Annex 1:

PARTNERSHIP FOR RESILIENCE AND RECOVERY

Framework

The Partnership

The Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (the Partnership or PfRR) is an inclusive group of donors, UN Agencies and NGOs who are committed to promoting local ownership and working together to reduce vulnerability and increase the resilience of people, communities and institutions in South Sudan on their way to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.

The genesis of the Partnership was a series of discussions, led by the UN and USAID with others in the donor community in 2017 and early 2018, on whether it was possible to develop a new way of doing business to better help communities cope with the multiple shocks they face. These discussions brought together those providing humanitarian as well as development assistance and considered how best to combine meeting emergency basic needs with building resilience for the future.

Resilience in the South Sudan context is defined as the ability to withstand a wide range of shocks including political upheavals, national and local level conflict, displacement, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, drought, other natural disasters and adverse events, all of which can increase vulnerability. This broad definition implies that interventions across a range of sectors are needed to enhance communities' coping strategies.

The most critical pre-requisite of Partnership engagement is local commitment and ownership through joint plans for shared outcomes. Once community aspirations are articulated, Partners can then make interventions responsive to local priorities.

The Partnership Communiqué was published in March 2018 to record the outcome of a meeting of representatives of 25 organisations (UN, donors, and NGOs). Drawing on their collective experience, the Communiqué identified six commitments to focus efforts.

Commitments

The Partnership is open to all who are willing to subscribe to the overarching commitment:

1. To stop the trend of increasing vulnerability in South Sudan

and share the following five commitments:

2. Work together across humanitarian and development efforts to meet basic needs and protect coping strategies.

3. Improve coordination, collaboration and strategic integration.
4. Advance comprehensive frameworks and partnerships in selected geographic areas.
5. Scale up delivery of integrated efforts in Yambio and other geographic areas, and
6. Enhance mutual accountability and learning.

The New Way of Working

This Partnership represents a new way of working and requires a shift in policy and approach for all partners.

Key elements of the approach include:

- Recognising that Resilience is a broad concept, defined in South Sudan as the ability to withstand a wide range of shocks including, but not limited to, political upheavals, national and local level conflict, displacement, food insecurity, disease outbreaks, drought, other natural disasters and adverse events that can increase vulnerability, interventions across the following four **Pillars** will support responsive action**:**
    - Re-establish access to basic services
    - Restore productive capacities
    - Rebuild trust in people and institutions
    - Nurture and broaden effective partnerships
- Recognising the importance of local stakeholders in setting the agenda for action and developing, supporting and working closely with inclusive partnerships at the local level.
- Basing interventions on good data and analysis of the needs of communities in each specific context and location, such as the resilience profiles.
- Collaborating and co-ordinating with other organisations to fill gaps in support, converge programmes and get the most benefit for communities from all efforts.
- Adopting a conflict sensitive approach to programming.
- Joint monitoring and evaluation using a common framework.

The Work of the Partnership

To enable the achievement of reduced vulnerability, help build resilience and support the new ways of working, the Partnership members will work on a number of workstreams. These workstreams are interlinked and mutually dependent but cover distinct activities.

Not all partners will wish or be able to engage with all the workstreams or focus their efforts in the areas initially selected as locations for the Area Based Programming activities. Similarly, not all will use joint funding mechanisms or formal joint programming. The Partnership includes those who are willing to adapt their programmes, projects and interventions to align with the approach advocated by the Partnership, wherever they are

working; to use common monitoring tools and frameworks to the extent possible; and to contribute to and apply the collective learning on what works.

The approach allows for flexibility, reflecting the different contexts that partners are working in. The steering committee will also explore how the approach can be adapted to a range of programme types and funding streams as necessary.

The Partnership is a multi-year engagement.

The Workstreams

The four main workstreams are:

A. **Area Based Programming**
B. **Advocacy**
C. **Monitoring and Evaluation, Data Gathering**
D. **Knowledge Management, Learning and Sharing**

Other workstreams may be added in due course, as the work of the Partnership progresses.

A. Area Based Programming

Several areas in South Sudan have been selected for support by the PfRR. Known as Partnership Areas (PAs), these locations will be encouraged and supported to develop local partnership committees and priority action plans; that are community driven, provided with detailed data (resilience profiles) and technical assistance to develop their plans and act as pilots for the new way of working proposed by the Partnership. NGOs, UN Agencies and donors working in these areas will be encouraged to collaborate and coordinate programming behind the local action plans and new partners and resourcing sought to fill any gaps.

A detailed theory of change and operational plan are being prepared to support this workstream, including detail on the building blocks of Area Based Programming.

B. Advocacy

The PfRR will undertake various types of advocacy activities to support its objectives. These include:

- High Level Visits, as part of the building blocks, to support the Area Based Programming workstream, with preparation in advance and as follow up to ensure partners are willing to support programming in that area.
- Encouraging local commitment and the development of inclusive partnerships, including local authorities, civil society, the private sector, NGOs and other implementing agencies.
- Discussions within the Partnership constituencies to ensure all members understand the key elements of the approach and making use of existing networks.

- Encouraging new support for the Partnership among donors and other potential partners.
- Advocacy with other geographical locations in South Sudan to learn from the experience of pilots such as Yambio.
- Advocacy with the central government / authorities.

C. Monitoring and Evaluation, Data Gathering

This workstream will draw on the considerable expertise focused in South Sudan and elsewhere on how to monitor progress in reducing vulnerability and resilience. It will aim to produce indicators and monitoring tools that partners can draw on, to enable aggregation of results for a wide range of programming.

As part of its remit, this workstream will also propose a set of process indicators to monitor the partnership level theory of change based on scientific data.

D. Knowledge Management, Learning and Sharing

A database will be established to enable easy access to key documents, data, research findings, tools and learning.

As a new way of doing business, it is essential that there is learning across the Partnership activities and that all partners are willing to share both what works and what did not achieve the hoped-for results. This will help to build the evidence for better programming in recovery and resilience and improve decision making.

A key product of this workstream will be the regular learning events, such as that held in November 2018, but other ways of sharing experiences and lessons will be developed. These can include building on existing resilience networks such as that established by the NGO Forum.

This workstream will apply the shared information and lessons learned to scale up successful approaches. The data/evidence produced under this workstream will help distil information that will inform future activities. Lesson learned from the monitoring and evaluation and data gathering will help to influence resilience practice in similar contexts.

Criteria for Engagement

A list of criteria was used to select the initial Partnership Areas. These have been reviewed and the following four points are recommended for use in future:

- Commitment among local partners to organize themselves for engagement;
- Existing footprint and inclusive engagement by partners among local authorities and civil society;
- Potential to leverage resources for impact;

- Local ownership and commitment to peace and recovery.

All will be applied through a conflict sensitivity lens including consideration of geographic spread of the Partnership's engagement.

The capacity of the Partnership and its members, the availability of resources, and security in the areas will limit the number of Partnership Areas that can be fully supported.

Monitoring Progress

The Partnership is not responsible for monitoring the implementation of individual projects and programmes. These will continue to report to their funding sources and to the local partnership committees against agreed outputs and targets.

However, all partners are encouraged to use indicators from a common framework for monitoring, especially at outcome and impact level where possible. These will be developed by the M&E workstream to enable read across on achievement of reduced vulnerability and increased resilience.

The Partnership will also develop and agree on a set of process indicators to monitor the Theory of Change for the Partnership approach. These indicators, together with the measurement of resilience related outcomes and impact, will be used to determine if the Partnership approach has added value in the delivery of increased resilience.

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change for the PfRR aims to show the added value of the Partnership's new way of working. Detailed illustration is provided in Annex 1.

- ***If*** recovery and resilience projects are area-based and designed to support three key priorities including re-establishing basic services; restoring productive capacities and re-building trust in people and institutions;
- ***and if*** local ownership is prioritized and community aspirations are reflected in and guide the joint-work of cooperating partners;
- ***and if*** there is a collective action to raise awareness to reduce vulnerabilities, and advocate for additional investment in resilience, and prioritize evidence-based programming through M&E and promote learning among partners;
- ***then*** recovery and resilience initiatives will deliver more effective results in reducing vulnerabilities and building self-reliance toward development.

The above is promoted and supported by the PfRR through its 5 Workstreams**.**

Governance

The work and activities of the Partnership will be guided and overseen by a multi-agency Steering Committee. Detailed terms of reference for the Steering Committee have been developed (see Annex 1). The Steering Committee will review a proposed action plan (see Annex 2) for the Partnership and its workstreams and ensure that overall progress is reviewed. To support the advocacy work, the Steering Committee will develop a Brochure explaining what the Partnership is, how it operates and what it hopes to achieve.

If helpful to deliver their objectives, the individual workstreams can be supported by a network, working groups or technical committees of interested members and relevant experts.

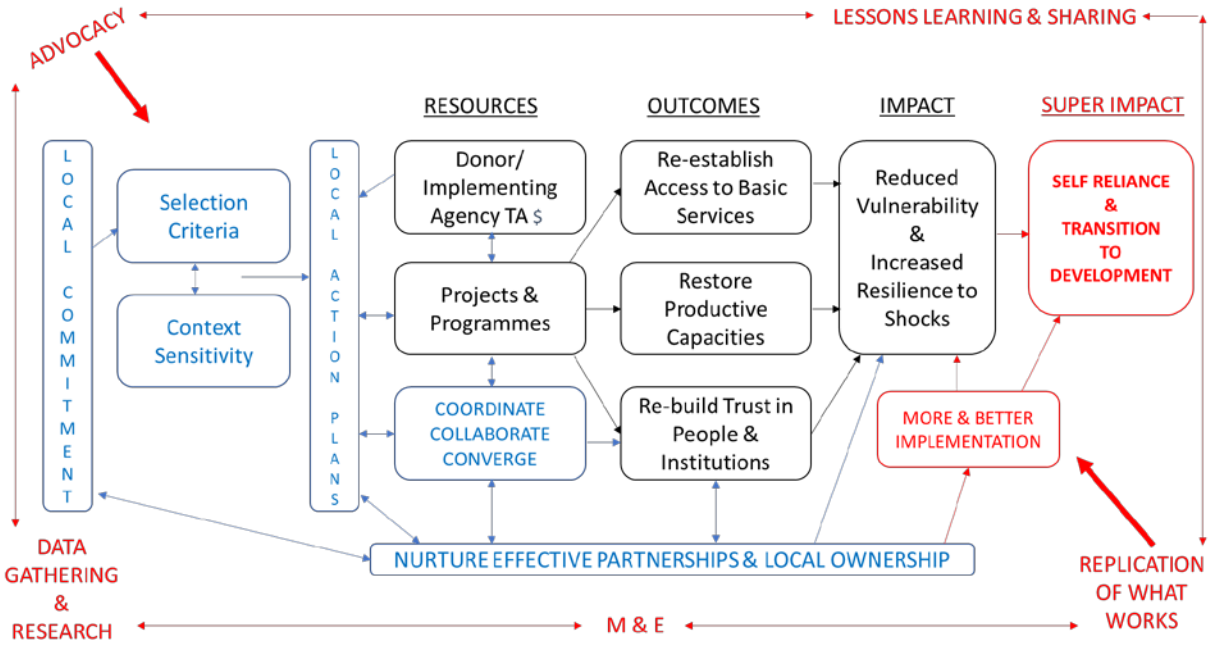
Each individual project or programme aligned to the PfRR will have its own governance arrangements. They will also link into and co-ordinate with the local partnership committees where they are operating.

Annexes

1. Theory of change Illustration

2. Yambio joint work plan (example)

Annex 1: Theory of Change Illustration



The graphic representation of the theory of change shows the three levels of engagement that the Partnership supports.

- The central part **in black** shows the project interventions at the local level delivering outcomes in three of the pillars of the Partnership.
- The elements **in blue** show how the new ways of working that the Partnership endorses, help to reinforce local ownership and nurture effective partnerships (the fourth pillar). Local commitment is an important selection criteria and the local action plans guide the work of agencies and the focus of project interventions. This effort falls under the Area Based Programming workstream.
- Finally, the role of the other workstreams - advocacy, data gathering, M&E and lesson learning - in reinforcing the work on the ground, providing the basis for improved interventions and encouraging replication is shown **in red**.
- The above points illustrate the added value of the Partnership in moving South Sudan towards self-reliance and a transition to development.

Annex 2:

Partnership for Recovery and Resilience

YAMBIO JOINT WORK PLAN (2019-2020)



TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES 11

TABLES 12

ANNEXES 13

ACRONYMS 14

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 15

OVERVIEW OF THE JOINT WORK PLAN 15

PARTICIPATION 15
WORK PLAN STRUCTURE 16
WORK PLAN PROCESS 17
WORK PLAN CONTENT 17
UNDERSTANDING THE RESILIENCE PROFILES 17
UNDERSTANDING THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK 18
UNDERSTANDING THE INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE FOR RESILIENCE (IA4R) 19

THE PILLAR PLANS 20

PILLAR ONE: TRUST IN INSTITUTIONS AND PEOPLE 20
RESILIENCE PROFILES 20
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK 24
INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE 24
PILLAR TWO: RE-ESTABLISHING ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES 26
RESILIENCE PROFILES 26
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK 30
INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE 32
PILLAR THREE: RESTORING PRODUCTIVE CAPACITIES 34
RESILIENCE PROFILES 34
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK 38
INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE 39
PILLAR FOUR: NURTURING PARTNERSHIP 40
STRUCTURES OF COOPERATION 41

PROCESSES OF COOPERATION 41
ACTIVITY CALENDAR FOR COOPERATION 42
INSTITUTIONAL ARCHITECTURE OF PARTNERSHIP 42

OPERATIONALIZING THE WORK PLAN....43

COMMUNITY-BASED SERVICE DELIVERY OPERATIONAL MODEL 43
ACTIVATING THE CONVERGENCE POINTS 44
THE MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK 45

CONCLUSION....46

LESSONS LEARNED 46
NEXT STEPS 48
SUMMATIVE RECOMMENDATION 49

FIGURES

Figure 1 Participation in the JWP

Figure 2 Participation in by Gender

Figure 3 Facilitation Model

Figure 4 From Ideas to Activities

Figure 5 Results Framework

Figure 6 Institutional Architecture and Household and Communal Assets

Figure 7 Major Institutions Affecting the People

Figure 81Examples of Social Risk by Community Group

Figure 9 Top 3 Causes of Conflict

Figure 10 Effects of Conflict on Households

Figure 11 Effects of Conflict on Households by Gender

Figure 12 Most Effective Conflict Resolution Mechanism

Figure 13 Cooperation around Communal Assets

Figure 14 Education

Figure 15 Distance to School

Figure 16 Ownership of the Schools

Figure 17 Education Excerpts

Figure 18 Water Sources

Figure 19 Perception of Government Service

Figure 20 Food Security

Figure 21 Status of Social Capital and Assets

Figure 22 Environmental Problems

Figure 23 Main Livelihood Challenges / Markets: Access and Coverage

Figure 24 Institutional Architecture and Household and Community Assets

Figure 25 Community-based Service Delivery

Figure 26 Convergence Tool

Figure 27 The Four Pillars

Figure 28 The Theory of Change

Figure 29 The Six Commitments

TABLES

Table 1 Functions of the Traditional Leaders

Table 2 Logical Framework for Pillar One

Table 3 Pillar One Institutions

Table 4 Institutional Perspectives for Pillar One

Table 5 Logical Framework for Pillar Two

Table 6 Pillar Two Institutions

Table 7 Institutional Architecture for Pillar Two

Table 8 Logical Framework for Pillar Three

Table 9 Pillar Three Institutions for

Table 10 Institutional Perspectives for Pillar Three

Table 11 Activity Calendar for Cooperation

Table 12 Institutional Perspectives for Pillar Four

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: Background to the PfRR

ANNEX 2: Activities and Intervention Areas per Pillar

ANNEX 3: Glossary of Partnership Terms (Towards a Shared Understanding)

ANNEX 4: Proposed Agenda for Future Joint Work Planning

ANNEX 5: Institutional Architecture for Resilience (IA4R) Tool

ANNEX 6: See JWP Participants List

ACRONYMS

CPA	Candidate Partnership Areas
CDC	Community Development Committee
C4C	Champions for Change
CSO	Civil Society Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBO	Faith-based Organization
DAI	Development Alternatives Inc.
FG	Focus Group
IA4R	Institutional Architecture for Resilience
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Agency
INGOs	International NGOs
JWP	Joint Work Plan/Planning
KI	Key Informant
MSI	Management Systems International
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NNGO	National NGO
RIMA	Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
RP	Resilience Profiles
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UN	United Nations
PfRR	Partnership for Recovery and Resistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WFP	World Food Program
WV	World Vision
PA	Partnership Area

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PFRR) Joint Work Plan (JWP) enables the local and international entities in Yambio to cooperate and enhance their resilience programming. It details the evidence, outcomes, monitoring tools and management mechanisms determined through an ongoing participatory process with UN agencies, International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), National NGOs (NNGOs), and the Yambio community leadership.

Yambio had been one of South Sudan's most peaceful and productive areas up until 2015, when it became embroiled in the civil war. According to key informants (KIs) and focus groups (FGs), families were broken up by the war, as young men took to the forest to join the militias that had mobilized against the government. Subsequently, parents and siblings were scared and clustered within Yambio town. They were unable to cultivate their fields, as their sons who had joined the militias became a threat to their families' security.[1]

In response to the shock of conflict, the Yambio community, faith-based organizations (FBOs), and members of traditional and political leadership came together to mobilize. Delegations of elders embarked on several missions to engage the militias, and encourage them to exchange dialogue with the government. This eventually led to an agreement that significantly reduced conflict and insecurity in the area, including the demobilization of armed youth and reintegration of child combatants.

The level of vulnerability in Yambio increased due to conflict and the inability to sustain agriculture. The humanitarian community remained engaged, however, access to services remained a challenge. Due to peace-building efforts led by the local peace initiative in the region, Yambio emerged as one of the seven Candidate Partnership Areas (CPAs) to launch the Partnership. In addition, local leaders continued their commitment to create an enabling environment for greater investments in recovery.

The United Nations (UN) developed a Joint Resilience Program, while the Yambio community began to organize community development committees (CDCs), a technical working group and a steering committee. From March 18-22 2019, after two weeks of preparatory work, more than 90 individuals representing 53 partner organizations developed a JWP to enhance the Partnership in Yambio. This was achieved by co-locating operations in targeted bomas; coordinating planning, information sharing and activities in those areas; and collaborating on the ground. This document seeks to be an operational tool to reflect the people, ideas, resources and efforts around the community-identified priorities.

OVERVIEW OF THE JOINT WORK PLAN

Participation

As depicted in the graphs below, participation in the JWP exceeded the expected number by a factor of 3. The total participants registered included 95 individuals, representing 53 different agencies. The high turn out by local government officials reflects the seriousness with which the local community is engaged in this process. Moreover, the Governor reinforced that they were not participating in their official government capacities, but as fellow community members.

[1] This history was thoroughly narrated by the Bishop of Yambio at the PfRR Learning and Accountability Event in Juba.

In the future, it is important to improve gender balances and ensure equal representation of both genders in the process. In addition, more proactive measures should be taken to ensure the participation of women at the technical levels in Government, UN and NGOs. One positive observation is that throughout the workshop, participants maintained a keen awareness of gender dynamics, indicating that it had been well incorporated in the training material.

Figure 1 Participation in the JWP

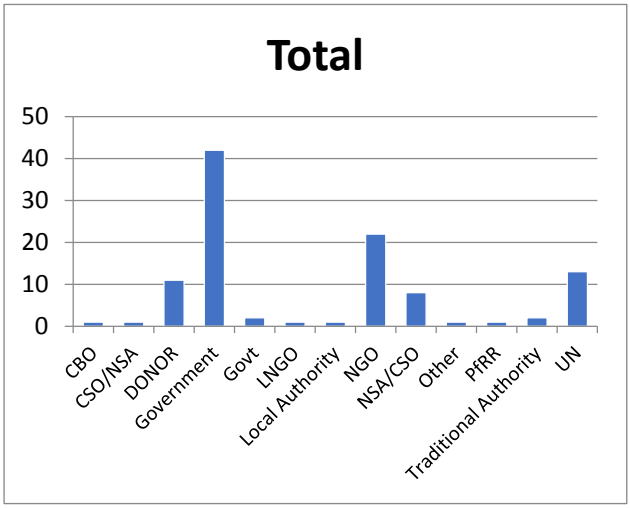
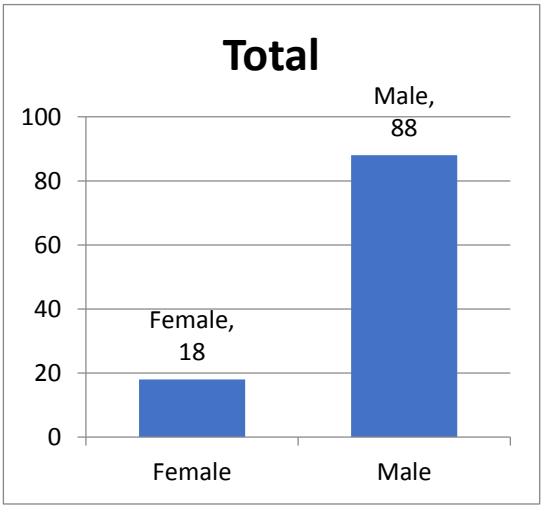


Figure 2 Participation By Gender



Work Plan Structure

The JWP follows a logical framework, and includes the following relevant columns: result (goal, pillar, outcome, outputs); indicators; benchmarks; responsibility; relevant institutions; assumptions; risks; mitigation measures; gaps; and convergence points. In this document, the results, indicators, and benchmarks columns are included. However, more detailed log frames are available. Convergence points are also discussed in the chapter titled – Operationalizing Convergence.

