual CFSAM
October	Backstopping from Rome (Rodrigue Vinet) to assess programme implementation and provide administrative and management backstopping
October	Backstopping from Rome (Erdir Mane) to provide on-the-job training in statistical data analysis to improve the information available on food security, using food security component of the Sudan Household Health Survey
October	A consultant from the University of Wolverhampton facilitated the SIFSIA-South log frame review, in consultation with the PSU and stakeholders
November	Director-General of Planning and Programming, MoAF participated in regional lessons learning in Nairobi on application of IPC tool in Southern Sudan
November	Visit of Programme Manager and capacity building specialist visited SIFSIA-North and SMA offices in Khartoum

November	Programme Manager visited Upper Nile state, Malakal to assess the quality of delivery of basic computer training as well as visit the SMA office in Malakal
November	Food security analysis and FSTS Coordinator conducted basic food security and application of IPC tools in Unity state, Bentiu
November	Sixth SIFSIA-South TC meeting held TC meeting discussed the log frame review and recommended its endorsement by the SC TC discuss draft SIFSIA work plan and passed it to scrutiny and approval by SC
December 2008	Fourth SIFSIA-South SC meeting held and endorsed the revised SIFSIA-South log frame and approval of the work plan for 2009
December 2008	Final, reviewed proposals for the Decentralized Food Security Research Fund were submitted to SIFSIA-South PSU and discussions on implementation schedules and modalities discussed
2009	
January	Backstopping from Rome (Erdirn Mane and Seeva Ramasawmy) on household poverty survey and questionnaire design and sampling
January	SIFSIA-South sign LoA with KFTC for research on the role of traditional agroforestry in food security in Southern Sudan
January	SIFSIA-South PSU issued the second call for food security research proposal and started receiving applications
January	SIFSIA-South PSU signed LoA with ERADA on " <i>The challenges of nutrition for food security for Southern Sudan: is ox-plough farming an option?</i> "
February	Mid-term evaluation of the SIFSIA programme in consultation with major stakeholders
February	International food security analyst (Yergalem Beraki) carried out duty travel to FAO headquarters, Rome
February	2 GOSS officials sent for long-term Masters-level studies to the University of KwaZulu Natal
February	SIFSIA participated and supported the National Livestock and Fisheries Coordination meeting in Wau, 16-19 February
February	LoA signed with AFID " <i>Assessment of livestock marketing: livelihood development and policy options for Southern Sudan post-disaster food security</i> "
March	SIFSIA-South/PSU organized the coming of Government officials for the LAF meeting in Juba
March	SIFSIA-South PSU participated in WFP/Vulnerability Analysis Monitoring and FEWS NET organized marketing information system workshop
March	SIFSIA-South PSU and key stakeholders established livestock and fisheries working group and crop production working group and held first technical discussions
March	SIFSIA-South PSU supported FSTS/MoAF to produce Food Security Bulletin and Agromet Bulletin
March	AWS installed in five states of Southern Sudan
March	ClimSoft software installed in SMA Juba and historical dataset transferred from SMA Khartoum to Juba Met Office
March	Supported workshop on market information system for key stakeholders (WFP, FEWS NET, FAO and the Government)
March	PSU supported an external consultant and MoH to participate in the Nutrition Convention in Juba

