



South Sudan Sub-National Workshop Report

Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal States

Integrating Nutrition and Food Security programming for
Emergency response and Resilience Building



29th September to 1st October 2015 (Yambio)
6th to 8th October 2015 (Aweil)

Facilitators - Yambio: *Caroline Maua (WVI) and Tom Oguta (FAOSS)*
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ABREVIATION and ACRONYMS

ECHO:	European Commission Humanitarian Organization
FAO:	Food and Agriculture Organization
FAOSS:	Food and Agriculture Organization, South Sudan
FAO REOA:	Sub-regional Emergency Office for Eastern and Central Africa
GRSS:	Government of the Republic
FSL:	Food Security & Livelihoods
FSNMS:	Food Security & Nutrition Monitoring System
IPC:	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MAFCRD:	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
SMoH:	State Ministry of Health
SAM:	Severe Acute Malnutrition
ToT:	Training of Trainers
UNICEF:	United Nations Children’s and Education Fund

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The regional and Training of Trainers (ToTs) workshop on integration of nutrition and food security programming for emergency response and resilience building, which took place in Nairobi between February 24th and 1st March 2014, was followed by two sub national workshops in Wau (Western Bahr el Ghazal state) and Kuajoc (Warrap State) in November-December 2014. In September-October 2015, two additional sub-national workshops were undertaken in two states as an initiative to further build the capacity and foster dialogue among food security and nutrition actors in South Sudan. The workshops took place in Yambio town in Western Equatoria state and in Aweil town of Northern Bahr el Ghazal state State. The workshops were supported through the FAO global project on 'building capacity in emergency food and nutrition security programming through enhanced integration of nutrition, improved seed system assessment and strengthened accountability' funded by ECHO. The FAOREOA and FAO South Sudan country office, together with the nutrition and food security clusters provided logistical and technical support.

The trainings were attended by a range of participants from the government and humanitarian nutrition and food security arena, including members of the food security and nutrition clusters. A total of 25 (13 from state government ministries) participated in Yambio and 21 (6 from government) participated in Aweil workshops (see annexes 3 and 4). The participants were technical staff currently engaged in either emergency or resilience-building programming or reporting in both states.

The main objective of the workshop was to support the integration of food security and nutrition interventions in Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal states. The specific objectives included: 1) to foster the dialogue between food security and nutrition sectors to ensure a shared understanding of the linkages between nutrition and food security; 2) share technical knowledge on food security and nutrition, in addition to 3) laying a foundation for effective interagency and multi-sectoral collaboration for improving food security, nutrition and livelihoods in the region.

In order to achieve the training objectives, the workshops ensured that participants from both food security and nutrition sectors were "on the same page" in terms of basic concepts of nutrition and food security and shared experiences on the food and nutrition security situation and integration challenges in their respective states. This was achieved through plenary as well as question and answer sessions. Group work technique was used to develop malnutrition problem and solution trees, and come up with joint plans to address malnutrition in the states. The methodology of problem/solution trees was applied while making use of FAO's guidelines '*Agreeing on the causes of malnutrition for joint action*'. The participants were also engaged in sharing experiences and good practices on food security and nutrition programming, based on the programming cycle: assessment, types of interventions, and M&E, which would then be replicated, where possible.

Some recommendations that came out of the workshop include, but not limited to: continued follow up to ensure that actual integration is taking place in respective regions

as well as offer additional support, where necessary. It was also strongly felt that field trips, during future workshops should be an integral part of the training, especially for the Yambio team so as to enable the participants to have a feel of what integrated programming is all about.

In conclusion, most participants indicated that the training was very relevant and such an eye opener. Through the problem and solution trees, they appreciated that everyone has a role to play in addressing the issue of malnutrition. They also acknowledged that the multi-sectoral approach must be upheld if we are to realize any sustainable gains and build resilience among the community members benefiting from a range of interventions by different stakeholders.

2. INTRODUCTION

Background

As one of the youngest countries in the world, South Sudan suffers from decades of conflict and neglect, combined with frequent natural disasters and disease outbreaks. The conflict and recurrent natural disasters are also taking a toll on the already weak economy of the country. Because of flooding, droughts and displacement, harvests are disrupted and food production is reduced, exacerbating the levels of malnutrition in the country. According to the September 2015 IPC analysis report, the UN estimates that 3.9 million people face food insecurity in September 2015, but the number is projected to reduce to 2.4 million people by December 2015 following the harvest season.