The JWP was framed around the following themes and questions:

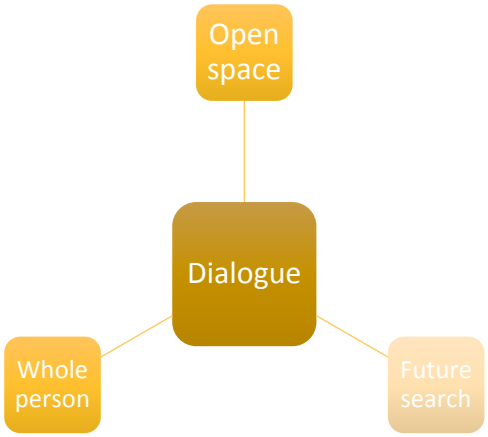
1. **Shared understanding:** Do partners have a shared understanding of the basic concepts framing the Partnership?
2. **Greater impact:** What are the results that would produce the greatest impact in reducing vulnerability and building resilience in Yambio?
3. **Inventory of partners' activities:** Do we understand what partners are currently doing in Yambio, where their activities are located, how long they will be active, and what assets they have available?
4. **Convergence in practice –** Can we layer, sequence and cluster our activities in Yambio for greater impact through strategic integration?
5. **Co-location –** Can we identify sub-county level geographic targets to converge our efforts for greater impact?
6. **Coordination –** Can we prioritize the most critical activities needed to strengthen the Partnership in Yambio, commit to firm dates, and allocate core responsibilities and resources?
7. **Collaboration and adaptation –** Can we propose any financing and/or compliance adjustments to our donors to make strategic integration and high impact programming more viable in Yambio?

8. **Building consensus** – What should the Partnership do in order to ensure consensus among partners on the consolidated work plan and the Partnership layering strategy for Yambio?
9. **Socialization of tools –** Are we familiar with the key documents and tools that relate to the Partnership?

Work Plan Process

Based on these themes and questions, the agenda of the workshop was divided, and a mix of working groups and plenary discussions were utilized to ensure optimal participation. Each discussion group contained approximately 5-7 individuals. Within each group, participants identified a moderator, note taker and presenter. Following this activity, the small groups would later merge into larger groups, where they would consolidate their analysis and conclusions, and present to the plenary. Each session was followed by instructional material that allowed for subsequent sessions to incorporate new learning, and apply it to the refinement of the logical framework.

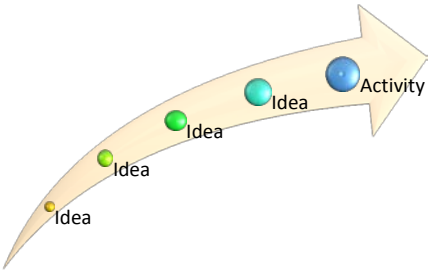
Figure 3 Facilitation Model



3 facilitators from DAI Africa Lead directed the process under the guidance of the co-leads and pillar leads (UNDP, FAO and World Vision). Pillar leads organized the community on the ground and sensitized the partners.

As depicted in Figure 3**, open space** was used to maximize participation and enable participants to think outside of the box by framing a question, and allowing small discussion groups to brainstorm and organize their presentations.

The Whole Person strategy was used to sustain engagements, and unlock creativity using a mix of physical movement, creative exercises, and active listening techniques. In addition, the **Future Search** strategy was used to arrive at agreements using a logical process and group work.



The methodology is designed to help participants nurture ideas through dialogue and execute desired results. This process should continue beyond formulation of this JWP to form a basic organizational process at the heart of the Partnership. By putting ideas of community members at the heart of the enterprise, the new business model puts the community's concerns first.

Figure 4 From Ideas to Activities

Work Plan Content

Resilience Profiles

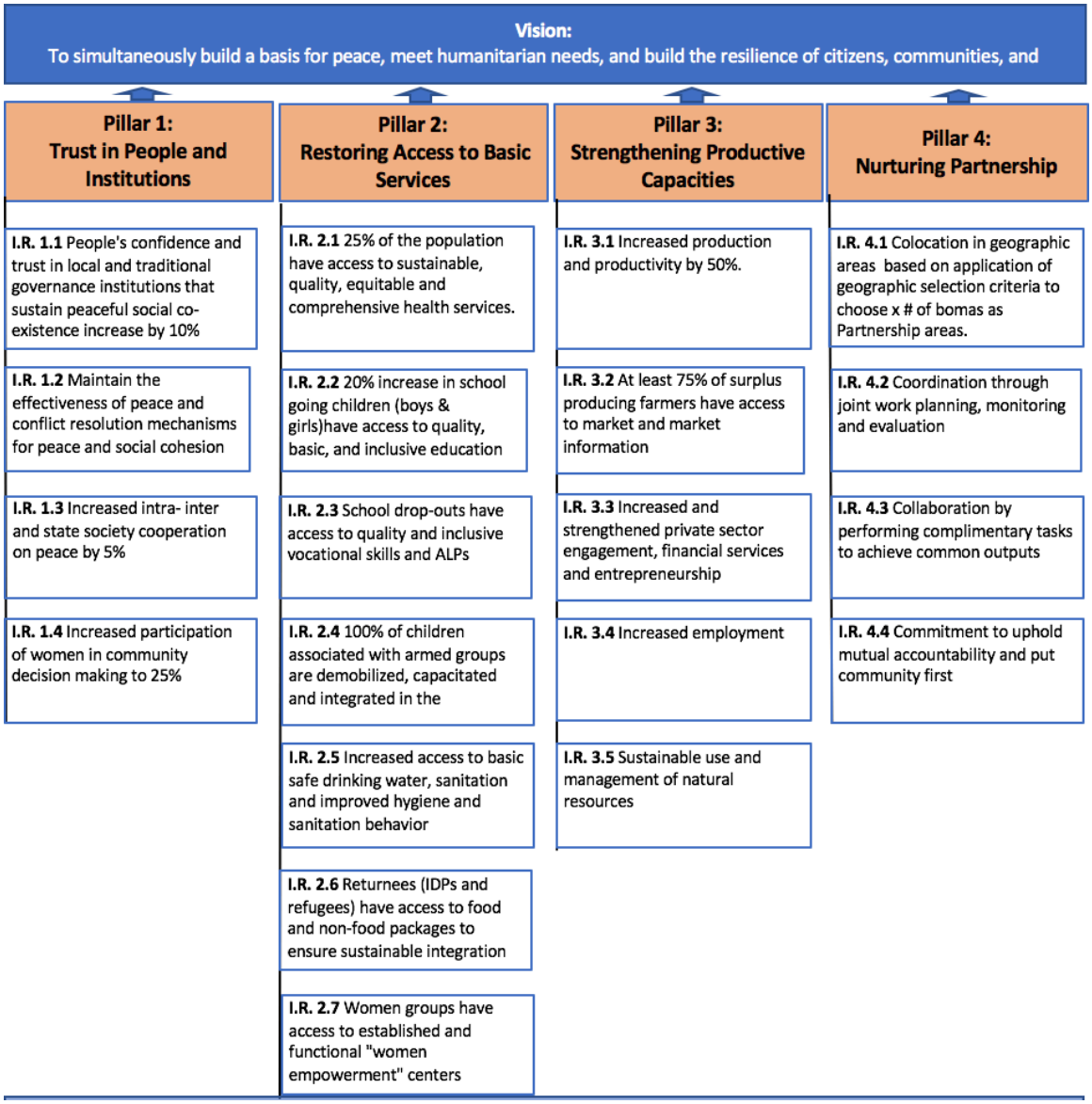
Resilience Profiles (RPs) consist of assembled and visualized data. These profiles served as a basis for grounding results in evidence. The significance of the RPs is that they provide a common evidence

base for establishing standards across the CPAs. The information contained in them derive from household surveys, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KII). The categories of information were based on 13 chapters, and covered themes submitted by the partners at the Juba level. While these 13 chapters informed the design of the data collection tools, the findings are presented based on the four pillars. In the work plan, a relevant analysis of findings per pillar helps to establish the context for the Results Framework and its indicators.

Program Results Framework

The JWP must be expressed through strategic phases, and reflected in the Four Pillars and 11-Point Agenda. In addition, the JWP translates its activities into the IR level based on highest priorities for the next year. It also provides the tool and proposes a mechanism for the next phase of work planning, which must take place at the boma level. The Results Framework presents the 16 results that were determined by the participants in response to the questions presented at the beginning of the workshop.

Figure 5 Results Framework



Institutional Architecture for Resilience (IA4R)

In the absence of an effective institutional and policy framework at a national level for agriculture, the community-level partners aimed to adapt the Institutional Architecture Assessment (IAA)[2] approach to the sub-national level (County, Payam and Boma) to focus on community institutions, and to establish a resilience framework that also accounts for household and community resilience.

Renamed the Institutional Assessment for Resilience (IA4R), the exercise demonstrates that in addition to the institutions that support social cohesion (Pillar One), institutions also relate to service delivery (Pillar Two), productive capacities (Pillar Three) and nurturing partnerships (Pillar Four).

Community institutions include the players, rules and practices that are the mechanisms to co-create these results and ultimately sustain them. For these community institutions to be relied upon for service delivery implies a transitional approach that includes capacity building. The community first approach links household and communal assets to the Institutional Architecture for Resilience (IA4R) tool through the three core coping capacities as shown in the figure below.

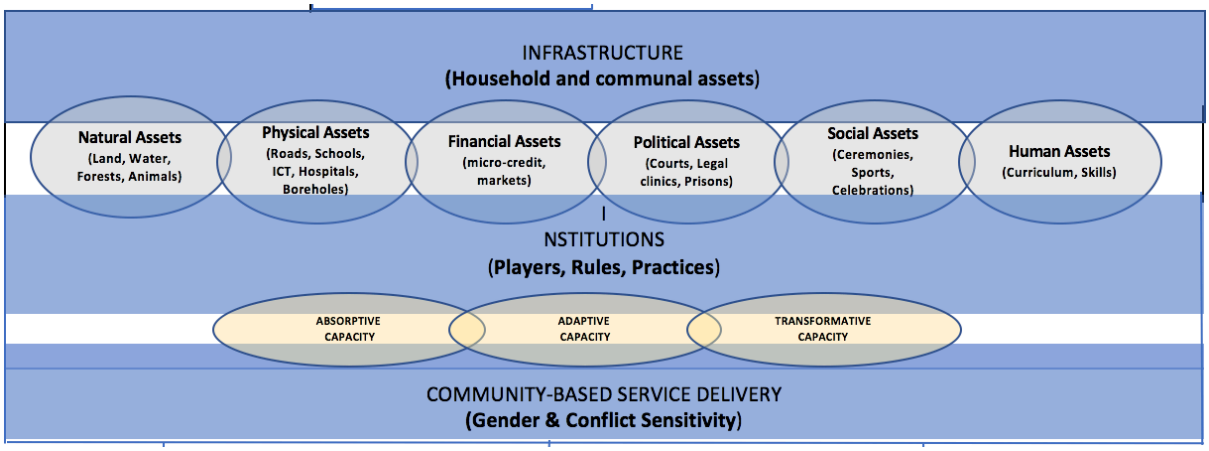


Figure 6: Institutional Architecture, Households and Communal Assets

The IA4R tool casts the four pillars of the PfRR against the three coping capacities to frame a self-assessment of institutions relevant to the resilience agenda. This tool was embedded in the JWP exercise to enable partners to plan a phased transition from direct service provision by technical agencies to greater reliance on community-based delivery mechanisms. Important capacities identified during the exercise must be built over time, including early warning systems, and the capacity to foresee and avert crises before they strike. Each institutional element was scored on the basis of the attention required to achieve the specific pillar objective, and expressed in percentage terms. The attention required was categorized as red, yellow or green, with the corresponding definitions shown below (the IA4R Tool is in Annex I).

[2] The Institutional Architecture Assessment (IAA) was designed to examine the capacities fundamental to policy development and implementation and to align with the commitments and principles of the African Union's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). Since 2013, the USAID Bureau of Food Security, USAID Missions, local policymakers and other key stakeholders have carried out in-depth IAAs in countries such as Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, Ghana, Senegal, Kenya and regionally for the East African Community (EAC). IAAs are now a core component of the approach to agricultural transformation in these countries as they bring together national policy makers, key stakeholders, and development partners to collectively analyze a country's institutional capacity to undertake agriculture and food security policy and to create action plans for change.

- (Red) - Institutions require significant attention to ensure the pillar objective is achieved.
- (Yellow) - The conditions required to achieve the pillar objective are partially achieved, but additional attention is required.
- (Green) - The pillar objective, from an institutional perspective, is realized to a sufficient degree, and additional attention to this area is not required at this time.

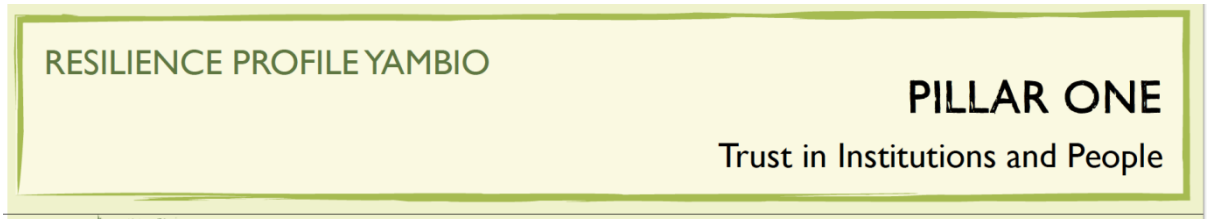
Each participant scored only the specific pillar objective to which they belonged, except for pillar four (4) that was scored by all of the participants given its crosscutting nature.

THE PILLAR PLANS

For each of the first three pillars, the resilience profile evidence is presented, followed by the results framework and the institutional architecture. For Pillar Four, more information is included with respect to the strategic cooperation framework by which the Partnership in Yambio will operationalize coordination.

Pillar One: Trust in Institutions and People

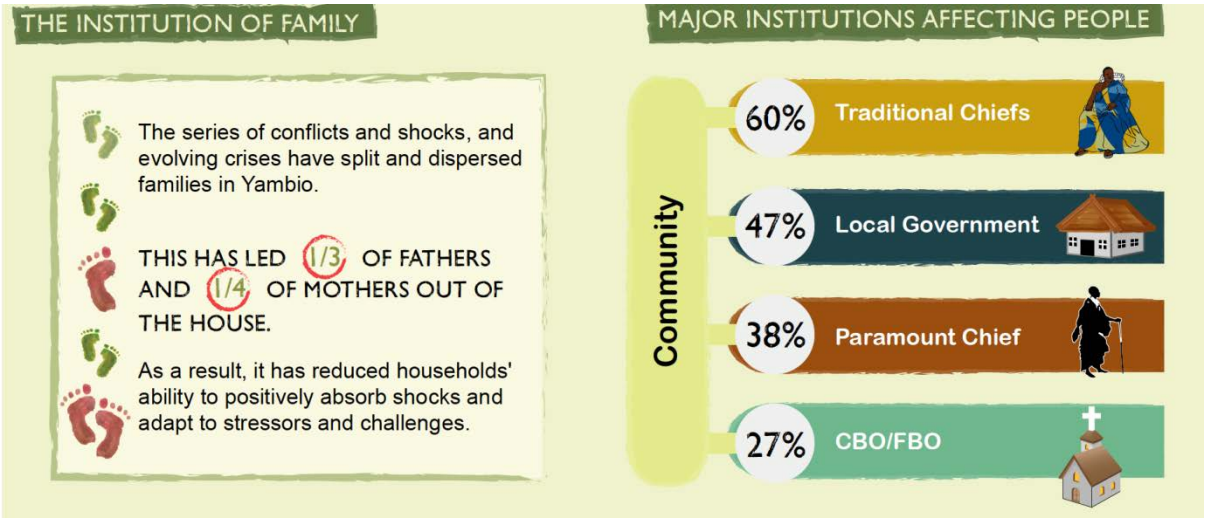
Resilience Profiles



In Yambio, community members identify themselves in ethnic and religious terms. This means that traditional institutions emerge as central to community-level processes, and understanding cultural dynamics is important in approaching the community's institutional architecture.

The family represents the primary institution that administers household assets. The Partnership is working to help these households to increase their access to and influence over these assets. Institutions that cut across traditional administration, local government, civil society and private sectors have emerged to also assist this process. However, parental absenteeism remains a significant challenge, with 1/3 of father and 1/4 of mothers not present in many households.

Figure 7 Major Institutions Affecting People

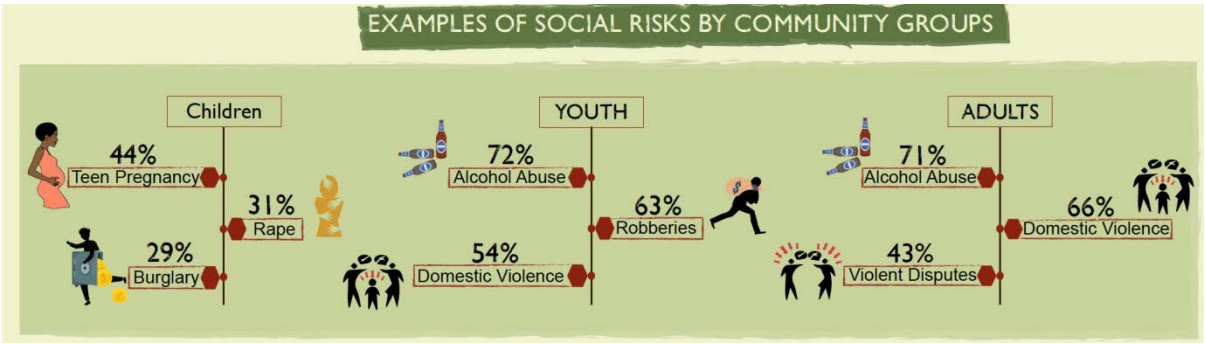


The findings indicate significant community trust in traditional institutions, with the chiefs playing core governance functions across the CPAs. This indicates that traditional institutions are well-established, and reflect the community's organizational logic. Understanding these institutions and how they adapt to the shock of independence, civil war and the impacts of modernity is a key challenge for the Partnership and its capacity building agenda.

Across households in Yambio, youth comprise of more than 70% of the population. Traditional institutions organize youth as a pool of labor and a fighting force in times of war. The chiefs are still responsible for guiding these youth, however, relations between age-sets must be strengthened through the institutions that govern them.

As indicated below in Figure 8, social issues such as gender-based violence are a serious concern for families and households.

Figure 8 Examples of Social Risks by Community Groups



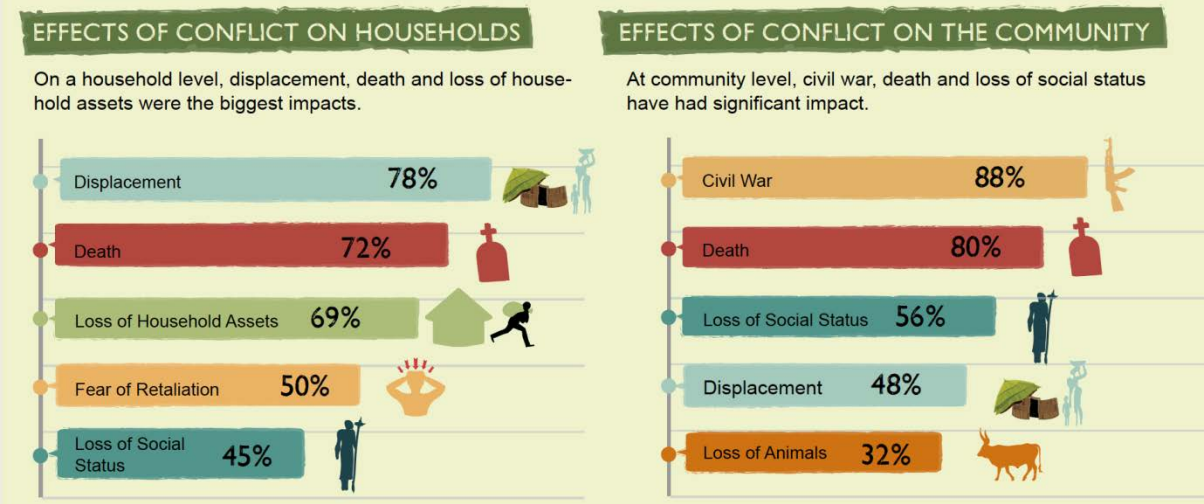
According to community members in Yambio, the top three causes of conflict include tribalism, unemployment, and lack of rule of law. These issues will have to be addressed in order to achieve and maintain community-level resilience.