January to March	Participated in technical discussion and planning for stakeholders workshop and gum resources potential and market in Southern Sudan
April	First quarter LAF held in Juba, 1-3 April 2009
April	Backstopping mission (Ruso, Jean) and on policy benchmarking training/ consultations with key stakeholders
April	Backstopping mission (Grainne Moloney) on Nutrition Convention for Southern Sudan, 6-8 April 2009
April	Technical negotiation and signing of contract with IITA-Food Net for setting up CLiMIS for Southern Sudan
April/May	Crop weather monitoring, agricultural performance and basic agricultural statistics training in Torit (15-17 April) and, Bor (21-23 April), Malakal (29 April-1 May). The training in Torit had to be cancelled due to low turnout but discussions on technical issues and plans took place
May	Engagement of food security analyst as consultant (Antazio Drabe) in the PSU, to following up, particularly on Decentralized Food Security Research Fund and market information system establishment
May	Support to FSTS staff (Manase Yanga) in a FEWS NET-organized regional marketing workshop in Entebbe, Uganda
May	Presentation of preliminary findings to SIFSIA/PSU research findings of Decentralized Food Security Research Fund
June	Meeting of TC the MoARF Resource Centre, 1 June 2009
June	Second Crop Production Working Group Meeting in the MoAF in Juba, 2 June 2009
June	Second quarter LAF and IPC analysis on food security situation, 3-5 June 2009 in Juba
June	Third meeting of the livestock and fisheries working group, 12 June 2009 in Juba at the MoARF meeting hall
June	Meeting of Decentralized Research Fund Adjudication Panel and awarding of funds to the four successful institutions (1 government, 3 NGOs), 13 June 2009 in Juba at FAO Conference Room
June	Installation of more AWS in Kuajok, Aweil, Bor and weather instruments in Wau and Juba
June	Participation of SIFSIA staff (Elijah Mukhala) in capacity building training in agronomy in Yei organized by SPCR for state-level government officials
June	Support to MoAF/GOSS official to under take market assessment in Upper Nile state in Renk, Melut and Manyo counties
June to July	Attachment of 6 interns from Ahfad University for Women on the FAO/SIFSIA programme in Juba, as part of their course in Rural Extension and Development
July	Crop weather monitoring, production estimation & agricultural statistics training in Torit, 1-4 July
July	Meeting with three GOSS Ministers and presentation about Southern Sudan food security update, as well as overview of SIFSIA, 2 July
July	Marketing training for GOSS officials in Juba, with two participants from SIFSIA-North project to share their experience, 14-15 July
July	SIFSIA/FAO participated and supported the first gum production and marketing workshop in Southern Sudan, 21-23 July
July	The 4 th livestock & fisheries working group meeting took place at the MoARF (the Chair) with technical support from SIFSIA agencies, 10 July
July	Release and dissemination of Volume no. 06/2009 of June/July version of

	Food Security Update by the FSTS with technical support from SIFSIA/PSU, 20 July
July	Participation of staff from SIFSIA-South/PSU (Denis Poggo) participated in a national forum on PIC in Khartoum to share experience, 27-29 July
July	Discussions with GOSS and State Ministries on work plans, budgets and LoA for supporting State Ministries
July	Undertake training in satellite imagery interpretation for land cover update for Southern Sudan, involving 6 GOSS staff from Ministries/ Commissions and one staff SIFSIA-South/PSU (Elijah Mukhala), 1-31 July
August	Facilitated field work arrangements for two long-term GOSS officials on postgraduate studies in South Africa, under SIFSIA sponsorship, 1-24 August
August	SIFSIA supported the GOSS staff from MoH, FSTS and PSU (Evans Kenyi) in training at Food Security Analysis Unit in Limuru on IPC , 3-7 August
August	Training on reporting and M&E in Juba for GOSS level officials, particular institutions that have signed LoA with FAO/SIFSIA, 1-11 August
August	SIFSIA/FAO/WFP and FEWS NET supported the MoAF, SSCCSE, and SSRRC in carrying out a mid-season rapid crop assessment in many parts of Southern Sudan, 10-21 August
August	Launch of mid-season needs and livelihoods assessment report at Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly Hall, after the WFP/FAO/UNICEF supported assessment conducted in five states of Southern Sudan, 15 August
August	Review of modified proposals and data collection instruments for Decentralized Food Security Research grants and drafting of LoAs with AMA, SNV and MoAF/GOSS Department of Training & Research (with one successful applicant, <i>Vétérinaires sans frontières-Suisse</i> opting out of the research due to a capacity problem)
August	Drafting of LoA, work plans, guideline for use of assets and signing of the LoA with all 10 states
August	Official handing over ceremony at GOSS level of 30 motorcycles (three per state) to support information collection activities, officiated by Under-Secretaries of MoAF/MoARF, Directors and media representatives
August	SIFSIA supported three GOSS officials (John Chuol/MoAF, James Kueth/SSRRC and Mikaya Sule/SMA) in the Regional Climate Outlook Forum in Nairobi, which discussed the climate forecast for the regions in the months ahead, 24-25 August
August	Preparation for GIEWS Workstation installation completed for the mission expected in the fourth quarter
September, 2009	Policy benchmarking exercise done with MARF and draft benchmarks discussed in a workshop, 2 September, 2009
September 2009	Meeting of Crop Production working group at MoAF at Teak Hall, 3 September
September 2009	First Food Security Council meeting held, chaired by the President of GOSS, H.E Salva Kiir Mayardit in which SIFSIA-S/PSU staff (Elijah Mukhala/Ali Said) made presentation on the status of food security based on information obtained from the Rapid Crop Assessment Mission all over Southern Sudan, 3 September (Annex Report_L).
September	The meeting of the third LAF, which brought together government officials from 10 states, NGOs and UN agencies, 4-6 September
September	SIFSIA/PSU staff travel to Kampala (Uganda) with IITA team, marketing information system and stakeholders in Uganda to enhance SIFSIA's