There has been an alarming increase in the number of people in the IPC Food Security *Emergency Phase* (IPC phase 4), especially in the three most conflict-affected states of Unity, Upper Nile and Jonglei. Nearly 10% (30,000 people) in Southern Unity are experiencing *Catastrophe* (IPC Classification Phase 5) with severe acute food consumption deficits and *very critical* acute malnutrition (GAM rates above 30%) and are likely to deteriorate into famine in the absence of urgent and immediate humanitarian access. No populations in South Sudan faced this level of food insecurity before the onset of violence in mid December 2013. Currently, some 3.1 million residents, out of a population of 11.5 million are experiencing Food Security *Crisis* (IPC Phase 3) in addition to 800 million facing Emergency levels of food insecurity (IPC phase 4), which means that they need urgent assistance to save and protect livelihoods. Taken together, more than 34 percent of the total population of South Sudan is facing exceptional levels of food insecurity.

On the other hand, the high malnutrition levels in children in South Sudan are of serious concern. The nutrition situation in August-September remains *Critical* with GAM prevalence above the *Emergency* threshold (GAM >15%) in the conflict affected states of the Greater Upper Nile region (Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile States) and the perennially high malnutrition prevalence in the states of Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Warrap. The nutrition situation has particularly deteriorated in Unity State to *Very Critical* and above the *Catastrophe* thresholds (GAM >30%). High prevalence of acute malnutrition is attributed to

inadequate food consumption, poor maternal and child feeding practices, morbidity, and constrained health and nutrition service delivery. From October to December 2015, the nutrition situation is likely to remain in *Emergency* situation for conflict-affected and perennially high prevalence states, and *Serious* (GAM 10-14.9%) in Lakes and Western Bahr el-Ghazal States and among Juba's urban-poor households. Nutrition situation deterioration is emerging in the previously stable Western Equatorial counties of Mundri East and Mvolo. Overall, continued integrated interventions are required to prevent further deterioration. Therefore, there is great need to build sustainable and resilient livelihoods so as to address the basic, underlying and immediate causes of malnutrition. This can be successfully achieved through strengthening the integration of nutrition and food security programming while considering nutrition as an entry point for resilience programme.

A regional training workshop and training of trainers on integrating nutrition and food security programming for emergency response and resilience was first held in Nairobi from 24th February to 1st March 2014. As a follow-up to this, the South Sudan ToT and workshop participants, with support from the Ministry of Health and Nutrition and Food Security & Livelihoods Clusters formed a food security-nutrition integration working group to ensure that technical skills and knowledge, which were acquired from the workshop, are transferred to the rest of the national partners and actors. As one of the working group's deliverables, an action plan was developed with the main objective being to support national and sub-national partners and governments in strengthening capacities on 'how to' better integrate nutrition and food security programming for better nutrition outcomes in South Sudan. Towards this end, two sub national workshops were conducted in November-December 2014 in Western Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap States and two more workshops were conducted in September-October 2015 in Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States.

Workshop Objectives

The main objective of the training was to build the capacity of partners to enable the integration of food security and nutrition interventions in Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr el Ghazal States. Specifically, the training was meant to:

- To foster the dialogue between food security and nutrition sectors to ensure a shared understanding of the linkages between Nutrition and food security;
- To share technical knowledge on food security and nutrition;
- To lay the foundations for effective interagency and multi-sectoral collaboration for improving food security, nutrition and livelihoods in the region.

NB: Refer to the annexes for a detailed workshop agenda and list of participants.

3. SUMMARY OF SESSIONS

Session 1: Setting the Scene

Objective: To provide basic knowledge of the concepts on food security, nutrition and to identify the obstacles for better nutrition-sensitive programming.

The day was started off by introductions from both the participants and the facilitators, and identification of nutrition and food security and livelihood cluster members, including those who represented other sectors. In Aweil, two groups sufficed – Nutrition and Food Security. In Yambio the groups were divided into three different sectors – Nutrition, Food Security and Others (Agriculture, WASH, Education, Civil Society). For ease of identification, coloured sticky dots were used – red colour identified the participants in the nutrition field; green was used by those in the food security sector, while orange was used to classify the rest of the trainees in various professionals.