Figure 9 Top 3 Causes of Conflict



Environmental degradation is undermining livelihoods and fueling conflict. This is because unemployed youth remain unable to secure income from agriculture, and are vulnerable to recruitment into violence against each other and the state. The graphic below illustrates the impacts of conflict at the household level, with displacement, death and loss of household assets as the most prevalent shocks. At a community level, the impacts of conflict include civil war, death and loss of social status.

Figure 10 Effects of Conflict on Households



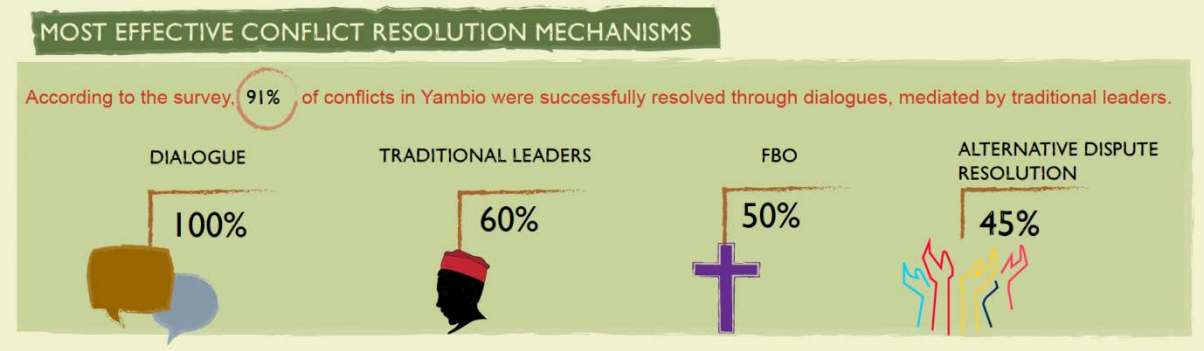
As depicted in Figure 11, women cite land and forests as sources of resource-based conflicts, whereas men perceive oil and water as sources of resource-based conflicts. In Yambio, women and men tend to view important issues of resilience differently, and these differences may have policy and program implications. In this case, women associate conflict more closely with the productive assets locally, whereas men lean towards national-level issues.

Figure 11 Effects of Conflict on Households by Gender



The response depicted in Figure 12 indicates that traditional leaders have significant influence over community members, and this ultimately underpins the success of PFRR. These results may determine how future PFRR development interventions are decided. A case in point is the question on the most effective conflict resolution mechanism, which elicited the following responses:

Figure 12 Most Effective Conflict Resolution Mechanisms



According to the responses obtained from the Yambio Resilience Profiles, the most effective conflict resolution mechanism (Figure 12) is dialogue mediated by traditional leaders (60%). A more detailed analysis on the role of traditional leaders is outlined in the table below.

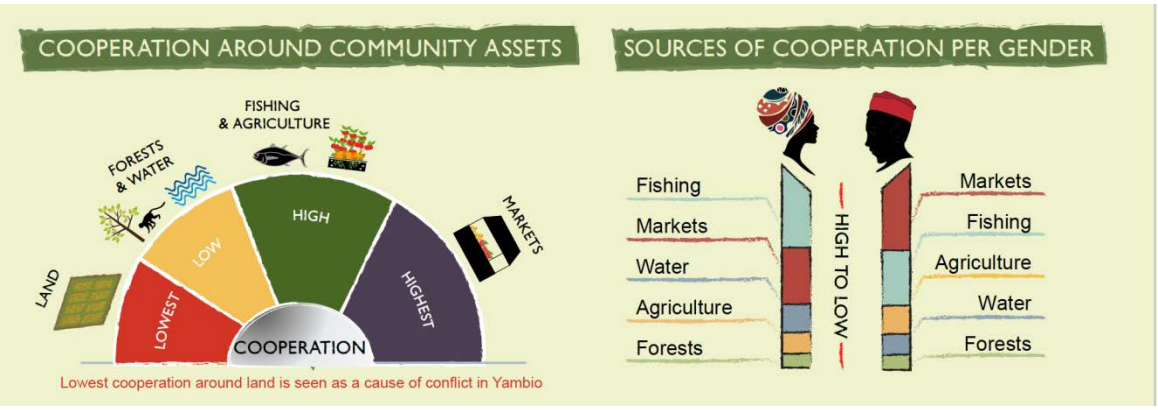
Table 1 Functions of Traditional Leaders

Functions	Percentage (%)
Settling disputes	95
Settling land disputes	85
Keeping law and order	55
Protecting subjects	28
Humanitarian coordination	28
Public relations	25

Traditional Leaders in the Yambio Community play a large role in settling disputes, particularly land disputes and, to a lesser extent, maintaining law and order. In all cases, dialogue is perceived as the key modality of conflict resolution and a core resilience capacity by men and women. It supports the bonds, bridges and links of the social contract, including with the development cooperation.

When asked where social capital tends to be strongest, land scored last, followed by forests and water, fishing and agriculture, and finally markets, where both men and women see a high degree of cooperation among communities and the government.

Figure 13 Cooperation around Community Assets



The results on the institution of traditional leaders have a bearing on the performance of the PFRR, and therefore must be accounted for during the identification of intervention areas, processes and implementation.

Logical Framework

The Strategy for Pillar One focuses on the following: strengthening institutions that sustain social cohesion; sustaining the capacity for dialogue to resolve conflicts; building specific capacities for intra-communal, inter-communal, and state-society peace-building; and empowering women in decision-making processes. Based on the evidence, the JWP proposes baselines and targets as described in the table below.

Table 2 Logical Framework for Pillar One

	KEY RESULTS	Baseline levels %	% increase targeted	Indicators
Pillar 1:	**Rebuild Trust in Institutions and People**			
Intermediate Result 1.1	**People's confidence and trust in local and traditional governance institutions that sustain peaceful social co-existence in Gbudue state increase by 10% by 2019**	(60% for traditional Authority)(50% for local government) (38% for Paramount chiefs)	10% of each	% of respondents who cite various institutions as relevant in their daily lives
Intermediate Result 1.2	**Maintain the effectiveness of peace and conflict resolution mechanisms for peace and social cohesion**	90% (Dialogue)	Maintain %	• Baseline (90% of dialogue) • Indicator for peace- IGAD CTYSAM- # of violations on the peace agreement. • Number of incidents of intercommunal conflicts
Intermediate Result 1.3	**Increased intra- inter and state society cooperation on peace by 5% in 2019**	0.147, -0.24, 0.147	5% increase	Social capital scores for inter-communal (bonding), inter-communal (bridging) and state-society (linking)
Intermediate Result 1.4	**Increased participation of women in community decision making to 25% by end 2019**	17%	25% increase	percentage of women respondents who report having been seriously involved in decision making

Institutional Architecture

The perceived critical institutions as identified by Pillar One members are shown in the table below.

Table 3 Pillar One Institutions

Pillar One Institutions
Traditional Leaders
CSO (women groups, CBOs, youth groups)
Network for Civil Society Organizations (NeCSOs).
Faith based organizations
Government institutions (Local Government, Physical Infrastructure, Agriculture & Co-op)
Judiciary and Law enforcement agencies

The institutional perspectives for Pillar One objective on re-building trust in people and institutions are shown in the table below.

Table 4 Institutional Perspectives for Pillar One

	Score(%)		
Absorptive Capacity	**Red**	**Yellow**	**Green**
Institutions are present	16.7	66.7	16.7
Institutional roles are clearly defined	27.8	44.4	27.8
Institutions have Human resources	50	38.9	11.1
Institutions have clearly defined roles	27.8	55.6	16.7
Institutions have access to resources	50	38.9	11.1
Institutions have social bonding capital	16.7	44.4	38.9
Adaptive Capacity			
Institutions are shock aware	33.3	27.8	38.9
Institutional know early warning signs and stages of shocks	38.9	50	22.2
Institutions have emergency response plans	38.9	38.9	22.2
Institutions have access to resources for emergency plans	50	33.3	16.7
Institutions have social bonding and linking capital	11.1	55.6	16.7
Transformative Capacity			
Institutions' stakeholders participate in preparedness and response planning	33.3	38.9	27.8
Institutions employ evidence-based approaches	5.6	72.2	22.2
Institutions action ready	22.2	44.4	33.3
Institutions employ a cooperative approach	22.2	27.8	50
Institutions have a and use resilience feedback loops	27.8	61.1	11.1
Institutions are inclusive	22.2	66.7	11.1
Institutions have social bonding and linking	11.1	38.9	50

capital			

The results indicate that all institutional aspects in Pillar One require further attention except for cooperative approaches, and social bonding and linking capital. The aspects that require urgent attention are human resource, and access to resources with respect to emergency plans.

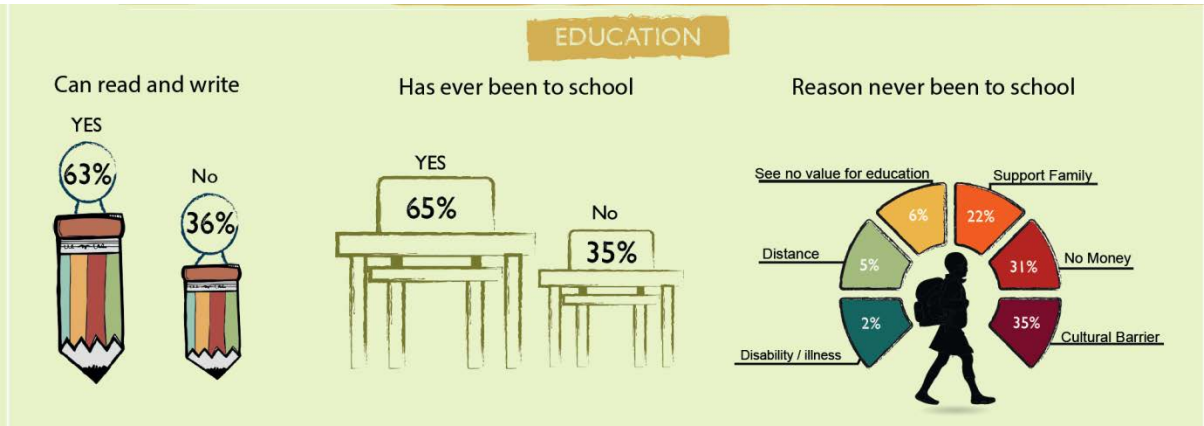
Pillar Two: Re-Establishing Access to Basic Services

Resilience Profiles



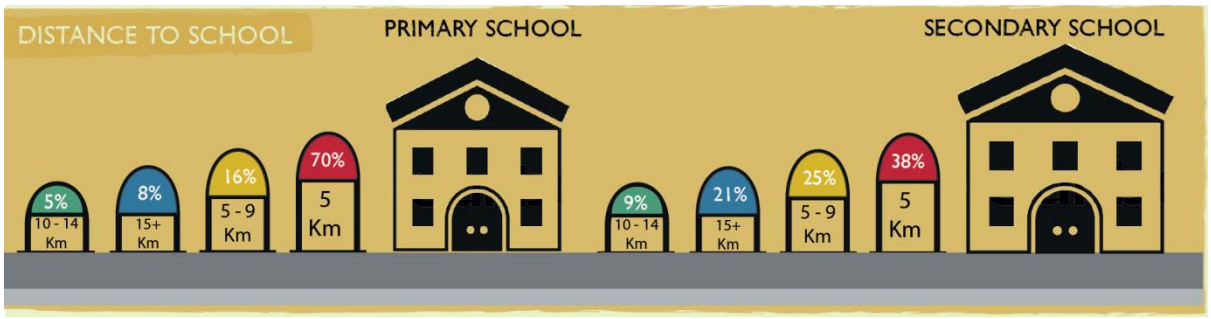
Compared with the other 7 CPAs, Yambio contains the highest rates of literacy and household members that have been to school. Still, the discrepancy between male and female literacy and education rates is significant. Overall, low literacy and education rates in the CPAs are associated with communities where a larger percentage of households live more than 5 km from a primary school or where no secondary school exists. Although many community members identified cultural barriers as the predominant reason not to attend school, it is evident that school distance has a major impact on this matter. Qualitative responses (below), including from females and youth, reveal more diverse experiences.

Figure 14 Education



A significant number of primary school and secondary school children live beyond 5 kms from school and the lack of adequate transport infrastructure make it difficult to access educational institutions. Many girls suffer due to this distance, given the fact that they often collect water that is also located at a further distance.

Figure 15 Distance to School

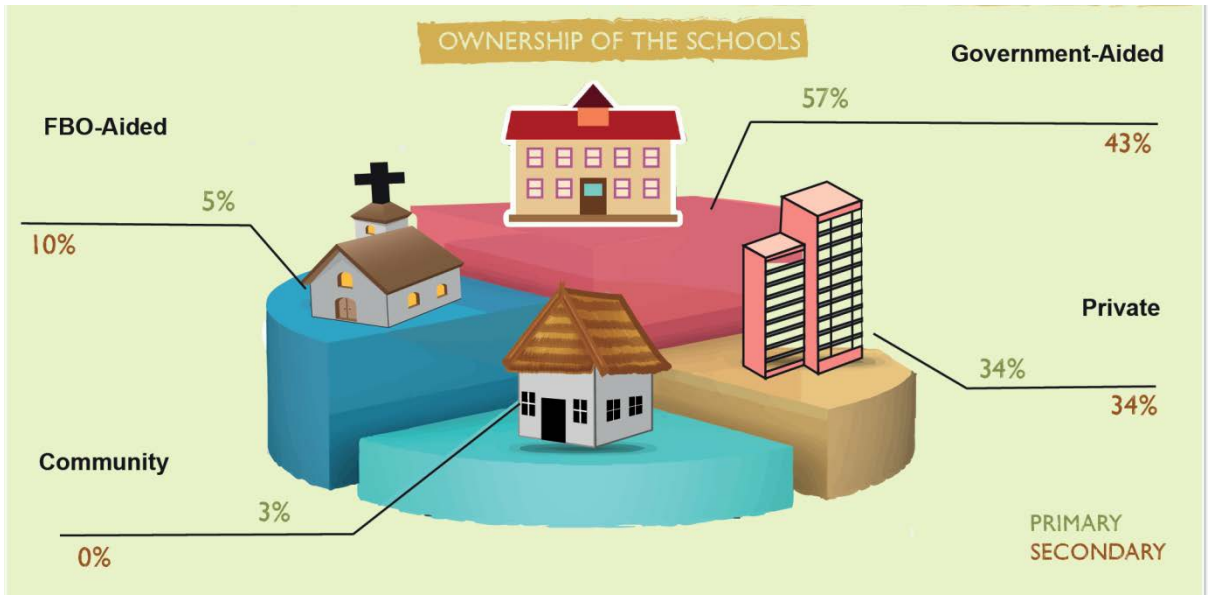


Overwhelmingly, the school systems in Yambio are owned and managed by the local government and the private sector. In certain situations, young females have taken incredible initiative to pay for school, and many work to save up before courses begin.

"If you know that your mother is not able to get money to pay your school fees, then you have to know how to make business in order to pay your school fees."

When parents can pay school costs, qualitative data indicated that mothers' incomes cover school fees. Safety, cultural barriers and young motherhood further inhibit girls' access to education. Most young mothers postponed studies due to child-rearing, though many expressed desires to return. The level of capacities in the absence of resources to pay teachers, and the reliance on volunteer work, is notable and can be built upon.

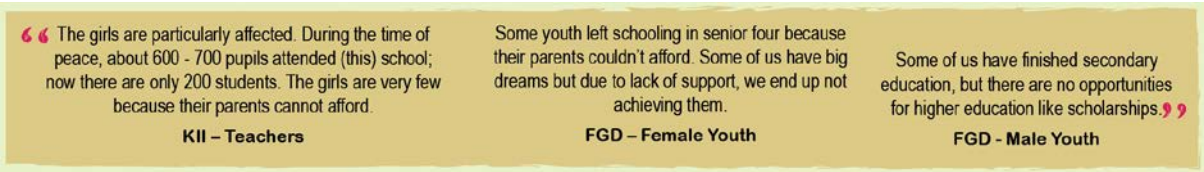
Figure 16 Ownership of the Schools



Several respondents indicated the significance of language in education, and the need for Arabic or English language skills have shifted over time. Now, many are attuned to the value of learning English due to NGO employment opportunities, and requested that language courses are taught earlier in school. FBOs and peace committees requested that schools to teach more vocational skills to help sustain students' livelihoods following graduation. Comments indicated the commonality of children migrating to Kenya and Uganda for education, but for some this was wrought with tension, since sending children away for education is often exclusively possible for wealthy households.

Responses from focus group participants (i.e. youth, females, local leaders, FBOs, CBOs, peace committees, teachers etc.), revealed a growing need for education. Nonetheless, safety barriers and the lack of will and resources to put teachers on the ground persist. Cultural, social and economic hindrances continue, including limited education facilities and teachers. Youth, especially female youth, look to education for opportunities and meaning. Community leaders and organizations note that schools provide leadership and direction for youth—potentially keeping them out of conflict. Due to financial barriers to education, organizations could consider facilitating non-cash-based options to pay for school fees in situations where exchange of goods or trade services may be appropriate.

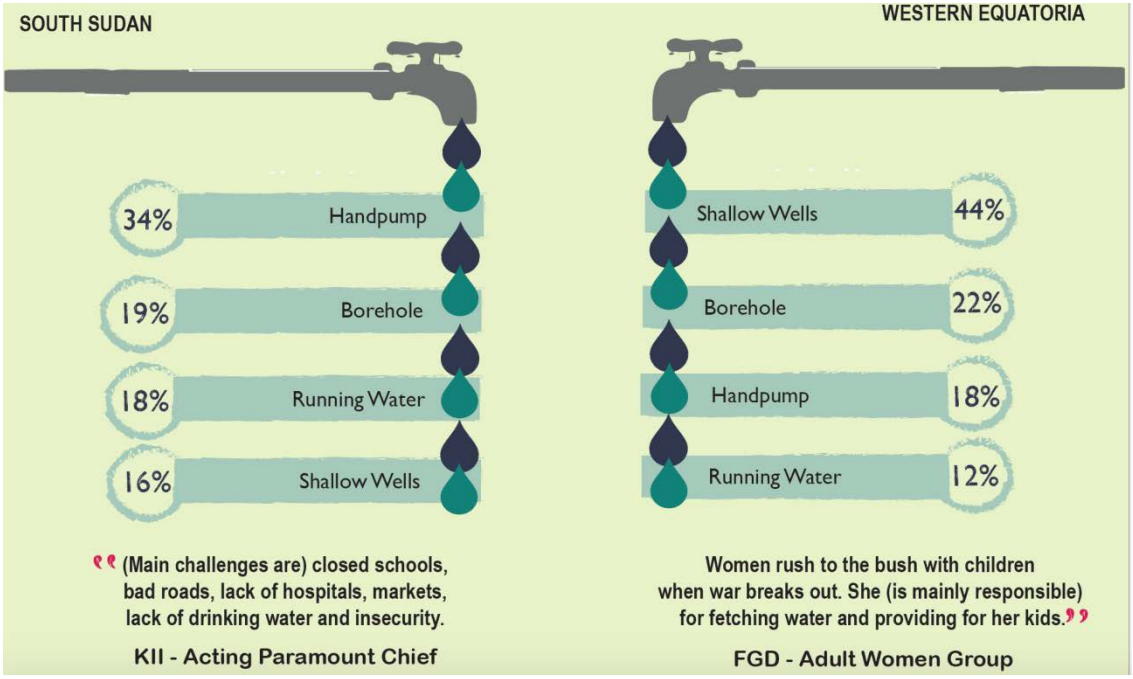
Figure 17 Education Excerpts



Relative to other CPAs, Yambio households have experienced "average" health care services. Roughly half of households indicated that healthcare services were not timely nor were families provided sufficient information. Focus group discussions highlighted general discouragement with health services, noting the following challenges: long distances to hospitals; absence of drugs in pharmacies; and limited amount of doctors due to low pay or no facilities. In addition to formal services, respondents cited less community investment in caring for the sick and disabled as a challenge. They also reported that NGO assistance is regularly requested, and called for support on trauma awareness and reconciliation.

While multiple water sources may be available in each community, most households depend on one or two primary sources. Hand pumps, boreholes and dug wells provide the predominant water sources in Yambio, and open running water serves roughly 12% of households. Most households travel less than one hour to the available water sources.