	understanding of the web/mobile-based system, with special focus on data collection and dissemination mechanisms, 7-10 September
September	Signing of LoAs with three SIFSIA Research Fund Grant recipient institutions selected by the Panel and start of the research implementation process
September	Release and dissemination of volume no 05/2009 of Agrometeorology Update for Southern Sudan and volume no 07/2009 of the Food Security Update by the FSTS/GOSS with technical support from SIFSIA/PSU
September	Presentation to UNCT by SIFSIA/PSU (Elijah Mukhala/Ali Said) an abridged version of similar presentation to the FSC, 10 September
September	Transfer of funds and motorcycles to the State Ministries in data collection activities
September	Backstopping mission from headquarters (Denise Melvin) on communication strategy and action plan for visibility of SIFSIA programme, 15-30 September, and (Rene Gomme) on meteorological data for agrometeorology in Southern Sudan, and meetings with senior GOSS officials and key stakeholders, 23-25 September
September/October	Sudan Country Evaluation Mission (24 September to 5 October) with participation of SIFSIA/PSU in the discussions
September/October	Training on programme planning from livelihoods perspectives for GOSS officials (Alfred Tako/FSTS, Koang Tut/SSRRC) and PSU (Denis Poggo) in Nairobi from 27 September to 2 October 2009
September/October	Backstopping mission from headquarters (Guido Barbaglia) on GIEWS Workstation and installation in Southern Sudan 26 September – 2 October 2009
October	Second SIFSIA TC meeting, 2 October
October	CLiMIS capacity building training for State Ministry staff and GOSS as well as the Web site coming online www.southsudan-climis.org , 14-16 October
October	Food security and policy analysis training for GOSS staff, 19-21 October
October	Reviewing of preliminary findings of three Research Fund recipients (ERADA, AFID, Kagelu), 10 October
October	Visit of Rodrigue Vinet from FAO headquarters on programme monitoring and review mission to Juba, 20-25 October
October	Third quarter SIFSIA progress report submitted to FAO headquarters, 31 October
October/November	Coordination and participation CFSAM conducted, 26 October-11 November
November	Stakeholder consultative workshop on Southern Sudan food security action research findings, 3 November
November	Participation in FAO Southern Sudan Plan of Action, 4 November
November	SIFSIA-South budget revision (2010-2011) final draft send to FAO headquarters, 17 November
November	3 rd SIFSIA TC meeting on SIFSIA 2010 work plan and budget, and the draft work plan submitted to FAO headquarters, 19 November
November	Consultation with GOSS partners on LoA implementation and work plan 2010, 24-26 November
November 2009	Livestock and Fisheries Working Group meeting, 26 November
November	SIFSIA Web site established, www.fao.org/sudanfoodsecurity/sifsia-home/en/ (30 November)
November/December	Concept notes prepared on food security coordination, early warning, climate change and market information system for funding as part of the FAO Southern Sudan Plan of Action

December	Crop production TWG meeting, 1 December in MoAF under the chairmanship of the Under-Secretary
December	Third quarter LAF, 2-4 December that brought together state-level SIFSIA focal persons, GOSS officials and UN and NGO representatives, one of the outputs was the IPC Map for Southern Sudan
December	CLiMIS state-level hands-training on price data collection, processing and uploading including browsing the CLiMIS Web site, 2-13 December
December	SC meeting on SIFSIA 2010 work plan and budget approval, 8 December
December	Participation in work on formulation of extension services, policy strategy and action plan for MoAF/MoARF in Southern Sudan, with support from the European Union Delegation in Juba, 9 December
December	SIFSIA participation in GOSS-level food security and livelihoods coordination meeting, 12 December
December	Consultation on policy benchmarking exercise on animal resources sector policy and agriculture policy, 10-11 December
December	Reviewed SNV research progress report, 15 December
December	SIFSIA participated in the launch and technical discussion on the survey instruments for Sudan Household Health Survey II, 16 December
December 2009	Final work plan and budget approved by SC sent to FAO headquarters, 23 December