Immediately after, the participants were asked to state their expectations, which were summarized into two main points: learning more about feasible strategies that are sustainable in curbing malnutrition and ways of ensuring that the food security and nutrition sectors/colleagues work together to address malnutrition. The workshop agenda was introduced, after which some statements on food security and nutrition were discussed through group work. The participants also noted some obstacles to better integration of nutrition and food security, which were summarized in Table 1 below:

1.	Insecurity	
2.	Traditional single line project perception to programming	
3.	Poor coordination among the involved stakeholders	
4.	Policies that fail to promote a friendly environment for the key actors	
5.	Limited agencies covering stretched geographical regions	
6.	Limited resources, in terms of skills, funding; donor preferences	

There was a plenary session to guide discussions around basic definitions in the areas of food security and nutrition. Among the defined words/ statements included: Malnutrition, to

include the types of malnutrition, nutrition and food; food security including food security pillars; livelihoods; the malnutrition conceptual framework; food security versus nutrition security; and nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive projects.

Session 2: Situation Analysis

Objective: To better understand the principal causal pathways of malnutrition and specifically, the nutrition situation in the areas and how they relate to people's livelihoods.

In summary, the presentation revealed that food security across the country has generally worsened in the conflict-affected areas, but followed a seasonal pattern – improving after the harvest/rainy season and deteriorating during the lean seasons. This year conflict has remained the main driver of food and nutrition insecurity South Sudan especially in the Greater Upper Nile states, in addition to the climatic shocks in Western Equatoria and Northern Bahr Ghazal. The general nutrition situation also remains above the emergency threshold (GAM>15%) in these areas. The presentation also outlined the intra-state differences in nutrition situation highlighting counties with worst malnutrition levels in the two respective states. In addition to food security shocks, underlying causes of malnutrition in the affected populations include poor health, WASH, and inadequate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices.

Session 3: Identification of Livelihood Groups

This session involved identification of the major livelihood groups, which are most vulnerable to malnutrition and discussion on key characteristics of the selected groups. The participants were then divided into different groups, each representing a particular livelihood group, and given a task to come up with the common features of the livelihood group, which they were working with.

In Western Equatoria, two livelihood groups were identified: 1) Equatoria maize and cassava farmers –characterized by high agricultural productivity and bimodal rainfall; 2) Western simsim, groundnut and sorghum farmers – characterized by one season cultivation and a long dry spell, supplemented honey and lulu collection.

In Northern Bahr el Ghazal also two livelihood groups were identified: 1) the agropastoralists – characterized by seasonal subsistence sorghum growing, simsim and groundnuts; cassava and potatoes to a small extent. Local breed cattle are also kept with smaller stock of ruminants, seasonal livestock migration to the highlands; 2) Fishing and gathering – characterised by seasonal fishing in October – May and some wild fruits & vegetable gathering, in addition to agropastoral activities.

Session 4: Problem and Solution Trees

Description:

The problem and solution trees are a powerful visual tool that aids in building consensus and participatory problem solving.

A “problem tree” is a tool to systematically analyse the cause and effect relationships of problems in relation to a core problem. A problem tree is represented visually by a ‘tree’. It includes the main or core problem (trunk), the causes of the problems (roots) and the effects of the problem (branches). In this case, the core problem was ‘malnutrition’. The problem tree’s focus was on the *causes* of malnutrition, and it was specific to one livelihood group.

The ‘solution tree’ is a mirror of the problem tree. Building the solution tree transforms each problem identified into a positive situation. The interventions are identified to actualize the solutions and possible partners to work with.

Both sessions were introduced by posing key relevant questions:

- What’s a problem/solution – how would you define this using own words?
- Would it be a problem if one does not own cultivatable land?
- How would you define a problem and solution tree?
- When is a problem and solution tree used?
- Have any of the participants been involved in building problem/solution trees?

Group Work: Building Problem Trees

The exercise entirely involved group work, based on the main livelihood groups as identified by the participants. This methodology is based on the FAO 2013 Manual on *‘Agreeing on the causes of malnutrition for joint action’*.

Before embarking into their group activities, the participants were introduced to the session through a plenary presentation that described what a problem tree is and how it is built. A step to step guide on formulation of trees was then presented with all the concerns raised being addressed appropriately. This exercise took about 35 minutes.

The participants then went into their groups (2 groups of approximately 9 to 12 persons) to identify the causes of malnutrition based on their respective livelihoods (refer to picture 1 and 2 below that highlights the process). The facilitation team provided guidance to all the groups throughout the process. Whenever necessary, the groups were helped to further unpack the causes indicated by asking intriguing questions. In order to make the process easy, the groups were advised to first discuss and exhaust, while noting down, all the causes of malnutrition related to that livelihood. Then the cards bearing the identified causes of malnutrition would be put up while following a branch at a time and using the magic word ‘why’ to arrange them according to ‘cause-effect’ relationship as well as the various levels – individual, underlying and basic causes. The process took approximately 2 hours.