Figure 18 Water Sources

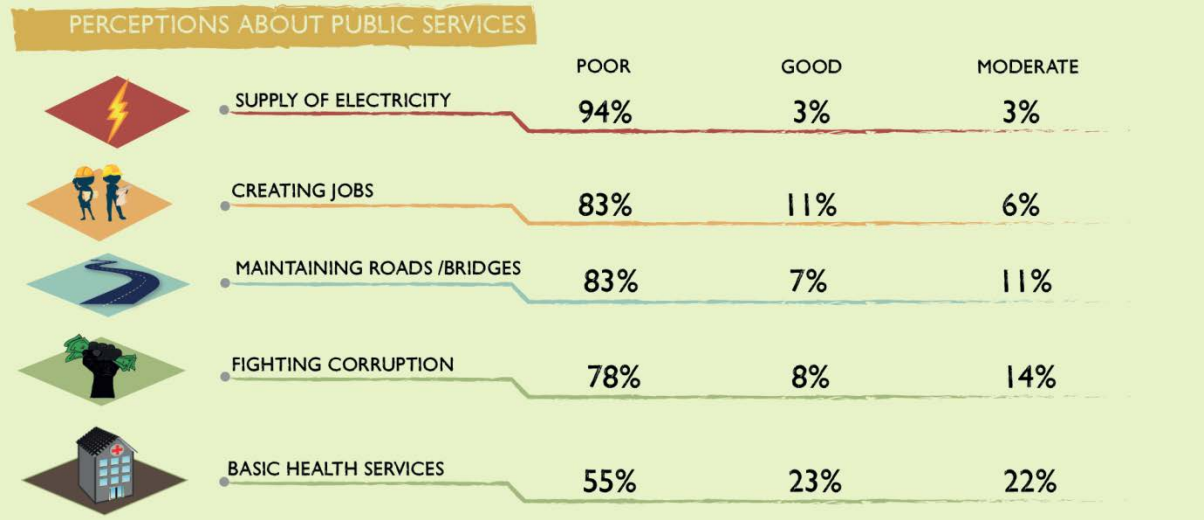


Many respondents cited concern for community management to protect separate boreholes for humans and livestock, and called for NGO and government support to bring boreholes to rural communities. Yambio community members complained of "getting diseases" from water, and mentioned using chlorine to treat water.

The seven CPAs generally have a poor view of government services, and Yambio is no exception. Respondents complained about poor job creation, corruption, infrastructure and price regulation.

During focus group discussions on government services, respondents complained of lack of trust and accountability, oil and resource conflicts, unqualified appointed administrators, and unequitable distribution of basic services. One Yambio peace committee believes that timely government pay would reduce night crime. This is because civil servants who are forced to go without pay often "use their guns to get food and money for school." Many participants cited inflation and price volatility, the need to reach distant rural communities with services, and the paucity of schools, hospitals, and law and order as challenges. These responses also reflect a general decline in infrastructure, including road and market access.

Figure 19 Perception about Public Services



Conflict has serious implications on education. Due to conflict, schools and roads are closed or become too dangerous. Focus groups discussions indicate that dropout rates soar as school fees increase. A teacher in Yambio said "During times of peace, about 600 to 700 pupils were in school, but now only 200 pupils are here and the girls are very few… parents are unable to pay fees to sustain them in the school."

Respondents stated that private schools are too expensive, yet within government schools, resources and teacher shortages affect educational quality. In addition, school resources and textbooks are often stolen. "You can go to school in the morning and spend the whole day there and no teacher, unless you go to private schools," said one girl. Teacher salaries are low, and teachers often go unpaid for months or flee due to conflict. Comments were particularly sympathetic toward female teachers, who suffer disproportionately.

Logical Framework

Table 5 Logical Framework for Pillar Two

	KEY RESULTS	Baseline levels %	% increase targeted	Indicators
Intermediate Result 2.1	25% of the population in the 7 geographical areas, per year, have access to sustainable, quality, equitable and comprehensive health services.	TBD	25%	• Number of blood bank established; 80% of immunization coverage for children and adults against Hepatitis B/C and Yellow Fever; • Reduction of maternal and infant mortality rate by 25%; • Community based surveillance system established and operational in 20 bomas; • Reduction of EPI drop out rates from 25% to 5% • Number of emergency operational centers for outbreak management established; • Number of health workers trained and certified; • Number of health facilities constructed
Intermediate Result 2.2	20% increase in the number of school going children (boys & girls), per year, have access to quality, basic, and inclusive education in the 7 GAs (payams)	TBD	70%	• Seven complete primary schools constructed in the geographical areas by 2019; • Learning and teaching school materials supplied to all primary schools in Gbudue State; • 500 primary school teachers and 18 education managers are trained on pedagogical skills, supervision and inspection by 2019; • 30 primary school teachers and 6 inspectors trained on special needs education;

Intermediate Result 2.3	700 out of school youth, school drop-outs, per year, have access to quality and inclusive vocational skills and ALPs, in the 7 GAs (payams)	TBD	2000 pers	• Construction of permanent full primary schools' (up to primary 8) learning spaces in seven geographical areas; • Provision of learning and teaching materials in schools in the 7 geographical areas; • Training of teachers and education managers in the 7 geographical areas; • Training of teachers for inclusive education in the 7 geographical areas. Transport means for supervision and inspection. • Provision of Hygiene kits to matured girls in primary schools; • Raising awareness on the importance of girls' education; • Provision of adult education, so as to encourage parents to send all children to school, including girls. • Establishment of WASH facilities in schools, so as to provide safe learning spaces to girls; • Constructing Community Girls' Schools closer to communities, so as to reduce distance to schools for young girls. • Employ qualified teachers in primary schools in the 7 geographical areas; • Improve teachers' salaries or give incentives to teachers of primary schools in the 7 geographical areas.
Intermediate Result 2.4	100% of children associated with armed groups are demobilized, capacitated and integrated in the community by 2020	TBD	100%	• % of children associated with armed group who are demobilized, capacitated and integrated into the community

Intermediate Result 2.5	Increased access to basic safe drinking water by 30%, sanitation by 20% and improved hygiene and sanitation behavior change by 25%, in the GAs by 2020. (pending baseline....)	TBD	30%	• 90,000 people (46,000 male; 44,000 female) have access to safe, sustainable drinking water in selected geographical areas (Ref. NBS population projection 2019) • 60,000 (31,000 male; 29 female) have access to basic sanitation in selected geographical areas. • 75,000 individuals (39,000 male; 36,000 female) practice the appropriate behavior in the 3 critical hygiene behaviors (hand washing after visiting latrine, before eating food, after cleaning baby's bottom, before breastfeeding, and before preparing food)
		TBD	20%	% of households that have access to safe sanitation by 2020
		TBD	25%	% of households that demonstrate improved hygiene and sanitation behavior change
Intermediate Result 2.6	50% of returnees (IDPs and refugees) have access to food and non-food packages to ensure sustainable integration by 2020	TBD	145,278	• Number of people assisted Quantity of food items and NFIs distributed • Number of people trained and able to apply skills acquired
Intermediate Result 2.7	200 women groups (30 per group) in 7 geographical areas have access to established and functional "women empowerment" centers established by 2020	TBD	200 groups	• Number of SGBV survivors access psychosocial and critical health services through women empowerment centers, SPU, and CMSGBV • Number of radio talk shows conducted on prevention of SGBV, community protection mechanism and economic recovery initiatives. • Functional SGBV referral pathways in place • Number of awareness materials produced (posters, t-shirts) • Number of boys and men mobilized and sensitized on SGBV prevention • Tracking and monitoring system established for SGBV cases

Institutional Architecture

The key institutions most relevant to the results for Pillar 2 are outlined below.

Table 6 Pillar Two Institutions

Pillar Two Institutions
Community development committees
Cooperative societies (YAFA etc….)
UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNDP and UNOPS and UN women)
CBOs, NNGOs & INGOs (CSD, STO, WVI, AGRA)
MAFF, MCRD, & CADs, MoF&EP, MoPI
Private sector (Agro dealers, financial institutions)
Research and academic Institutions (ATTC, Mikesse University)

Members of Pillar two whose objective is to re-establish access to basic services gave the following responses in regards to the administration of the IA4R tool in the table below. There was no institutional aspect that does not require attention.

Table 7: Institutional Perspectives for Pillar Two

	Score (%)		
Absorptive Capacity	**Red**	**Yellow**	**Green**
Institutions are present	4.5	59.1	36.4
Institution's services meet minimum standards	22.7	63.6	13.6
Institutions have Human resources	31.8	45.5	22.7
Institutions services are accessible to households during shocks/stresses	72.7	22.7	4.5
Adaptive Capacity			
Institutions are shock aware	13.6	63.6	22.7
Institutions know early signs and stages of shocks	31.8	45.5	22.7
Institutions have emergency response plans	13.6	72.7	13.6
Institutions have access to resources for emergency plans	22.7	63.6	13.6
Institutions have resourced human resources			
Transformative Capacity			
Institutions' stakeholders participate in preparedness and response planning	27.3	52.4	19
Institutions employ Evidence-based approaches	19.0	57.1	23.8
Institutions are action ready	14.3	57.1	28.6
Institutions have and use resilience feedback loops	47.6	38.1	14.3
Institutions are inclusive	23.8	57.1	19.0

Institutions have social bonding capital	-	-	-

A key institutional aspect under this Pillar that elicited responses for urgent attention is the inaccessibility of services to households during shocks and stresses. This may imply that institutions provide limited services during shocks and stresses, and that households have over-strained savings, assets or social capital to access basic services. It may also imply the absence of adequate social safety nets to endure shocks and stresses.

Pillar Three: Restoring Productive Capacities

Resilience Profiles

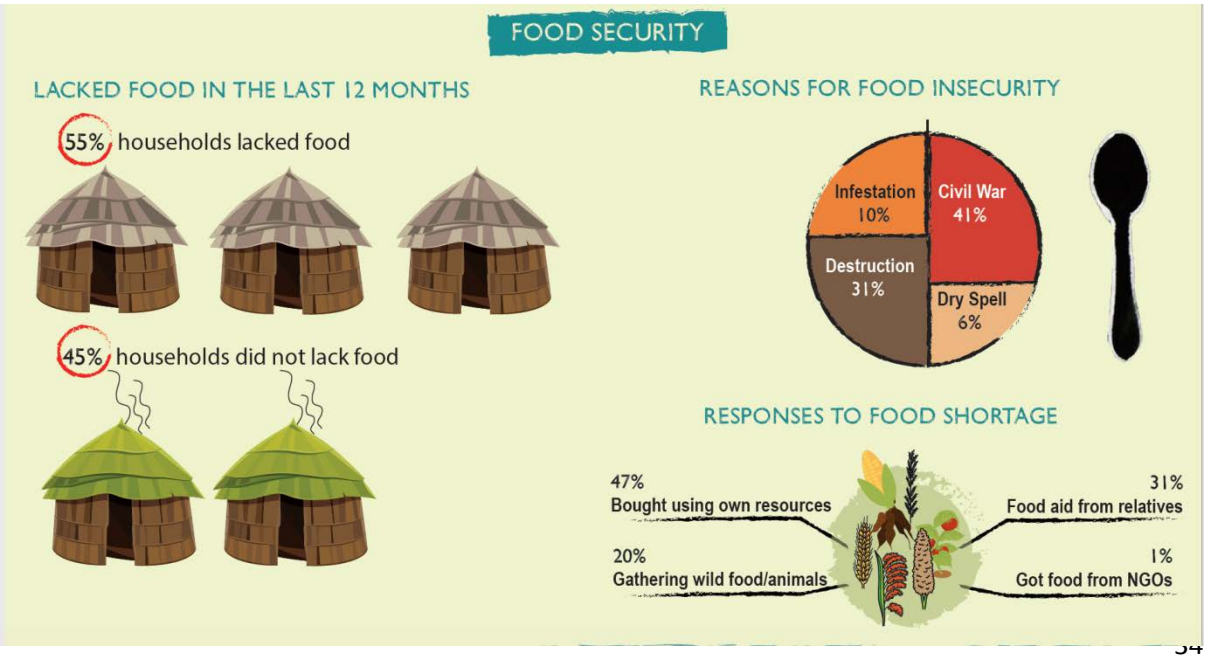


Focus group discussions highlighted the agricultural sector's role in food security, as well as in cultural identity, peace and dignity. Many comments across demographics looked to farming for food security at the community and household level, yet others expressed a sense of vulnerability in agricultural survival and the need for training on extension services.

In general, food insecurity is a serious challenge in South Sudan, as the country is entangled in warfare, conflict and climate change threats. Most households in the seven CPAs experienced lack of food over a 12-month period. Comparatively, Yambio's food insecurity rate of 55% is less severe than most CPAs. Civil war and conflict are the main drivers of food insecurity in Yambio. Other causes include the prevalence of insects and pests.

Most households responded to food insecurity by purchasing food with their own resources or relying on relatives. Gathering wild plants and animals also play a notable role in curtailing food shortages in Yambio. Given Yambio's dependency on foraging and hunting during food shortages, protection from regional violence and community access to local natural resources became critical.

Figure 20 Food Security



In addition to social and environmental factors that inhibit food security (Figure 20), human activities can threaten soil as well as threaten human health and livelihoods due to pollutants and destruction of natural resources. Bush burning is prevalent in all seven counties, but highest in Yambio. Bush burning threatens agricultural resilience by deteriorating soil structure, decreasing agricultural productivity and biodiversity, and exacerbating erosion and runoff pollutants (Ozaslan et al., 2015; Vagen et al., 2005). Prevalent charcoal burning further threatens air quality and respiratory health. Timber lumbering also threatens land and biodiversity resilience. Mining, toxic dumping and fishing chemicals also impact resilience.

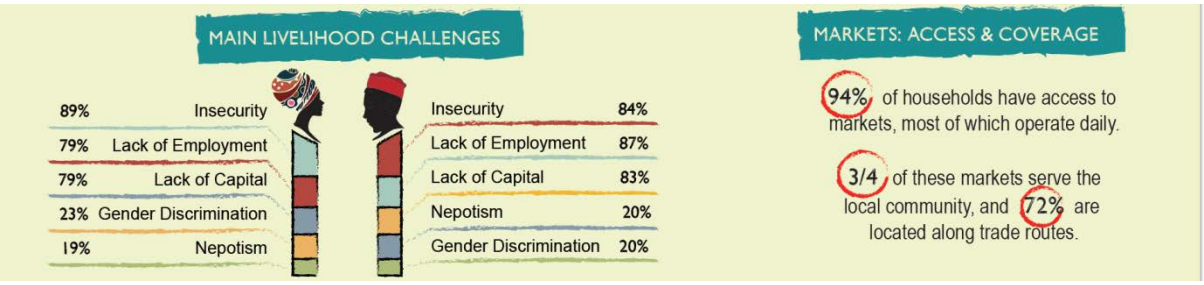
Figure 21 Status of Social Capital and Assets / Environmental Problems



With respect to farming, the most important crops in all counties are carbohydrate-dense grains. Yambio similarly prioritizes maize and groundnuts. Agricultural diversification can reduce household and regional vulnerability to climate and market shocks (Brenda, 2011), as well as benefit health, provided households diversify with nutrient-rich crops and animal-sourced foods (Kennedy et al., 2010; Hoddinott et al., 2002). Many households cultivate multiple crops. Figure 21 presents the most common crops in Yambio. Carbohydrate-dense grains and groundnuts still dominate, with low representation from fruits and vegetables.

Respondents identified several threats to agricultural productivity, including lack of tools and skills, crop pests and security. Respondents' comments called for assistance in pest management and to bring garden tools and insecticides. Some believed that, skilled and equipped with modern tools to grow a variety of crops, "production would be enough." Security remains a constant threat to production, foraging and fishing.

Figure 22 Main Livelihood Challenges / Markets: Access & Coverage

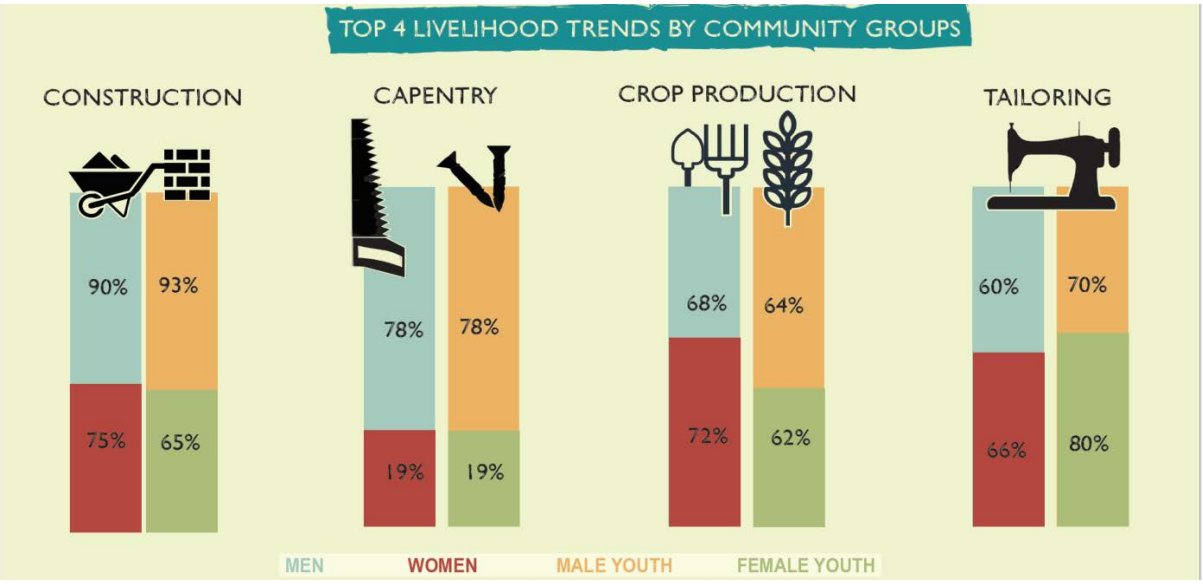


Most of Yambio's working population is engaged in crop production. Women and young females are more likely to work in catering and baking, while males dominate construction, mechanical work and carpentry industries. Market livelihood activities varied less by gender. Alcohol brewing remains the dominant market livelihood activity. Yambio has strong access to broader markets compared to the

other CPAs, which increases the attractiveness of this activity. Unfortunately, it is also more likely to contribute to the high prevalence of alcohol abuse, domestic violence and child abuse, which are more prevalent in Yambio than most other CPA communities.

Firewood collection and charcoal burning are also predominant market livelihood activities that unsustainably extract or exploit non-renewable resources. Yambio surveys indicated the environmental destruction from bush burning, charcoal burning and lumbering. To achieve more resilient futures and reduce conflict, sustainable livelihood practices should be adopted.

Figure 23 Top 4 Livelihood Trends by Community Groups



Males and females of all ages in Yambio generally agreed on the obstacles to livelihood activities, with the exception that females encountered far more gender discrimination. Youth predominantly complained of lacking employment opportunities, and adults complained more of age discrimination. The latter may suggest that youth can work for lower wages, distorting the labor market for adults. All participants cited insecurity, lack of employment opportunities, and lack of capital as the primary livelihood obstacles.

Similarly to the quantitative survey data, qualitative data revealed a lack of capital. FBOs articulated the need for "micro-finance, small-income generation and education" to help build financial and human capital, and meet strong demand for small-businesses. They also called for the development of vocational skills in construction, more factories that provide jobs, and the increase of agricultural export within the region. There were complaints over the high cost of materials, and the need for simple infrastructure to protect their investments and labor. Women's tailoring collectives called for investment support, and additional machines and equipment. Farmers repeated the call for tools, with one participant stating, "If you don't have money and the tools to clear your garden, then how can you move ahead farming?"

Again, cooperatives emerged as an important institution for financial and community support—especially for women's and youth businesses. They also play a role in evolving gender relations. Respondents indicated that government and NGOs have pushed for cooperatives, which make it easier to distribute support. Young women, in particular, indicated the importance of collective economic and social support. Collectives also present positive opportunities to build gender relations in co-ed cooperatives; as a male farmer in Yambio stated "We saw that gender has to

balance. In our cooperative, the treasurer, vice secretary and information secretary are all women. It is really very important."

Comments from women's focus groups indicate vibrant participation in local businesses, driven by the need for income. Women stated they were good at generating money and business, and "stay long in the markets" to secure income. They claimed that supporting women with livestock is especially helpful because women are "good at livestock," though they also expressed the risk of theft of their resources—particularly of cattle

Both quantitative and qualitative data revealed the importance of alcohol brewing for income generation. Many girls indicated learning the trade from their mothers in order to pay their school fees. Interestingly, no comments articulated the connection between the livelihood activity and local conflict, even though surveys revealed a strong correlation with alcohol abuse, child abuse and domestic violence.

Livestock play a particularly contentious role in communities due to the powerful income-generation and nutritional benefits they offer. However, the threat of theft, violence and resource conflicts is also associated with livestock generation. Furthermore, livestock plays a complicated socio-cultural role; many comments connected cattle raiding to marriage, "because without livestock there is no marriage."

Over 90% of Yambio's households have regular access to a common open market, though only 60% of households have daily access. However, compared with other CPAs, Yambio has the highest general market access including both local and broader regional access.

Qualitative data highlighted the ramifications of limited market access for many farmers; "Without feeder roads our crops rot." This data indicated a decline in road and market access in recent years. However, most qualitative data addressed poorly-functioning markets, rather than limited *physical* market access. Producers and consumers cited price uncertainty, limited or dishonest buyers, and in some cases low demand or supply of agricultural products as challenges.