Thereafter, a peer review process took place where in a rotational manner, the groups visited their colleagues’ trees to critically analyze as well as give suggestions on the



Diagram 3: Participants presenting their problem tree (NBS)

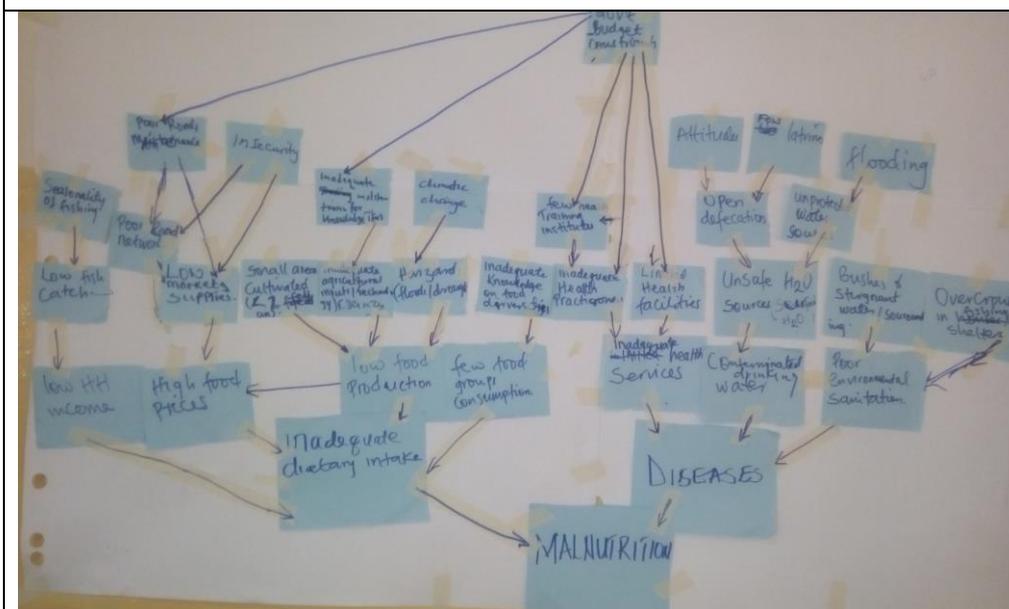


Diagram 4: A problem tree based on the fishing livelihood in NBS

Group Work: Building Solution Trees

A brief introduction to formulation of solution trees, which lasted half an hour was done before the groups took this task. Afterwards, the teams concentrated on one pathway where they recognized the interventions that were necessary in order to achieve the positive situation, as transformed from the problem trees. This was followed by specifying key implementers/actors with the expertise to implement the proposed activities in respective regions (diagrams 3 and 4 illustrate the activity).



Diagram 5: Group work on formulation of solution trees, Aweil



Diagram 6: Solution tree with interventions and stakeholders involved

4. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Yambio

Food security

FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOOD GROUP WAY FORWARD / ACTION PLAN		
ACTION	BY WHEN	BY WHO
1. Reconstitution of the state IPC technical working group.	1 st wk of Dec 2015	FAO SMARF SMAF PARTNERS
2. Ensuring ^{provision} of Monthly updates by Partners and Commitment / consistency in attending Cluster meetings	4 th WK of Nov 2015	DG SMAF SMARF SMOH / FAO
3. Routine Participation of FSL / Nutrition Cluster members in respective meetings	X November 2015	Two Cluster Lead (FSL / Nutrition)
4. Improving food & nutrition security in Aweil Center through integrated multi-sector Project	2016 (1 st Qtr)	Government / FAO, WFP, UNICEF & Partners
5. Monitoring & Follow up of the training Workshop plan	Nov 2015 - March 2016	Cluster leads, & Participants
6. Debrief the two ministries & agencies	WK 2 Oct, 2015	FAO, workshop Participants

Nutrition

ACTION POINTS	TIME FRAME	RESPONSIBLE PERSON
1. Complete a report to the Sup.	2 nd - 9 th Oct 2015	All members President
2. Design concept note / Prop. on integrating food security & N.	7 th - 14 th Oct 2015	CBOs
3. Support the reactivation of annual cluster coordination meeting	2 nd - 14 th Oct 2015	UNIMIS
4. Make follow up of the propos. (with the relevant donors)	16 - 24 Oct.	CBOs
5. Mainstream Nutritional Issues	Oct - Dec 2015	The cluster coordinators (Cluster leads)
6. Conduct radiotalk show on FSN.	Oct - Dec 2015	MoA / MoH Atiba, Sio, RDA
7. Organise W/sh / Seminars	March - 2016	(CBOs.)