Many consumers stated that "commodities in the market are still very expensive." Both consumers and producers expressed anxiety over price uncertainty tied to the dollar. A woman in Yambio complained of limited supply and high cost: "Hen's eggs are one of the most expensive things here, 150 SSP per a single egg and it is not there at all sometimes." On the other hand, some producers have "given up due to low payment," complaining that their "farm products are bought so cheaply" and that going to market is not worth the cost of production. Maize producers complained that "some buyers take the maize and delay payment," or that they are "forced to sell maize in large bulk instead of smaller quantities." Other producers have faced weak demand for the quantity of their production, stating that "If you have too much food and they don't buy it, it will not help. NGOs also do not come and buy." Some well-intentioned NGOs have supplied seeds that may not have been suited for market demand.

Yambio is highly dependent on agriculture for food and economic security yet faces severe agronomic, capital, environmental and market constraints. In addition to climate and market uncertainties, the internal and external conflicts that communities face requires special attention to the social, educational and gender components of any agriculturally-based intervention. In this regard, a diversity of agricultural development methods should be considered since some regions—particularly remote communities—may not be suited to conventional agricultural development practices.

In the absence of markets with access to agricultural inputs and consumer demand, farmer adoption of typical production-enhancing technologies could weaken resilience over the long-term if the entire socio-ecological system is not accounted for. Research has demonstrated that some agroecological systems simultaneously enable communities to improve nutrition outcomes and recuperate the inherent productivity of degraded soils such that it reduces dependency on external markets, and enhances climate resiliency in all regions (Tittonell et al., 2011; Boyd et al., 2013). In some areas, stronger gender and community relationships and farmer-to-farmer education may lead to improved livelihoods and sustainable management of natural resources. Biodiversity can offer protective measures for nutrition and food security, pest management, and sustainable livelihoods from ecosystem services—ranging from culinary livelihoods and food processing (Kerr et al., 2013; Gubbels, 2011).

Many respondents expressed a sense of collective strength in agriculture for information-sharing, coordination with external support, and collective-cultivation coordinated by cooperatives, CBOs or congregations. They highlighted the role of food security for strengthening re-integration in host communities. Some respondents addressed the risks of agronomic knowledge being lost, speaking of more diverse cultivation by previous generations, and the need to maintain agronomic education.

Qualitative data demonstrates strong resolve among producers. Within a young female focus group in Yambio, a participant stated: "We should be self-reliant. We should be able to do little business to pay school fees and to care for our young brothers and sisters." While an array of data called on government or NGOs to subsidize capital investments and loans, build infrastructure and solve market failures, many commenters highlighted the desire for community-based resilience and self-sufficiency. Finally, focus groups discussions reveal how intimately vocation is intertwined with mental health resilience. As a women's group member communicated, "We need activities that will make us busy. The only thing to make us free from this trauma is to bring things that will make us busy and we shall be self-reliant."

Logical Framework

The results from Pillar Three members whose objective is to strengthen productive capacities are outlined in the table below.

Table 8 Logical Framework for Pillar 3

	KEY RESULTS	Baseline levels %	% increase targeted	Deadline	Indicators
Pillar 3:	**Strengthening Productive Capacity**				
Intermediate Result 3.1	**Increased production and productivity by 50% by 2021**	TBD	15%	2020	Gross agriculture yield per household measured in tons per year
Intermediate Result 3.2	**At least 75% of surplus producing farmers have access to market and market information by 2020**	TBD	75%	2020	% of respondents who claim their household accessed markets in 2020
Intermediate Result 3.3	**Increased and strengthened Private Sector Engagement, Financial services and entrepreneurship**	TBD	TBD	TBD	

Intermediate Result 3.4	**Increased employment by xxx% by 2021**	TBD	15%	2020	% of respondents who claim to be unemployed (by gender and age)
Intermediate Result 3.5	**Sustainable use and management of natural resources adopted in 5 bomas by 2020**	TBD	TBD	2020	Number of bomas where sustainable use and management of natural resources is practices by at least 5 % of households

Institutional Architecture

In general, all institutional aspects in this Pillar require attention, with the exception of shock awareness. It is apparent that institutions have the capacity to identify the primary shocks and stresses that impact the local community, and can easily name them and describe their impact. A prominent institutional aspect that requires urgent attention is the inaccessibility of services to households during shocks and stresses.

Table 9 Pillar Three Institutions

Pillar Three Institutions
Community development committees.
Cooperative societies (YAFA etc….)
UN agencies (FAO, WFP, UNDP and UNOPS and UN women etc….)
CBOs, NNGOs & INGOs (CSD, STO, WVI, AGRA etc….)
MAFF, MCRD, & CADs, MoF&EP, MoPI
Private sector (Agro dealers, financial institutions)
Research and academic Institutions (ATTC, Mikesse University)

Table 10: Institutional Perspectives for Pillar Three

	Score (%)		
Absorptive Capacity	**Red**	**Yellow**	**Green**
Institutions are present	18.2	77.3	4.5
Institutional services meet minimum standards	13.6	77.3	9.1
Institutions have Human resources	13.6	68.2	18.2
Institutions services are accessible to households during shocks /stresses	45.5	54.5	0
Adaptive Capacity			
Institutions are shock aware	9.1	40.9	50
Institutional know early warning signs and stages of shocks	36.4	45.5	18.2
Institutions have emergency response plans	31.8	40.9	27.3
Institutions can access resources for emergency plans	22.7	63.6	13.6

Transformative Capacity			
Institutions' stakeholders participate in preparedness and response planning	13.6	50	36.4
Institutions employ evidence-based approaches	18.2	59.1	22.7
Institutions are action ready	22.7	59.1	18.2
Institutions have and use resilience feedback loops	28.6	61.9	9.5
Institutions inclusive	22.7	50	27.3

Pillar Four: Nurturing Partnership

The Yambio JWP is introducing a new business model based on cooperation in the region. This requires implementing coordination structures from the bottom-up. It will build the capacity of the community's institutions to set priorities and contribute towards results.

The Cooperation Framework builds upon stakeholder commitments to establish a vertically integrated colocation, coordination, and collaboration platform in Yambio from the Boma-level upwards. This will enhance the convergence of people, ideas, resources and efforts around priorities for resilience. Partners commit to putting the community first as they: collocate in geographic areas that are mutually determined on the basis of geographic selection criteria; coordinate through joint work planning and monitoring and evaluation; collaborate by performing complimentary tasks to achieve common outputs within the work plan; and converge people, ideas, resources and efforts around obstacles and opportunities to produce results that are aligned with the Joint Work Plan.

The partnership brings together development partners, civil society, private sector and traditional leaders, with the local government playing a supportive role in ensuring a conducive enabling environment. A range of other local and international players organize through hybrid institutions.

For the purpose of colocation, the following serve as geographic selection criteria:

1) Peace and accessibility (6-12 months of stability)
2) Business hub (presence of markets, potential traders and small enterprises)
3) Agricultural-productive areas
4) Diverse populated areas (over 6000 inhabitants)
5) Linked to major road network
6) High return areas (IDPs & Refugees)
7) Community buy-in PFRR
8) Presence of local and international partners

Application of these criteria led to identification of the following target areas for joint programming: 1) Yambio Payam; 2) Nzara Payam; 3) Ringasi Payam, 3) Bangasu Payam; 4) Basukangbi Payam; 5) Sakure Payam; 6) Nadiangere Payam; 7) Ri-Rangu Payam; 8) Gangura Payam; 9) Bazungua Payam; 10) Saangua Payam; 11) Ri-menze Payam; 12) Namaiku Payam; 13) James Diko Payam; and 14) Birisi Payam.

The ability of participants to achieve geographic selection criteria for sub-state targets was a function of: 1) appointing a task force; 2) assigning members to that task force from across the pillars; 3) providing time for the task force leads to adequately prepare; 4) quickly integrating reactions from the plenary after a presentation on the task force's work; and 5) coming to an understanding with local leadership beforehand around core elements of the criteria.

Structures of Cooperation

1. **Community Development Committees (CDCs):** sustain dialogue with community through relevant community-based institutions, and identify obstacles and opportunities for convergence, ensure local ownership of work plans, and optimize community participation.
2. **Resilience Platform:** supports the Pillar to monitor the work plan, revise targets as needed, and ensure optimal convergence.
3. **CPA-level Technical Committee:** serve as the forum where stakeholders from across government, community, and the international agencies monitor the joint work plan, execute programmatic decisions, co-create learning products, and flag policy-related issues to the Steering Committee.
4. **CPA-level Steering Committee:** serves as the policy-making body to direct and guide the CPA-level Partnership.
5. **Cluster Groups:** connect the PFRR to the humanitarian coordination.

Processes of Cooperation

1. **Mutual Accountability:** partnership infrastructure shall be utilized to track contextual and program-specific information for continual improvement in program delivery. This process includes the following critical activities.
    - Tighten indicators – within the JWP and align with the PFRR M&E framework.
    - Joint Monitoring – collect and analyze relevant data, including conducting surveys (Resilience Profiling and Institutional Architecture Assessments)
    - Joint Evaluation - carry out evaluation after first year.
2. **Two-way information flow:** information shall flow from the field upward through the coordination structures, and also back downward from the center to the field. This process includes the following critical activities:
    - Pillar report writing – quarterly reports to the Technical Committee detailing progress in implementing the JWP.
    - Document dissemination – socialization of relevant documents from the Partnership, including reports from other geographic areas.
    - "Under the Tree" Town Halls – keep the community engaged in the Partnership by continually providing opportunities for feedback.
3. **Cross-agency resource deployment:** within the parameters of accountability and compliance, direct resources from multiple agencies to support the realization of results prioritized at the community level. This process includes the following critical activities:
    - Priority setting
    - Identify convergence points
    - Resource-tracking (in near real time)

4. **Idea generation:** to enrich prioritization by encouraging community members and partners to generate ideas for program improvement, evolve them through dialogue and implement them jointly as a basis for innovation. This process includes the following critical activities:
    - Idea co-creation
    - Defining learning questions
    - Telling the story

Activity Calendar for Cooperation

The following calendar is to be filled by the Pillar leads in consultation with the Pillar members.

Table 11 Activity Calendar for Cooperation

Activity												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Joint M&E												
Tighten indicators												
Conduct surveys												
Joint evaluation												
Two-way information flow												
Pillar report writing												
Disseminate Documents												
Under the Tree Town Hall												
Cross-agency resource deployment												
Priority setting												
Identify convergence points												
Resource Tracking												
Innovation and Learning												
Idea Co-creation												
Defining learning questions												
Telling the story												

Institutional Architecture of Partnership

IA4R Pillar four component was the only one completed by all of the participants irrespective of Pillar membership. The responses are in the table below.

Table 12: Institutional Perspectives for Pillar Four

Absorptive Capacity	Score (%)		
	Red	Yellow	Green
Information is available to identify new Partners	18.2	54.5	27.3
Institutions have the capacity to partner	15.2	57.6	27.3
Development Partners are present for humanitarian assistance	3.0	39.4	57.6
Private sector exists, but is largely subsistence	18.2	48.5	33.3
Adaptive Capacity			
Institutions have partnership strategies	27.3	51.5	21.2
Development Partners are present for Humanitarian and Development assistance	9.1	45.5	45.5
Institutions have structured Partnerships	12.2	57.6	30.3
Diversity and inclusion in institutional partnerships	31.3	43.3	25.0
Transformative Capacity			
Institutions' stakeholders participate in regular Coordination meetings	-	37.5	67.5
Institutional Coordinating Bodies employ evidence-based approaches	6.3	65.6	62.5
Institutional Coordinating Bodies provide joint accountability to Constituents	34.4	46.9	28.1
Coordinating Bodies are Action-Ready	28.1	34.4	37.5
Coordinating Bodies have and use Resilience Feedback Loops	12.5	71.9	15.6
Coordinating Bodies are inclusive	28.1	46.9	25.0

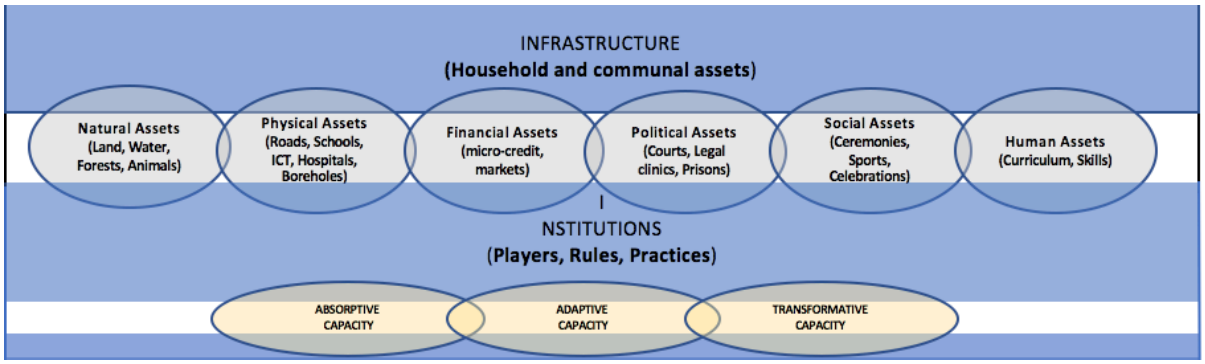
Pillar four results for Yambio affirm the presence of development partners for humanitarian and development assistance. This confirms that several capable organizations implementing donor-funded programs are operating in the area. However, key partnership and coordination aspects still require significant attention, including identification of new partners, capacity to partner, structuring partnerships, diversity, and the use of evidence and resilience feedback loops.

OPERATIONALIZING THE WORK PLAN

Community-based Service Delivery Operational Model

From a community perspective, the six classes of assets include– natural (land, water, forests and animals); physical (roads, schools, hospitals, boreholes, ICT); financial (micro-credit and markets); political (courts, legal clinics, and prisons); social (ceremonies, sports and celebration); and human (curriculum, human resources). These constitute the community's critical infrastructure. Community institutions emerge to help households leverage value from these infrastructures.

Figure 24 Institutions and Household and Communal Assets



The JWP grounds resilience in community by considering the delivery mechanisms from the perspective of how households:

1. Access the assets made available through the Partnership, starting with those most essential to cope with shocks (absorptive capacity)[3];
2. Acquire the skills to influence how they are used for the purpose of adapting to shocks (adaptive capacity)[4]; and
3. Cooperate to ensure that higher levels of collective action result in sustainable and scalable solutions (transformative capacity)[5].

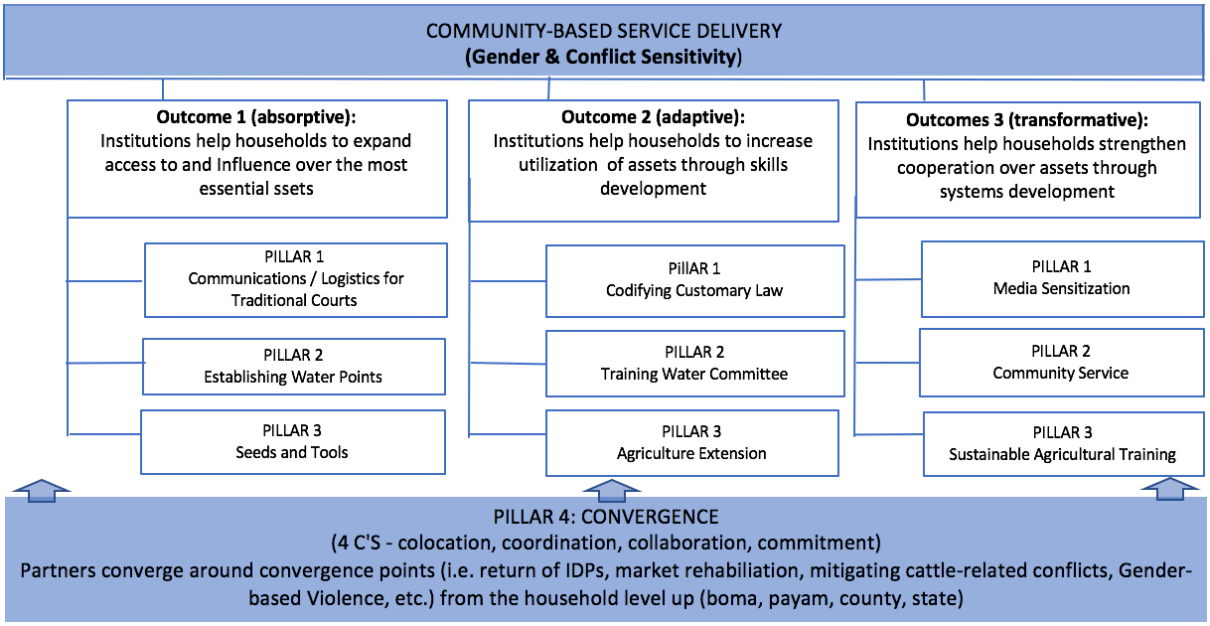
As a result of these coping capacities, a cycle of vulnerability caused by stressors can be disrupted, and the negative effects of shocks can be avoided. Each of these capacities is not mutually exclusive.

To make the IA4R tool (Annex I) tractable, the three coping capacities of recovery and resilience were used as the basis for developing the proposed indicators of institutional capacities for recovery and resilience within the four Pillars of PFRR.

Activating the Convergence Points

Figure 25 Community-based Service Delivery Indicators

[3] Absorptive capacities reflect the ability to cope, typically over the short term, with a shock and its effects.
[4] Adaptive capacities support a household or community to not only withstand shocks but to positively adapt in the face of social, economic and environmental change. They tend to be more pre-emptive than absorptive capacities and operate on a longer time scale.
[5] Transformative capacities tend to be part of longer-term responses that fundamentally address vulnerabilities at community, environment or systems level.



The community-based service delivery component of the framework presents an integral 3-pronged mechanism for building absorptive capacity (access to essential assets to cope with shocks), adaptive capacity (influence over and utilization of those assets for more sustainable coping capacity), and transformative capacity (higher levels of organization and cooperation around those assets for fuller sustainability).

Figure 26 Convergence Tool

Boma:_____			Pillar:_____	
Results	Activities	Partners	Convergence Opportunity	Description (How will this improve impacts)

The Monitoring & Evaluation Framework

The RIMA Plus serves as the tool for measuring resilience within the Partnership areas, while the IPC will continue to be used to assess vulnerability. Through econometric modeling, the Partnership is also simulating what variables are likely to have the biggest impact on resilience.

Integrated Phased Classification (IPC): The IPC is the common measure used to assess the status of food insecurity. In the Partnership, it is used for determining levels of vulnerability.

Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA): RIMA is a measurement developed by the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) for assessing the status of food security. It consists of four pillars and related variables.

RIMA Plus: RIMA Plus is an adaptation of the RIMA that includes social cohesion, governance and conflicts. This is because respondents' cited conflict rooted in governance issues as a major source of vulnerability, and also cited food insecurity at the household-level as challenge.

CONCLUSION

Lessons Learned

Towards a shared understanding: do partners have a shared understanding of the basic concepts framing the Partnership?

Partners were noted to not have a shared understanding, but were eager to work towards one. Using the first session to clarify concepts was an effective way to start the JWP.

Recommendation: Include other key terms and provide more feedback on refining terms. In addition, develop an updated glossary of terms.

Towards greater impact: What are the results that would produce the greatest impact in reducing vulnerability and building resilience in Yambio?

In future work planning, the appropriate level to focus on is IR level outcomes and high-level outputs. Too much granularity beyond this produces diminishing returns, consumes valuable time, and risks having no bearing on the realities to be faced on the grounds. Activity level discussion should only illustrate what convergence might look like in practice.

Recommendation: A system for harvesting ideas and monitoring incidents from the ground should be integrated in the JWP. Responding to these should be a core business process.

Taking an inventory of Partners' activities: Do we know what partners are currently doing in Yambio, where their activities are located, how long they will be active and what assets they have available?

Partners generally do not know what others are doing on the ground. Rather than achieve this in the working sessions, the decision was made to introduce a database tool that Pillar leads will use to capture GPS-based coordinates of partner activities, and reflect these results on a GIS platform. FAO accepted responsibility to lead this process. Similar leadership will be required in each CPA for this tool to work.

Recommendation: The database and map should be made available as part of the central repository of the Partnership and form a part of the online learning platform.

Recommendation: Physical mapping on the wall should be attempted at the JWP to illustrate convergence, but enough time will have to be allotted.

Making convergence work in practice – Can we layer, sequence and cluster our activities in Yambio for greater impact through strategic integration?

The initial session indicated that there is no uniform understanding of these concepts. It would be beneficial to adopt a standard definition for participants. However, keeping convergence as the

umbrella concept for the working sessions was effective. Participants may be burdened with nuanced technical distinctions regarding the various modes of convergence.

Convergence flows naturally from some of the risks, assumptions, mitigation measures and gaps that are captured using the log frame approach. Once again, activities are more valuable in providing concrete building blocks to illustrate convergence than they are valuable in controlling processes mechanistically through the logical framework as a management tool. Activities are the objects of adaptive management and should not be cast in stone. In practice, convergence must be responsive to issues, incidents, opportunities and obstacles faced on the ground.

One of the most effective inputs in making convergence understandable was the case study of the failed opportunity for convergence in response to the return of IDPs. In particular, providing the pictures humanized the issue and made it practical. This facilitation approach represents the "whole person" concept, where activating physical, intellectual, emotional and spiritual bodies are all required for an integral experience that produces optimal workshop outcomes.

Recommendation: An inter-operable task management, incident response and idea system would supplement the logical framework if it could be maintained in real time to focus on the sub-county Partnership areas.

Recommendation: Consideration of more case studies should be worked into the JWP.

Recommendation: Using convergence points as a starting point for this session is an effective approach that can be further developed, including by providing more time.

Co-locating operations – Can we identify sub-county level geographic targets on which to converge our efforts for greater impact?

The issue of non-recognition of the current administrative units in Yambio is a point of confusion, as it was nationally. This issue requires more consideration, as it may produce conflict or misunderstanding when operations in the Partnership areas commence.

Recommendation: Use Yambio sub-county geographic selection criteria as an input/example for JWP in future CPAs.

Developing an activities calendar – Can we prioritize the most critical activities needed to stand up the Partnership in Yambio, commit to firm dates, and allocate core responsibilities and resources?

With more time, the next step would have been to create a calendar. Instead, the plenary discussed coordination mechanisms. The power point presentation regarding coordination in activating the JWP as a living instrument of convergence was effective in eliciting ideas about the structure and processes that should support coordination.

Recommendation: Evolve the presentation on coordination, create cooperation plan for Yambio, and ensure enough time is structured into future JWP to create cooperation plans during the course of the workshop.

Recommendation: Utilize the activity plan contained in this JWP to activate coordination structures.

Building consensus– What should the Partnership do in order to ensure that there is solid agreement and consensus on the Consolidated Workplan and the Partnership layering strategy for Yambio?

This question was not addressed due to time constraints, but may fit into the remit of the C4C. However, while this refers to the promotion of the JWP after the workshop produces the logical framework, consensus building is also embedded within a much larger buy-in of the overall PfRR. In a CPA, the preparatory work should begin at least 2-3 weeks ahead so the Pillar leads have the required time to do their work. This also means they should be properly oriented. Stronger engagement with the field teams and more lead-time will allow for internalizing the process and providing inputs.

In this process, the sensitization of the Chief Executive in the Partnership area is a key success factor. If the Gbudwe state Governor was not fully onboard and understood the political context of the Partnership, the entire process would not have gone as smoothly. This process of trust building should be based in mutual accountability. Crafting a correct understanding of the government role in the Partnership is necessary in the short term.

Recommendation: Move from the concept of a work plan as a static document to joint work planning, and ensure continued dialogue within a strategic framework that is adaptive.

Recommendation: Carry out a Training of Pillar Leads (ToPLs) across all CPAs to take place in Juba, and equip them with all of the JWP tools, documents and guidance.

Promoting adaptive management – Can we suggest to our donors any financing and/or compliance adjustments to make strategic integration and high impact programming more viable in Yambio?

This question was not addressed due to time constraints, but may form a technical question that the facilitators and other researchers should continue to monitor and advise on.

Recommendation: Ensure that tools and modalities for more adaptive management form part of the learning agenda across CPAs by allotting time for this discussion at the JWP.

Socialization of key documents and tools – Are we familiar with the key documents and tools that relate to the Partnership?

Documents that were socialized include: 11 Point Agenda; UN Joint Program for Yambio; Resilience Profiles; and the IA4R. While all of these were important, the Resilience Profiles served the vital function of helping the participants to ground the priorities and indicators in the logical framework. The Resilience Profile prepared by IFPRI and presented by FAO did not capture Pillar 1 and did not clearly frame the significance of the evidence to Pillar 2 or Pillar 3.

Recommendation: The next presentation of the RP should: 1) provide a holistic view; 2) include clear analysis in layman's terms along with description of data; and 3) be the subject of working groups so that it ties in directly with result setting. This session should be moved forward and given an entire day.

Next Steps

1. Engage CDCs at boma level to ensure clear understanding of the Partnership and the JWP.
2. Work through the CDCs to secure the statistics of targeted Bomas to refine baselines and indicators.
3. Begin working towards establishment of a data center that can continue surveys.
4. Further prioritize key results and convergence points in targeted Bomas for collaboration.

5. Use Food for Work / Assets for Work as the model for how assets can be converted into community labor within a convergence framework, thereby linking humanitarian inputs to other activities, particularly.
6. Map partners' activities against the selected bomas and payams.
7. Train and accompany CDCs and Champions to uphold and implement the JWP, including facilitation of the convergence process.
8. Formalize rules and procedures governing structures and processes laid out in this JWP.
9. Align JWP M&E system and Partnership M&E system, including harmonizing the learning agenda.
10. Formulate a strategic communications plan that will document the learning in Yambio.

Summative Recommendation

The JWP is only as good as its practical application. If the JWP can serve as a living document, the convergence of people, ideas, resources and efforts around agreed upon priorities will be more likely. That is why in addition to the results, a mechanism is proposed for more adaptive management. An inter-operable task management, incident response and idea system operating at the ground level that is maintained in real time can help to maintain a focus on convergence in the sub-county Partnership areas, as partners co-operate on the ground, meeting challenges, and jointly allocating tasks to whoever can best deliver the required resources. Without such a mechanism, the Partnership still has the last mile to bridge in building resilience. With it, the Partnership will have established the community-first principle in practice.

Annex 1: Background to the PfRR

The Vision

The vision of the Partnership is to reduce the vulnerability[6] and to build the resilience[7] of citizens, communities, and institutions so that more households reach their resilience thresholds, graduate into recovery, and thereby reduce their reliance on humanitarian assistance.

The Mission

The mission of the Partnership is to increase the scale, effectiveness, and efficiency of partner efforts to reduce vulnerability and increase the resiliency of households and communities in Yambio. Its success in the near term will be measured by its ability to increase the scale, effectiveness, and efficiency of Partnership efforts in selected Partnership Areas across Yambio.[8]

The Four Pillars

Figure 27 The Four Pillars



[6] Reduction in vulnerability will be measured through the Integrated Phased Classification (IPC)
[7] Increases in resilience will be measured through the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) Plus.
[8] The Partnership Areas within Yambio are: 1) Yambio Payam; 2) Nzara Payam; 3) Ringasi Payam, 3) Bangasu Payam; 4) Basukangbi Payam; 5) Sakure Payam; 6) Nadiangere Payam; 7) Ri-Rangu Payam; 8) Gangura Payam; 9) Bazungua Payam; 10) Saangua Payam; 11) Ri-menze Payam; 12) Namaiku Payam; 13) James Diko Payam; 14) Birisi Payam (subject to amendment).

The Theory of Change

Figure 28 Theory of Change



The 6 Commitments

In March 2018, a meeting with more than 30 Heads of Cooperation, Heads of UN agencies, and Heads of NGOs resulted in a communique articulating six shared commitments. The joint commitments include:

Figure 30 The Six Commitments



Annex 2: Existing Interventions, Proposed Activities and Gaps

Pillar 1: Trust in People and Institutions

IR 1.1: People's confidence and trust in local and traditional governance institutions that sustain peaceful social co-existence in Gbudue state increase by 10% by 2019

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Establishment of Justice Confidence Centers to support legal assistance for women, youth, refugees, and returnees
- ✓ Provide mobile legal clinics
- ✓ Capacity building and networking of CSOs
- ✓ Support judiciary through mobile and county courts
- ✓ Supporting community policing through the establishment of PCRC.
- ✓ Community security safety assessments (Hot spot mapping)- early warning
- ✓ Case management training to support prosecutorial services for case management
- ✓ Capacity building of legal aid service providers
- ✓ Training of community leaders in Child protection and advocacy for child act bill
- ✓ Public finance training management (accountability to end corruption)
- ✓ Training of traditional leaders on leadership, human rights (women and child rights) traditional justice jurisdiction, and peace and conflict management.
- ✓ Link the traditional leadership and institutions to peace committees.
- ✓ Construction of court infrastructures

IR 1.2 RESULT 2: Maintain the effectiveness of peace and conflict resolution mechanisms for peace and social cohesion.

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Setting up of referral pathways for access to justice mechanisms
- ✓ Formation of Peace working groups
- ✓ Round table discussions on peace and return and reintegration of ex-combatants.
- ✓ Provision of sport and other recreational material (Sport for Peace)
- ✓ Return and reintegration support for ex combatants
- ✓ Training of community Psychosocial Counsellors
- ✓ Peace education
- ✓ Provision of sport and other recreational material (Sport for Peace)
- ✓ Return and reintegration support for ex combatants
- ✓ Training of community Psychosocial Counsellors
- ✓ Peace education

IR 1.3: **RESULT 3: Increased intra- inter and state society cooperation on peace by 5% by 2019**

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Inter- intra community dialogues and debates
- ✓ Peace awareness campaigns
- ✓ Training on peace building and community SGBV/ GBV
- ✓ Resilience training and community engagement of formal and informal service providers
- ✓ VSLA for GBV survivors

IR 1.4 **RESULT 4: Increased participation of women in community decision making by 25% by 2019.**

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Formation of women peace networks
- ✓ Conduct community awareness on the Revitalized Peace Agreement
- ✓ Training of women on leadership, lobbying and advocacy skills
- ✓ GBV community awareness campaigns
- ✓ Awareness campaigns on women and child rights, HIV
- ✓ Conduct gender sensitivity training
- ✓ Organisation and training of youth on leadership governance peacebuilding and entrepreneurship
- ✓ Provision of youth friendly space for girls to discuss key issues
- ✓ Training in trauma healing
- ✓ Cultural diversity and tolerance campaigns
- ✓ Training of SGBV peer educators
- ✓ Setting up of referral pathways for GBV survivors

Pillar 2 Re-establish access to basic services

The following are being pursued by Pillar 2.

1. Deliver Life Saving Humanitarian Assistance
2. Restore Access to Education, Health & WASH Services
3. Strengthen State Government, Traditional Authorities, Civil Society Capacities to Deliver Services

The following strategies are being pursued by Pillar 2:

- ✓ Prioritize hard to reach areas/communities, reduce delays, address high maternal mortality and neonatal rates, address outbreaks such as Ebola
- ✓ To create access to more children in school to reduce vulnerability,
- ✓ High number of out of school & school drop outs (13%), will lead to reduction of crime in communities
- ✓ Reduce crime, children are protected from further harm, rehabilitated and integrated. Over 1,ooo already supported and reintegrated.
- ✓ Water is critical and cuts cross. Will reduce morbidity and mortality
- ✓ Displaced due to conflict, need to be reintegrated to resume their livelihoods. A total of 145,278 returnees and IDPs registered by IOM.

IR 2.1 – health 25 % of the population (<u>baseline … ?</u>) in the 7 geographical areas, per year, have access to sustainable, quality, equitable, and comprehensive health services.

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed)

- ✓ Implementation of Comprehensive emergency maternal Obstetric and Neonatal care;
- ✓ Basic emergencies maternal Obstetric and Neonatal care;
- ✓ Nutritional services include stabilization, OTIP, TSFP & BSFP
- ✓ Expansion program on immunization (EPI, emphasis on Yellow Fever and Hepatitis B/C);
- ✓ Integrated disease surveillances and response (EVD Preparedness and Readiness Plan);
- ✓ Neglected tropical deceases and non – communicable deceases;
- ✓ Training of health workers against the thematic areas;
- ✓ Clinical management of Gender based violence (GBV)
- ✓ TB, HIV/AIDS and malaria support services
- ✓ Limited ENT and dental services
- ✓ Lack mental health services
- ✓ Inadequate imaging/Radiology services
- ✓ Inadequate referral systems (Ambulance services)
- ✓ Inadequate Health Tutors

- ✓ Lack of medical drug stores in Health Facilities
- ✓ Limited human resource for health
- ✓ Lack of blood bank services
- ✓ Inadequate laboratory services
- ✓ Low salary scale
- ✓ Inadequate drugs supply (Push system – not on need base)
- ✓ Lack of support to the medical and surgical department
- ✓ Lack of support for the Health Science institute in Yambio

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Current)

- ✓ Implementing of Comprehensive emergency maternal Obstetric and Neonatal care.
- ✓ Basic emergencies on maternal Obstetric and Neonatal care.
- ✓ Nutritional services
- ✓ Expansion program on immunization (EPI)
- ✓ Integrated decease surveillances and response
- ✓ Neglected tropical deceases and non – communicable deceases
- ✓ Training of health workers
- ✓ Clinical management of Gender base violence (GBV)
- ✓ TB and HIV/AIDS services

Result 2.2 Education: 20% increase in the number of school going children (boys & girls), per year, have access to quality, basic, & inclusive education in the 7 GAs (payams).

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Construction of permanent full primary schools' (upto primary 8) learning spaces in seven geographical areas;
- ✓ Provision of learning and teaching materials in schools in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Training of teachers and education managers in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Training of teachers for inclusive education in the 7 geographical areas.
- ✓ Transport means for supervision and inspection.
- ✓ Provision of Hygiene kits to matured girls in primary schools;
- ✓ Raising awareness on the importance of girls' education;
- ✓ Provision of adult education, so as to encourage parents to send all children to school, including girls.
- ✓ Establishment of WASH facilities in schools, so as to provide safe learning spaces to girls;
- ✓ Constructing Community Girls' Schools closer to communities, so as to reduce distance to schools for young girls.
- ✓ Employ qualified teachers in primary schools in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Improve teachers' salaries or give incentives to teachers of primary schools in the 7 geographical areas.

Gaps

- ✓ Construction of full primary schools (up to primary 8) permanent learning spaces in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Inadequate learning and teaching materials in schools in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Inadequate trained teachers and education managers in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Lack of trained teachers for inclusive education in the 7 geographical areas.
- ✓ Transport means
- ✓ Lack of full primary schools (up to primary 8) permanent learning spaces in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Inadequate learning and teaching materials in schools in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Inadequate trained teachers and education managers in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Lack of trained teachers for inclusive education in the 7 geographical areas;
- ✓ Transport means for supervision and inspection;
- ✓ Inadequate hygiene kits for matured girls in primary schools;
- ✓ Insufficient number of teachers in primary schools in the 7 geographical areas

- ✓ Establishment of more WASH facilities in primary schools in the 7 geographical areas;

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Construction of some Temporary learning spaces and one permanent one in some schools with support from UNICEF and JRS through partners;
- ✓ Training of primary school teachers only in selected schools, by Windle Trust International, ADRA, WVSS, and INTERSOS;
- ✓ Supply of reference textbooks and teaching and learning materials by UNICEF and JRS, through partners;
- ✓ Grant of few Scholarships to 43 student teachers in Diploma and Degree: 22 for Diploma and 21 for Degree by JRS;
- ✓ Provision of menstrual Hygiene kits for girls in some secondary and primary schools by JRS, UNICEF and partners;
- ✓ Establishment of WASH facilities in selected schools with support from UNICEF and partners.
- ✓ Payment of low salaries to teachers in primary schools in the 7 geographical areas by the government;
- ✓ Payment of incentives to few primary school teachers by European Union in the ratio of 50:1+1;
- ✓ Supply of few teachers to primary schools in the 7 geographical areas.
- ✓ Psychosocial support to GBV survivals in primary and secondary schools, by JRS and WVSS.

IR2.3 a 100% of children associated with armed groups are demobilized, capacitated and integrated in the community by 2020

IR2.3 b 700 Out of school youth, school drop-outs, per year, have access to quality and inclusive vocational skills and ALPs, in the 7 GAs (payams)

No activities listed.

I.R. 2.4: WASH Increased access to basic safe drinking water by 30%; sanitation by 20%; and improved hygiene and sanitation behavior change by 25%, in the 7 GAs by 2020. (pending baseline …)

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Construction of new water points (handpumps, water yards, small water distribution systems)
- ✓ Repair/rehabilitate nonfunctional waterpoints
- ✓ Support for the YUWASCO
- ✓ Installation of rainwater harvest systems
- ✓ Formation and training of the WMC
- ✓ Carry out regular water quality analysis/tests
- ✓ Protect hand dug wells and springs (construction of slabs, rims, etc)
- ✓ Train boreholes mechanics
- ✓ Construction of institutional latrines
- ✓ Sanitation Promotion (CLTS, subsidized latrine construction,)
- ✓ Medical Waste management
- ✓ Installation of handwashing stations in schools, and health facilities
- ✓ Conduct hygiene promotion in communities, schools, and public places.
- ✓ Conduct distribution of hygiene kits (water containers, soap, dignity kits, water purifiers, etc)
- ✓ Form and train CHAST, and PHAST clubs in schools, and communities respectively
- ✓ Rehabilitation and repair of non-functional boreholes (Yambio and Nzara)
- ✓ Drilling of boreholes (in Yambio & James Diko)
- ✓ Water quality analysis, and chlorination (Yambio and Nzara)

- ✓ Construction of VIP latrine in institutions (Yambio & Nzara)
- ✓ Conducting CLTS in Yambio and Nzara
- ✓ Hygiene promotion campaigns (Yambio & Nzara)
- ✓ Distribution of hygiene kits (dignity kits, water containers, purifiers)
- ✓ Installation of rain water harvesting system and handwashing facilities
- ✓ Training of water management committees, pump technicians, CHAST, and PHAST

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Repair of boreholes (30 by CMMB; 50 by WVI)
- ✓ Drilling of boreholes 2 WVI
- ✓ Water quality testing (70 by WVI)
- ✓ Construction of VIP latrines in schools, and in health facilities
- ✓ Conducting of CLTS in villages
- ✓ Distribution of NFIs (soap, jerry cans etc)
- ✓ Installation of rain water harvest systems

IR 2.5 FSL: 50% of returnees, (IDPs, and refugees) have access to food, and non-food packages to ensure sustainable integration by 2020.

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Coordination, assessment of needs, verification and registration
- ✓ Distribution pf food and non-food items as identified.
- ✓ Training of stakeholders tailor-made thematic areas
- ✓ Post-distribution monitoring

IR 2.6.: (Gender) 200 women groups (30 per group) in 7 geographical areas have access to established and functional "women empowerment" centers by 2020

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Provide First aid trauma healing and basic counselling services to SGBV survivors accessing women empowerment center, including establishing Information Management System for cases (Prodoc 2.1.2)
- ✓ Conduct radio talk shows, awareness rising and leading mass campaigns to sensitize communities about behavioral change related to gender based violence, and promote community protection mechanisms, indulging provide updated information on the access to economic recovery, sexual and reproductive health rights and SGBV services (Prodoc 2.2.4
- ✓ Train community activists in community outreach and referral skills to sensitize, advocate and promote protection mechanism to assist survivors to access critical response services (Prodoc 2.1.3)
- ✓ Develop information, education and communication (IEC) materials for community members to use during outreach for the community-based sensitization, advocacy and promotion of protection mechanism to assist survivors to access critical response services (Prodoc 2.2.3)
- ✓ Enhance the GBV reporting system by ensuring that targeted communities adopt the GBV Referral Pathway (Prodoc 2.1.5)
- ✓ Develop modalities for the recruitment and training of male champions on ending SGBV.
- ✓ Train 200 community, religious and political male leaders on ending SGBV (100 in Yambio and 100 in Bentiu).
- ✓ Identify and provide additional skills training, including on gender norms, SGBV for interested male champions with agreed plan of action (50 in Yambio and 50 in Bentiu).
- ✓ Provide technical and financial support to security sector and counties to establish simple systems of tracking, monitoring and responding to SGBV cases in Yambio and Bentiu.
- ✓ Train 30 women leaders to provide initial first response, trauma counselling and referral services in Yambio and Bentiu (10 in Yambio) and (20 in Bentiu).
- ✓ Support psycho-social support and referral services to survivors through Women Empowerment Center in Yambio and through women peace groups in Bentiu.

- ✓ Low reporting of SGBV cases
- ✓ Stigmatization of SGBV survivors and victims (rape cases, defilement of women and girls)
- ✓ Absence of mechanism to end impunity for perpetrators
- ✓ High number of settling out-of court (compensation vs prosecution – affects trust in the system)
- ✓ Bribery - paying of the right authority to dismiss the case

Pillar 3: Productive Capacities

From 11-Point Agenda

Agenda 7: Increase production and value of key agricultural commodities

Agenda 8: Close skills and capacity gaps of vulnerable women and youths

Agenda 9: Rehabilitate access to critical farm land and market access infrastructure

I.R. 3.1: Increased production and productivity by 15% by 2019

Reason: The state can only produce xxxx% if what they consume, bulk of it is imported.

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Crop Production
- ✓ Develop investment plan and invest in 5 food value chains.
- ✓ Increase production and access to high quality improved Seeds and other inputs
- ✓ Advocate for access to land
- ✓ support productive, community assets creation for food production in 3,000 households
- ✓ Create a robust community based extension system
- ✓ Strengthen farmer capacity to adopt and practice good agronomic practices
- ✓ Livestock, fisheries and apiculture

Result 3.2: Improved Marketing and market access

Reason: Almost xxx% of the food consumed is accessed through markets. Regional markets continue to be important source of critical farm inputs as well as food commodities in the state. Building own markets can create jobs, income, employment and markets for local produce.

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Map current market infrastructure
- ✓ rehabilitate 10 market centers
- ✓ rehabilitate 50km feeder and trunk roads
- ✓ expand P4P volumes
- ✓ Access to regional markets
- ✓ Storage and aggregation

Result 3.3: Increased and strengthened Private Sector Engagement, Financial services and entrepreneurship

Reason: Private sector play a critical role in not only enhancing production and productivity, but also in provision off farm income generating activities. E.g. access to agriculture finance, access to financing SMEs and access to appropriate technologies can be provided for by or through the private sector.

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)Microfinance

- ✓ Banks
- ✓ VSLA
- ✓ SACCOs
- ✓ Other investors in the sector

Result 3.4: Increased Employment by xxx% by 2021

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current)

- ✓ Value addition (food processing)
- ✓ Skills development (vocational skills)
- ✓ Diversify employment options

Result 3.5: Sustainable use and management of natural resources adopted

Reason: Sustained production and productivity is dependent on responsible use of natural resource on which it is carried out, land water sources forestry cover etc

Reason: 70% of our youths are not employed. Not all of them are willing to engage in agriculture, alternative employment opportunities are therefore necessary

Areas of Intervention/Activities (Proposed and Current) Agroforestry

- ✓ Water resource management
- ✓ Natural resource management committees
- ✓ Soil management

Convergence Points

- ✓ Cluster systems (WASH, Health, Education, Protection, and FSL)
- ✓ School Feeding Programme
- ✓ Support for CAAFAG reintegration programme
- ✓ Returnees reintegration programme
- ✓ **SGBV (referral systems); eg: PSS – Police – Counselling – treatment; WaSH programming, Education Programming, and**

Annex 3: Glossary of Partnership Terms (as defined by the Yambio JWP)

Under the theme, *Towards a Shared Understanding*, the session sought to determine the following: do partners have a shared understanding of the basic concepts framing the Partnership?

The following concepts were written on pieces of paper: congruence (1), layering (2), sequencing (3), clustering (4), resilience (5), absorptive capacity (6), adaptive capacity (7), transformative capacity (8), commitment (9), collaboration (10), coordination (11), colocation (12), partnership (13), institution (14), community (15). The group of 90+ participants broke into 15 working groups with each being assigned a concept. The 15 concepts were further clustered under the four umbrella concepts: congruence (group A), resilience (group B), commitment (group C), and partnership (Group D). The following are the definitions and discussions as per output of the working groups. The red writing was added based on discussion. These definitions are not authoritative, but do indicate where the understanding of partner in Yambio is on key terms. **In order to combat the "babel effect", where each partner is speaking a different technical language, the partnership should progressively work towards adoption of a common language.**

<u>Group A: Congruence Definitions</u>

- ✓ **Congruence** is the coming together of different entities in the context of partnership to bring together ideas, skills, knowledge and capacities to address a common problem.
- ✓ **Sequencing** series of events, actions or activities intentionally or purposively following each other leading to a particular result. It is an act of prioritizing.
- ✓ **Clustering** is putting together components based on same activities or characteristic. What is the cause? The purpose of clustering goes beyond similar activities but based on complementarity.
- ✓ **Layering** is putting or arranging activities according to priorities and levels.

<u>Discussion</u>

- ✓ Partners cluster in monthly coordination meetings.
- ✓ But clusters meetings are just to present what you have done; we have not seen clusters planning together – need for *joint planning*.
- ✓ This approach to cluster meetings can avoid duplication.
- ✓ When members get together, they are able to hold other members accountable to common standards and procedures – for example "do no harm".
- ✓ Cluster meetings helps partners to offer better service delivery – i.e. in GBV cluster one partner may do psycho-social while others offer complementary activities within the same thematic area.

<u>Group B: Definitions of Resilience</u>

- ✓ **Resilience** ability of individual, household or community to receiver from shock or a stress. Shocks illness, disaster, displacement, economic crisis, and drought. Stress is economic crisis, rise of prices in the market.

- ✓ **Transformative capacity** is the ability to effect positive change in appearances, attitudes, values and perceptions from one state to another. That ability comes in technical expertise, resource availability, networking, being influential, mobilization of skills, and necessary structures for community to absorb and put in place the changes.
- ✓ **Adaptive capacity** is the ability of an individual, household, community or a system to cope up with the changing environment or situation, i.e. new technology (how do you cope up), and/or climate change.
- ✓ **Absorptive capacity** is the ability to contain or mitigate impact of vulnerability.

Discussion

- ✓ The word recover could be replaced by cope, because recover implies a breakdown which is not necessarily the case.
- ✓ Recover means restoring what had gone bad.
- ✓ Another word that can be used in withstand, so that despite the shock you can endure.
- ✓ Capacity to manage the challenge that you faced – cope does not give the longevity (manage forever)
- ✓ How do we as partners treat the community? If we do a training on that aspect, how is our language? How do we move with the community to understand the concept. Do we create the environment for them to absorb the knowledge? How do we engage the community we have?
- ✓ Let us define resilience in local Azande language.

Group C: Commitment

- ✓ **Commitment** is willingness and determination to work hard to achieve a specific goal.
- ✓ **Colocation** is a process by which resources are consolidated with mutual understanding on a targeted location to maximize wellbeing outcome of community, i.e. FAO helps farmers within Yambio town to increase production; WFP provides market to farmers; WFP and UNOPs support access to market – complementary activities. Expanding the program from one center to the grassroots.
- ✓ **Collaboration** is a mechanism (a way) of working together, sharing information, resources, and increasing strength for a common purpose, i.e. coming together collaboratively to develop a common work plan.
- ✓ **Coordination** is the act of sharing information and resources to work together for a common purpose or goal, example is Yambio resilience program.

Discussion

- ✓ What is the difference between coordination and collaboration?

Group D: Partnership

- ✓ **Community** is an organized group of people living together in a given environment sharing goals, having a leader, and some of the same characteristics (want to live in peace). People who can be affected by the same event, i.e. conflict. There may be differential access to resources.
- ✓ **Institutions** organized and recognized entities with bylaws, policies, resources and people working together to achieve purpose – government, kingdom, churches, "merry-go-rounds" (rotational savings and loan groups), colleges. Institutions should have physical locations

with structures designed for accountability purposes (as opposed to briefcase organizations). Difference between institution and organization. Institutions include the rules and procedures of how the organization are run.

- ✓ **Partnership** refers to different entities complimenting each other to achieve a common goal. These entities are called partners. Important that the partnership should have some binding (legal) terms of reference such that it is sustanaible.

Discussion

- ✓ Let's internalize these concepts and think how we define them.

Annex 4: Proposed Agenda for Future Work Planning

Facilitation

The Joint Work Planning approach combines elements of:

- **Open Space** (by framing a question and allowing the participants in small discussion units to brainstorm and self-structure their presentations, it maximizes participation and allows participants to think out of the box)
- **Whole Person** (to sustain engagements and unlock creativity a mix of physical movement, creative exercises, active listening, and other activities purposefully engage with the intellectual, physical, emotional and spiritual bodies)
- **Future Search** (to arrive at agreements, a logical process and negotiations are used).

3 facilitators with strong extension support at the Co-Lead and Pillar levels.

Structure

The structure of the sessions follows a **Logical Framework** approach where results are refined in an iterative fashion as participants spiral back on previous session work to refine work products and apply learning. The relevant columns include: Result (Goal, Pillar, Outcome, Outputs), Indicators, Benchmarks, Responsibility, Relevant Institution, Assumptions/Risks/Mitigation, Gaps, Convergence Points.

Products

- ✓ **Institutional architecture assessment** will include current institutional capacities against a desired state. Capacity building plans can be developed on this basis.
- ✓ **Cooperation plan** will interconnect processes and structures to stand up the Partnership – to Co-operate we must Co-locate, Co-ordinate, and Collaborate.
- ✓ **Strategic communication plan** will center on the needs for a Champions for Change component.

DAY 1:

Towards a shared understanding: do partners have a shared understanding of the basic concepts framing the Partnership? (Eg. Partnership, Community First, Colocation, Coordination, Collaboration, Commitment, etc.)

TIME	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCESS
8:00 – 8:30	Participants arrive. Tea is served.		
8:30 – 8:45	Welcome & Introductions Plenary	Any Protocol should be addressed here. Protocol should produce not a time delay.	Advance sensitization with local authorities.
9:00 – 9:05	Word of prayer Plenary	To set a conducive atmosphere.	Someone to lead the prayer.
9:05 – 9:20	Clarifying the Agenda Plenary	Simple read for basic understanding of workshop structure.	Power point projector. Bulk Pack (include Chpt 1: Agenda)
9:20 – 9:40	Expectations Plenary	Listed expectation on the wall for reference throughout the workshop. Ranking exercise.	Poster paper, tape and markers.
9:40 – 10:00	Background Plenary	History, roots and evolution of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience.	Power point projector. Bulk Pack (Chpt 2: Background and FAQs):
10:00 – 10:15	**HEALTH BREAK**		

10:15 – 10:30	Clarifying Key Concepts Explanation of the exercise Plenary	Key point – concepts form a language which allows for communication – basis of 4 Cs	Written instructions Bulk Pack (Chpt 3: Key Concepts):
10:30 – 10:45	Assignment of concepts and group work Plenary	The concepts will be distributed.	Each concept printed on one page with lines on the back for definitions. This makes output easy to capture and record. Bulk Pack (Concepts template)
10:45 – 11:15	Groupwork 1 Small discussion group.	Define each concept individually	Appointment of chair, rapporteur and presenter in each group.
11:15 – 11:45	Groupwork 2 Larger discussion group	Discuss the umbrella concepts into which individual concepts are rolled up.	Appointment of chair, rapporteur and presenter.
11:45 – 12:00	Presentations Plenary		Power point presenter and computer. Definitions entered into computer in real time.
12:00 – 12:15	Refining of terms Plenary		Adjustments done in real time.
12:15 – 12:30	Campaign preparation Working Groups (at level of roll up)	In order to deepen the working knowledge of these concepts. Groups will choose a party name, slogan, and create a 2 min stump	Poster paper for each group. Banner paper to write slogan on.
12:30 – 12:50	Campaign speech	Plenary	Voting will be done for the best concept (the one most essential to the PfRR).
12:50 – 1:00	Resilience in Local Language Plenary.	Other examples of South Sudan language definitions of resilience. They will have to propose definitions throughout.	South Sudan language definitions placed on the wall.
1:00 – 2:00	LUNCH		

2:00 – 2:15	6 Commitments, 4 Pillars, and FAQ's Plenary Presentation	Socializing key documents	Advance print out Bulk Pack (Chpt 4: 6 Commitments, 4 Pillars & FAQs)
2:15 – 2:45	6 Commitments, 4 Pillars, and FAQ's Group Work	Socializing key document	Advance print out Bulk Pack (Chpt 4: 6 Commitments, 4 Pillars & FAQs)
2:45 – 3:15	Presentation of Resilience Profiles Plenary	Socializing key document. This includes providing background and methodology discussion.	Advance print out Bulk Pack (Chpt 5: Resilience Profiles) Power point presentation (Resilience Profiles)
3:15 – 4:15	Identifying gaps and framing issues. Group Work	The group prepares to assign and infuse evidence.	Poster Board
4:15 – 5:00	Validation Plenary		Computer. Recording real time inputs.
5:00 – 5:30	**HEALTH BREAK**		

DAY 2: Towards greater impact: What are the results that would produce the greatest impact in reducing vulnerability and building resilience in Yambio?

TIME	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCESS
8:00 – 8:30	Participants arrive. Tea is served.		
8:30 – 9:30	What is Convergence? Plenary.	Participants will give examples after hearing a presentation.	Power point presenter. Technical presentation on convergence. Bulk Pack **(Chpt 6:** Convergence Case Study)
9:30 – 9:45	Convergence Case Study Small Working Group	Continued	Poster paper
9:45 – 10:45	Discussion of Convergence Larger Working Group	What were convergence points? What were the missed opportunities? What was done correctly? What was not?	Poster Paper Bulk pack (Convergence Template)
10:45 – 11:00	Group Work Plenary Discussion	Presented	Capture convergence points and put them on the walls (printer/computer)
11:00 – 11:15	HEALTH BREAK		
11:15 – 11:45	Defining SMART Results Plenary	Participants review essentials of result-setting.	Bulk Pack (Chpt 7 SMART Results)

11:45 – 12:15	Understanding the Logical Framework Plenary	Participants will discuss each column of the logical framework, why it is important and how it will guide planning.	Bulk Pack (logframe template)
12:15 – 1:00	Other important frameworks Plenary	Sustainable homestead/sustainable village/sustainable Boma look like?	Bulk Pack (Chpt 8: Planning Instruments) (Institutional Architecture, Assets (IHD), social capital, and conflict.
1:00 – 2:00	**LUNCH**		
2:00 – 2:15	Activity mapping Plenary presentation.	Clarify what is an "activity" and why it should be mapped.	Large map of the CPA with bomas indicated. Colored stick up. Sticky tape.
2:15 – 2:45	Mapping activities by pillars	Collaborative mapping of activities on wall by agencies.	Room should be big enough to allow for this movement.
2:45 – 3:15	Most important results Small discussion groups.	Describing importance of results in terms of the evidence.	Break out rooms. Writing materials.
3:15 – 4:30	Most important results Larger pillar groups.	Presentation prepared.	Breakout rooms. Computers for group work.
4:30 – 5:00	Presenting key results Plenary	The focus is on outcomes, Intermediate results and high level outputs.	Power point

DAY 3: Co-locating operations – Can we identify sub-county (payam and/or boma) level geographic targets on which to converge our efforts for greater impact?

TIME	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCESS
8:00 – 8:30	Participants arrive. Tea is served.		
8:30 – 9:00	The Yambio Sub-CPA Geographic Selection Criteria Plenary.	Participants will give examples after hearing a presentation.	Bulk Pack: Chpt 8: Colocation (CPA Geographic Selection Criteria and Process Yambio Selection Criteria)
9:00 – 10:00	Geographic Selection Criteria Validation Group work	Laying the ground for an endorsement of the Framework	Template – endorsement form (allows each participant to make observations and endorse as an input to the Task Team)
10:00 – 10:30	Adjustments Plenary	Opportunity for adjustments. Nomination of a task team to apply the criteria for Boma selection.	Bulk Pack: Terms of Reference for Task Team
10:30 – 11:00	E-team Case Study Plenary Discussion	Digging deeper into convergence points in action through case study	Chpt 8: E-team case study (the 9-11 Response)
11:00 – 11:15	**HEALTH BREAK**		
11:15 – 11:30	Institutional Architecture Plenary	Community-based service delivery and the “Journey to Self-Reliance”. What sustainability means in the PfRR.	

11:30 – 12:00	Institutional Architecture	Small discussion groups: what are the most important institutions to your result?	Written definitions of Institution Bulk pack: IAA Template
12:15 – 1:00	Risks, assumptions, mitigation and gaps Pillar discussions	Refining the log frame. This process is leading towards convergence points.	Bulk Pack: Template on risks, assumptions, measures and gaps.
1:00 – 2:00	LUNCH		
2:00 – 2:30	Presentation of Log Frames Plenary presentation.	Opportunity for refinement and elaboration.	Power point. Computer.
2:15 – 3:15	Institutional Architecture Assessment Plenary	Per each institution, complete the assessment. Individual exercise.	Bulk Pack: IAA Assessment forms
3:15 – 4:00	Capacity building Working groups	Brainstorm on capacity building options	Posters.
4:00 – 4:15	CommonTrust Case Study Working Groups	Which of the four pillars is most important. Opportunity to discuss cross-pillar thinking.	Bulk Pack (Chpt 9: CommonTrust Case Study)
4:15 – 4:45	CommonTrust Case Study Working Groups	Examples of Trust building in action.	Bulk Pack: Template (CT observations form)
4:30 – 5:00	Co-location Plenary presentation	Geographic targets	Power point presentation
5:00 – 5:30	**HEALTH BREAK**		

DAY 4: Making convergence work in practice – Can we layer, sequence and cluster our activities in Yambio better for greater impact through strategic integration?

TIME	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCES
8:00 – 8:30	Participants arrive. Tea is served.		
8:30 – 9:00	The Convergence Points Plenary	Pillars present their convergence points and group brainstorms on what it means for the 4 C's.	Poster paper
9:00 – 10:00	Layering, sequencing and clustering around the map Group work	Different activities and organizations shall reconfigure their activities into convergence groups.	Different colored strings to indicate layering, clustering and sequencing
10:00 – 10:30	Lessons learned Group work	What did your experience teach you that you can illustrate for us as a lesson	Power point
10:30 – 11:00	Presenting the lessons learned Plenary		
11:00 – 11:15	**HEALTH BREAK**		

11:15 – 11:30	Indicators & Benchmarks	Explain the exercise.	Bulk Pack (Instructions)
11:30 – 12:00	Indicators & Benchmarks	Choose indicators based on existing evidence Set benchmarks from the existing evidence	
12:15 – 12:45	Presentations and wrap up Plenary	Take ideas for refining indicators, benchmarks and tools	Bulk Pack – the FSNMS, CHRS and RIMA explanations
12:45 – 1:00	The qualitative database Plenary	Real time presentation of qualitative database and group discussion about how to use it.	Power point. Internet
1:00 – 2:00	LUNCH		
2:00 – 2:30	Coordination Presentation Plenary presentation – a	Activating the institutional architecture for Partnership through horizontal, vertical and diagonal integration.	Bulk pack – the Integration Model Power Point
2:15 – 3:15	Identifying the Building Blocks by pillar Group work	Structures, rules, policies, actions for technical engagement	Bulk Pack: TOR for the exercise
3:15 – 4:00	Identifying the Building Blocks Group work	Structures, rules, policies, actions for Grassroots engagement	Poster board
4:00 – 4:30	Identifying the Building Blocks – for Government interface/engagement	Structures, rules, policies, actions for Grassroots engagement	Poster board

4:30 – 5:00	Integrating the structures Plenary presentation	Presentations	

DAY 5: BUILDING CONSENSUS AROUND THE WAY FORWARD FOR THE COLLECTIVE IMPACT MODEL OF PARTNERSHIP

TIME	TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	RESOURCESS
8:00 – 8:30	Participants arrive. Tea is served.		
8:30 – 9:00	Revisiting the case studies – Abyei Return, 9-11 Response and CommonTrust Plenary	This session will serve to get participants thinking in terms of "Business Models". Questions will interrogate different aspects of business modeling.	Bulk Pack: case studies Guiding questions
9:00 – 10:00	Assessment of the current business model Working Group	This will establish the baseline with regards to the Business Model.	Bulk Pack: Chpt 10: Business Models Template: Guiding Questions Poster paper
10:00 – 10:30	Visualization of the desired business model	This creates a creative tension requiring participants to figure out how to move from the current state to a desired state.	Template: Guiding Questions Poster paper

10:30 – 11:00	Suggestions for adaptive management	These are the practical examples.	Template: Guiding questions Poster paper
11:00 – 11:15	HEALTH BREAK		
11:15 – 11:30	The strategic role of Dialogue in Partnership Plenary	Presentation of a model for sustained dialogue as the heart of Partnership Pillar 4	Bulk Pack: Chapter 10: Collective Impacts The Dialogue framework
11:30 – 12:00	Champions for Change Plenary	Presentation of the C4C Program	Written definitions of Institution
12:15 – 1:00	Strategic Communications Working Groups	Pillar discussions: what are the core messages, audiences, messengers, media and outcomes?	Template: Strat Comms
1:00 – 2:00	**LUNCH**		
2:00 – 2:30	Strategic Communications Working Groups	Presentations.	Power point
2:15 – 3:00	Activity Calendar Plenary	Capturing commitments moving forward.	Power point

3:15 – 4:00	Consolidation of the Work Plan Plenary	Presentation	Power point
4:00 – 5:00	Closing remarks	Final words from various partners. Prayer.	
1:00 – 2:00	**Health Break**		

Annex 5 Institutional Capacity for Resilience Assessment Framework (IA4R) Tool

Key:

Red : Institutions require significant attention to ensure the Pillar Objective is achieved.

Yellow : Progress is mixed. The conditions required to achieve Pillar Objective are partially achieved, but additional attention is required.

Green : The Pillar objective, from an institutional perspective, is realized to a sufficient degree, and additional attention to this area is not required now.

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Assessment Framework

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	**Status**		
	○		
Pillar 1: Trust in People and Institutions <u>Relevant institutions: (select those that apply to the community being assessed)</u> Local government State Ministry of Local Government County Department of Local Government State and County Legislative Councils Police/Army/Judiciary Church Peace committees Traditional leaders NGO, CBO, FBOs addressing security, peace building, reconciliation, social cohesion, conflict resolution and rule of law Civil society			
Institutions Exist and have Absorptive Capacities			
Institutions are Present: With the assessed community, institutions and/or their representatives exist and provide **security, peace building, reconciliation, social cohesion, conflict resolution and rule of law** on a regular basis.			
Institutional Roles are Clearly Defined: Institutions have defined roles that are known within the community and respected by other institutions and people, regardless of how they are carried out.			
Institutions are Predictable: Institutions consistently follow formal or informal processes (*i.e. play by the rules*).			

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	Status
Institutions have Human Resources: Institutions have capable staff and/or volunteers with assigned responsibility to respond to shocks/stresses in the community, and they have know how to carry out their role.	
Institutions have Access to Resources: Institutions have the capacity and/or relationships to access basic resources in response to shocks and stresses from relevant sources (government, donors, private sector, community members).	
Institutions have Social Bonding Capital: Families and localized community groups cooperate internally with each other to provide safety nets for those in need and organize collective action (ex: community gardens, donations for needy families, etc.) when needed.	
Institutions have Adaptive Capacities	
Institutions are Shock-Aware: Institutions have identified the primary shocks and stresses that impact the local community, and can easily name them and describe their impact.	
Institutions know Early Warning Signs and Stages of Shocks: Institutions have clear criteria to detect early warning signs of shock and identify the stages of shocks (warning, eminent, early, full, recovery) including knowing whose role it is to apply the criteria and who to report the assessment to.	
Institutions have Emergency Response Plans: Institutions have, or participate in, emergency response plans for all identified primary shocks and stresses. They can describe their response plans in sufficient detail or provide response plan documents.	
Institutions can Access Resources to carry out Emergency Plans: Institutions have identified resources to implement emergency response plans and have relationships and regular communication with these sources.	
Institutions have Social Bonding and Linking Capital: Families and localized groups cooperate internally with each other, and with their Local Government and Humanitarian/Development Partners to provide social safety nets and organize collective actions.	
Institutions have Transformational Capacities	
Institutions' Stakeholders participate in Preparedness and Response Planning: Institutions have built consensus around solutions to overcoming shocks and stresses with stakeholder buy-in, and conduct periodic updates.	
Institutions employ Evidence-Based Approaches: Institutions use evidence to evaluate and improve their services. They can easily identify a recent improvement they made and the evidence that led to the decision.	
Institutions are Action-Ready: Institutions proactively seek resources to implement preparedness and response solutions. A green rating is justified if an	

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	Status		
	○		
institution currently has two or more identified sources covering their key shocks.			
Institutions employ a Cooperative Approach: Institutions in the community work cooperatively to undertake collective actions and produce development coalitions.			
Institutions have and use Resilience feedback loops: Institutions have and regularly use methods to measure community satisfaction on their performance.			
Institutions are Inclusive: Institutions are inclusive of vulnerable groups (women, widows, orphans, youth, religious/ethnic minorities, etc.) as demonstrated by their service records and/or feedback from vulnerable groups.			
Institutions have Social Bonding, Bridging and Linking Capital: Families and other localized groups cooperate internally, with each other, with other communities, Local Government and Development Partners in creating institutional arrangements to mitigate against future shocks.			
Pillar 2: Restoring Basic Services Relevant institutions: (select those that apply to the community being assessed) State Ministry of Social Services County Department of Social Services Schools Health facilities Water committees NGO/CBOs/FBOs providing education, health services, WASH, and basic infrastructure Local government			
Institutions Exist and have Absorptive Capacities			
Institutions are Present: Within the assessed community, institutions and/or their representatives exist and provide **education, health services, WASH, and basic infrastructure** (roads, etc.) services on a regular basis.			
Institution's Services meet Minimum Standards: Institution's services meet the most basic quality and reliability standards during non-shock periods.			
Institutions have Human Resources: Institutions have capable staff and/or volunteers with assigned responsibility to respond to shocks/stresses in the community, and they have know how to carry out their role.			
Institution Services are Accessible to Households During Shocks/Stresses: Not only do institutions provide services during shocks/stresses, but their clients/households have savings, assets or social capital to access basic services and social safety nets to survive/endure shocks and stresses.			
Institutions have Adaptive Capacities			

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	Status
Institutions are Shock-Aware: Institutions have identified the primary shocks and stresses that impact the local community, and can easily name them and describe their impact.	
Institutions know Early Warning Signs and Stages of Shocks: Institutions have clear criteria to detect early warning signs of shock and identify the stages of shocks (warning, eminent, early, full, recovery) including knowing whose role it is to apply the criteria and who to report the assessment to.	
Institutions have Emergency Response Plans: Institutions have, or participate in, emergency response plans for all identified primary shocks and stresses. They can describe their response plans in sufficient detail or provide response plan documents.	
Institutions can Access Resources to carry out Emergency Plans: Institutions have identified resources to implement emergency response plans and have relationships and regular communication with these sources.	
Institutions have Resourced Human Resources: Institutions have capable staff or volunteers with assigned responsibility to respond to shocks/stresses in the community and the ability to pay them competitive wages or retain them with other incentives.	
Institutions have Transformative Capacities	
Institutions' Stakeholders participate in Preparedness and Response Planning: Institutions have built consensus around solutions to overcoming shocks and stresses with stakeholder buy-in, and conduct periodic updates.	
Institutions employ Evidence-Based Approaches: Institutions use evidence to evaluate and improve their services. They can easily identify a recent improvement they made and the evidence that led to the decision.	
Institutions are Action-Ready: Institutions proactively seek resources to implement preparedness and response solutions. A green rating is justified if an institution currently has two or more identified sources covering their key shocks.	
Institutions have and use Resilience feedback loops: Institutions have and regularly use methods to measure community satisfaction on their performance.	
Institutions are Inclusive: Institutions are inclusive of vulnerable groups (women, widows, orphans, youth, religious/ethnic minorities, etc.) as demonstrated by their service records and/or feedback from vulnerable groups.	
Pillar 3: Strengthening productive capacities Relevant institutions: (select those that apply to the community being assessed) Extension Service Private sector input suppliers, off-takers, and supporting businesses Markets actors	

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	Status		
	○		
Financial Services Government – relevant regulatory, production and commerce departments NGOs, CBOs, FBOs providing productive inputs, market access, extension services, financial services and business support Production Cooperatives Land Commissions State and County Ministries/Departments of Agriculture State and County Ministries/Departments of Infrastructure			
Institutions Exist and have Absorptive Capacities			
Institutions are Present: Within the assessed community, institutions and/or their representatives exist and provide **productive inputs, market access, extension services, financial services and business support** services on a regular basis.			
Institution's Services meet Minimum Standards: Institution's services meet the most basic quality and reliability standards during non-shock periods.			
Institutions have Human Resources: Institutions have capable staff and/or volunteers with assigned responsibility to respond to shocks/stresses in the community, and they have know how to carry out their role.			
Institution Services are Accessible to Households During Shocks/Stresses: Not only do institutions provide services during shocks/stresses, but their clients/households have savings, assets or social capital to access basic services and social safety nets to survive/endure shocks and stresses.			
Institutions have Adaptive Capacities			
Institutions are Shock-Aware: Institutions have identified the primary shocks and stresses that impact the local community, and can easily name them and describe their impact.			
Institutions know Early Warning Signs and Stages of Shocks: Institutions have clear criteria to detect early warning signs of shock and identify the stages of shocks (warning, eminent, early, full, recovery) including knowing whose role it is to apply the criteria and who to report the assessment to.			
Institutions have Emergency Response Plans: Institutions have, or participate in, emergency response plans for all identified primary shocks and stresses. They can describe their response plans in sufficient detail or provide response plan documents.			
Institutions can Access Resources to carry out Emergency Plans: Institutions have identified resources to implement emergency response plans and have relationships and regular communication with these sources.			

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	Status
Institutions have Transformative Capacities	
Institutions' Stakeholders participate in Preparedness and Response Planning: Institutions have built consensus around solutions to overcoming shocks and stresses with stakeholder buy-in, and conduct periodic updates.	
Institutions employ Evidence-Based Approaches: Institutions use evidence to evaluate and improve their services. They can easily identify a recent improvement they made and the evidence that led to the decision.	
Institutions are Action-Ready: Institutions proactively seek resources to implement preparedness and response solutions. A green rating is justified if an institution currently has two or more identified sources covering their key shocks.	
Institutions have and use Resilience feedback loops: Institutions have and regularly use methods to measure community satisfaction on their performance.	
Institutions are Inclusive: Institutions are inclusive of vulnerable groups (women, widows, orphans, youth, religious/ethnic minorities, etc.) as demonstrated by their service records and/or feedback from vulnerable groups.	
Pillar 4: Nurturing partnerships Relevant institutions: All listed in pillars 1 through 3	
Institutional Partnerships - Absorptive Capacities	
Information is Available to Identify New Partners: Information on institutional activity/services exists and is generally available to institutions.	
Institutions have the Capacity to Partner: Institutions know how to contact potential partners and have designated staff/volunteers to lead partnership activities.	
Development Partners are Present: Several organizations implementing donor-funded programs and/or government-funded programs are operational in the area and capable of providing humanitarian assistance when needed.	
Private sector activity exists, but is largely subsistence: Actors are mainly smallholder farmers with only minimal market orientation. Trade and service sector exists but is nascent.	
Institutional Partnerships have Adaptive Capacities	
Institutions have Partnership Strategies: Shock preparedness and response plans are analyzed to identify key partnership areas (ex. land tenure policy reform, etc.) and partnership strategies to address them.	
Development Partners are Present: Several organizations implementing donor-funded programs and/or government-funded programs are operational in the area and capable of providing humanitarian ***and development*** assistance when	

Institutional Capacity for Resilience Indicators	Status		
	○		
needed.			
Institutions have Structured Partnerships: Structures/Forums are operational for coordination based on geographic or sector criteria, and incorporate most the relevant stakeholders (traditional, formal, private, public, etc.).			
Diversity and inclusion in institutional partnerships: Institutional partnerships span sectoral boundaries and include often neglected sectors such as local institutions, civil society, private sector and traditional administration.			
Institutions have Transformative Capacities			
Institutions' Stakeholders participate in Regular Coordination Meetings: Coordinating bodies/forums have active representation and participation from various sectors/geographies to build consensus around solutions to overcoming shocks and stresses.			
Institutional Coordinating Bodies employ Evidence-Based Approaches: Coordinating bodies/forums use evidence to improve services and inform decisions.			
Institutional Coordinating Bodies provide Joint Accountability to Constiuents: Partners/members provide constructive feedback to each other and are proactive against bad actors.			
Coordinating Bodies are Action-Ready: Coordinating bodies/forums proactively seek resources and plan collective action to implement joint solutions.			
Coordinating bodies have and use Resilience Feedback Loops: Coordinating bodies/forums have and regularly use methods to measure member and/or community satisfaction on their performance.			
Coordinating Bodies are Inclusive: Coordinating bodies/forums are inclusive of vulnerable groups (women, widows, orphans, youth, religious/ethnic minorities, etc.) as demonstrated by their service records and/or feedback from vulnerable groups.			

Annex 6: List of Participants

Name	Gender	Sector	Organization	Contact	Email
AKURU RICHARD	Male	DONOR	USAID	O912164773	arichard@usaid.gov
ALEX KONDO SIZO	Male	NGO	YWCA	O916619175	alexkondo75@gmai.com
ALEX KUBAKO IBIKO	Male	NGO	RDAA	O916164993	ibikoalex@gmail.com
ALORO BABANJU SILA	Male	NGO	Cordaid	O912709706	Aloro.sila@cordaid.org
AMUDA JOSEPH	Male	DONOR	USAID	O912117823	jamuda@usaid.org
ANNE MBAABU	Female	NGO	AGRA	254733122306	ambaabu@agra.org
ANNET GIRYANG	Female	DONOR	USAID	O912117891	agiryang@usaid.gov
ANTHONY SOMONGARE	Male	PfRR	Yambio Technical committee	O914980786	somongore1@gmail.com
BEEYO SIMON	Male	NGO	World Vision International	O916628932	simonberee@wvi.org
BENJAMIN MATUNDO	Male	NGO	JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service)	O916623438	benjamin.matundo@jrs.net
BINZA JOEL	Male	NSA/CSO	Star Trust Organization (STO)	O917108246	jbinza@sto-ss.org
CHARLES ELISON	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service		
CLEMENT MBIKO	Male	UN	UNICEF	O925461083	cmbiko@unicef.org
DANIEL A. DAGBAYO	Male	Government	SMPI-WASH	O914897862	dagbayodo@gmail.com
DANIEL DENG	Male	DONOR	DAI/AFRICA LEAD		Daniel_Deng@dai.com
DATA FRED	Male	NGO	World Vision International	O916626636	data.fredfield@wvi.org
DENG ACOL	Male	Government	SPLA		
DENNIS BAMBURA	Male	Government	CAO	O916628422	dbambura@gmail.com
DIAGBIA RODA MOSES	Male	NSA/CSO	CODEP/CDTY	O914980769	diagbiaroda66@gmail.com
DR WEKI WAYO JOSEPH	Male	Government	SMOTH/DG	O916619234	weki58@yahoo.com
EDWARD ALI MINIO	Male	Traditional Authority	Traditional Authority - CHIEF	O916092917	
ELINANA JOSHUA	Male	Government	DG. Local Government	O9915333137	
EMANNUEL APOLLO	Male	Government	SMOH.M/COO	O916621600	emanuel.health@gmail.com
EMANNUEL ZIWE	Male	NGO	World Vision International	O920429005	emmanuel.ziwe@wvi.org

EMMANUEL DJANGO	Male	DONOR	USAID	O912118112	edjango@usaid.gov
FARAJI NYAMASANO	Female	NGO	Non Violence Peace Force	O926091878	nfarayi@nonviolent.org
FELIX PHILIP DANABUMTIYO	Male	CBO	Community Organization peer education (COPE)	O914978124	felixrokoyo@yahoo.com
FRANCO CUBE KALISTO	Male	NSA/CSO	CMMB	O919705706	fkalisto@cmbb.org
GABRIEL YONYA	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service		
GALDINO SAKONDO	Male	NGO	SAFERWORLD	O927879898	gsakondo@safeworld.org.uk
GEORGE NGOHA	Male	DONOR	DAI/AFRICA LEAD	O917168012	George-Ngoha@dai.com
GIBSON DORO	Male	Government	ML/LE	O920505033	
GIBSON FRANCIS	Male	Government	SMOE	O915057153	gwazu8@yahoo.com
GODWILL BULLEN NATHAN	Male	Government	DG.SIMOPI&PA	O916620526	gbiandie@yahoo.com
GRACE EZEKIEL	Female	Government	CAO	O916036493	
GREGORY OMACHI	Male	NSA/CSO	RDAA	O9162688441	gregoryomachi@gmail.com
HAILE GIMARI	Male	Government	IGAD - CTSAMVM	O9258558930	hailezernib@gmail.com
HENRY KUMBO	Male	UN	UNDP	O915109045	henry.kumbo@yahoo.com
HON MOSES SAMSON	Male	Government	Local Government	O915030015	
HON PAUL TAMBUA	Male	Govt	State Ministry of Agric	O916619178	
HON PETER BENJAMIN B	Male	Government	COMMISSION	O916625685	
HON. ANTHONY SAMONGORE	Male	Government	COMMISSIONER	O914980786	samongore1@gmail.com
HON. GIBSON WANDE	Male	Government	SMAFF	O915766043	gatokura7@gmail.com
HON. GRACE DATIRO	Female	Government	Deputy State Governor	O916685144	gracedatiro@gmail.com
HON. MOSES SAMSON	Male	Government	Local Government	O915030015	moseskpoti87@gmail.com
HRH. WILSON PENI	Male	Local Authority	Traditional Authority Leader - (Paramount Chief)	O916669655	wilsonpeni@yahoo.com
IGNATIUS MBORIHENGA	Male	Traditional Authority	CSD	O917142521	ignatiouszasi@gmail.com
ISAAC ZUMGUA	Male	Government	SMOEG/WS	O916619719	
JACKSON MOSES	Male	LNGO	Passion for the Needy	O915355777	
JAMES JAABU	Male	Govt	Nzara Payam Commission	O915542811	mabujames@gmail.com

JAMES RICHARD RAMODA	Male	Government	FINANCE REVENUE	O914098744	
JAMES ZUIDO	Male	Government	State Revenue Authority	O914932668	jdzindo2000@gmail.com
JANE ININDA	Female	NGO	AGRA	25473469999	jininda@agra.org
JOHN GASI	Male	Government	State Ministry of Education	O916626119	gasijohn@yahoo.com
JOHN ZEBUNA	Male	Government	SMOEG/WS	O916626119	gasijohn@yahoo.com
JOICE ANIBIE	Female	Government	Women Commission	O915109091	
JOSE MANZANO	Male	UN	UNDP		jose.manzano@undp.org
JOSEPHATE LEVI	Male	NGO	Passion for the Needy	O925572020	josephatelevi@gmail.com
JUSTIN BAITO	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service	O916979698	
JUSTIN DAVID BAKI	Male	Government	SM/COOPS	O916621913	
JUSTIN EMBERE	Male	NGO	Passion for the Needy	O928887017	jginana3@gmail.com
JUSTIN MITENG	Male	NGO	AGRA	O927765272	JMITENG@AGRA.ORG
KENYI NOEL	Male	UN	UNOPS	O916276464	kenyid@unops.org
KUMBO MARTIN	Male	Government	Local Government		
LAKO JAMES KENYI	Male	NGO	JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service)	O915111365	jamessokiko@jrs.net
LOUIS BAGARE	Male	UN	FAO	O922001650	louise.bagare@fao.org
MARIANO E. MANGU	Female	Government	SMAFF	O916927010	bakindo17@gmail.com
MARITINA JOHN	Female	NSA/CSO	RDAA	O916628196	martina20@yahoo.com
MARTINA KANI	Female	NGO	SAFERWORLD	O922500735	mnakani@safeworld.org.uk
MARY CONSTATINO	Female	NGO	YWCA	O924738075	marybii90@yahoo.com
MONALISA ZATJIRUA	Female	UN	UN -WOMEN	O917126517	monalisa.zatjirua@unwomen.org.
NDIKIRI BENJAMIN	Male	NGO	SPARK	O917115696	b.ndikiri@spark-online.org
NELSON RAKISH	Male	Government	SMOEG/WS	O915287326	
NHAMO NDEBELE	Male	NGO	World Vision International	O928059364	nhamondebele@wvi.org
NOEL WANI	Male	DONOR	USAID	O912151397	nwani@usaid.gov
NORAH ZANGABEGO	Female	CSO/NSA	State Women Leader	O927765636	Norahedward@yahoo.com
OWEN CALVERT	Male	UN	FAO		owen.calvert@fao.org

PAUL GAMBA	Male	DONOR	DAI/AFRICA LEAD		pgamba2002@gtmail.com
PAUL WAMBUA	Male	Government	IGAD - CTSAMVM	O916760349	
PAULINE CARREON MURUM	Female	UN	UNDP	O927684056	ma-pauline.carreon-murum@undp.org
PETER ELIA	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service	O9116977492	
PETER SADIQ	Male	Government	Min. of Environment & Wildlife	O917175382	
PETER SALAH R.	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service	O916629117	
PHILIP CRISPUS GIAZI	Male	Government	Directorate of Public service	O912032242	
PIA PHILIP	Male	Government	Minister of Education	O918928899	
REV. TITO TABAN RINGARA	Male	NSA/CSO	ECSS & WELP	O911062863	mazegutito@gmail.com
RICHARD ALUDRA	Male	DONOR	Netherlands Embassy	O924005566	richardaludra@nimbuza.nl
RICHARD ISSA MIZAN	Male	Government	SMPI&P.N	O915388877	
RUSSON HUBTEGABRIEL	Male	UN	World Food Programme	O922556584	russon.habtegrabriel@wfp.org
SALLAH LEXSON	Female	UN	UNFPA	O920717246	lexson@unfpa.org
SALLAH SAMUEL	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service	O915610701	
SAMUEL BASIAME	Male	Government	LOCAL GOVERNMENT/P.A AFFAIRS	O916094190	basiamesamuel@gmail.com
SAMUEL ZIGIZO	Male	Government	SMAFF/DG	O915009588	samzingizo@gmail.com
SANTERE JEDE	Male	Government	South Sudan Police Service		
SILVAS JOHN SEBIT	Male	UN	UNFPA	O923162000\	sabito@unfpa.org
SIMON MBATA	Male	Other	GAIS	O9915339990	s.mbatia@gaisinder.com
Susan K. George	Female	DONOR	USAID	O912117893	
Tako James Kenyi	Male	NGO	JRS (Jesuit Refugee Service)	O915111365	james.tako@jrs.net
Tangun Stephen	Male	NSA/CSO	Star Trust Organization (STO)	O71710746	stangun@sto-ss.org
Twanda Napwanya	Female	UN	UNDP	O924683840	twanda.napwanya@undp.org
Udie Daniel	Male	NGO	ASF	O923158380	udiedaniel@gmail.com
Victor Lako	Male	DONOR	USAID	O912164863	vlako@usaid.go
Victoria Yotoma Jacob	Female	NGO	NSDI/WEC	O916078693	vickyotoma@gmail.com

Wilfred Lokuju	Male	UN	UNOPS	O917777124	wilfredl@unops.org
Yabang Emelia Moses	Male	NSA/CSO	Arika Womens ASS	O921611597	emeliayuby@gmail.com

DRAFT