Aweil

Food security

Nutrition Group		
ACTION	WHEN	WHO
1. Inter-Cluster Coordination Meetings (Improved & maintained)	Mid November 2015	UNICEF, SMOH, FAO
2. Strengthening Coordination b/w State and national Cluster.	January 2016	State Ministry of Health
3. Joint Planning in integrating FSL and Nutrition	January 2016	FAO, SMAF & SMOH, UNICEF
4. Integrated Supervisor / Implementation	February 2016	ACF, SMOH UNICEF / FAO / WFP
5. Rolling Out FSL and Nutrition Integration training at Counties level	December 2015	Lead IPS
6. Integrated Evaluation	Quarterly	FAO, SMAF & SMOH
7. Debrief & Line ministries & agencies	WK 2, October	Participants /

Nutrition

SN	ACTION	WHEN	BY WHOM
1	Organize a meeting	October 2015	Nutrition sector / SMOH / SMAF
2	Human resource recruitment	October 2015	SMOH / SMAF
3	Provision of nutrition training (Specific + Sensative Program)	Nov. 2015	SMOH / SMAF & Partners.
4	Facilitate the nutritional Centres with equipment and Stationaries / transport	NOV / DEC. 2015	SMOH / NGOs.
5	Standardize M&E system in all government levels	December 2015	MOH / RSS / SMOH.
6	Availo nutrition information in all levels	January 2016	SMOH & Nutritional Partners.

- Debrief respective departments and agencies of the outcome of the workshop
- Regular attendance of cluster meetings and strengthen integrated planning between the two clusters
- Joint participation of both sectors in FSNMS assessments and IPC analysis activities
- Training of extension workers on need for implementing integrated nutrition and food security projects
- Initiate and strengthen coordination, cooperation and communication between sub-national Nutrition and FSL clusters/actors

5. CONCLUSION

The feedback received from most participants indicated that the training was very relevant and such an eye opener. Through the problem and solution trees, they appreciated that everyone has a role to play in addressing the issue of malnutrition. They also acknowledged that the multi-sectoral approach must be upheld if we are to realize any sustainable gains and build resilience among the community members benefiting from a range of interventions.



Group Photo: Aweil FS-N Integration Workshop

6. ANNEXES

Annex 1: Workshop Agenda

**Integrating Nutrition and Food Security programming
For Emergency response and Resilience Building**



**Sub-national Training Workshops,
29 Sep -01 Oct 2015 (Yambio);
6-8 Oct 2015 (Aweil)**

WORKSHOP AGENDA

DAY 1

8:30-9:15	Registration of participants and official opening
9:15-10:15	Climate Setting
10:15-10:30	Tea break
10:30-10:45	Food security situation; and nutritional situation in the selected area;
10:45-12:30	Agreeing on the concepts for nutrition and food security
12:30-13:00	Setting ground for Malnutrition Problem and solution tree
13:00-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-14:20	Problem tree presentation
14:20-16:30	Preparation of malnutrition problem trees.
16:30-17:00	Tea break
17:00 -	Day Break

DAY 2

8:30-8:45	Recap of previous day
8:45-9:45	Review of the problem trees
9:45-10:30	Conclusion of problem trees: What are the main causes of malnutrition in your area?
10:30-11:00	Tea break
11:00-13:00	Introduction and preparation of a solution trees
13:00-14:00	Lunch break
14:00-15:30	Peer review and conclusion of malnutrition solution trees
15:30-16:30	Coordination- Main challenges for Multi sectoral planning and coordination mechanisms for malnutrition.
16:30-17:00	Tea break
17:00 -	Day Break

DAY 3

8:30-9:00	Recap of previous day
9:00-10:00	Presentation on M and E: What indicators to monitor nutritional outcomes of interventions?
10:00-10:30	Tea break
10:30-12:30	Moving from theory to practice: Case studies
12:30-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	Definition of next steps and key actions
15:00-15:30	Tea break
15:00-15:15	Vote of thanks, Closure and group photo

Annex 2: Outcome of the Workshop Evaluation

Below is a summary of the evaluation. Participants' rated the training components/sessions on Integrating Food Security and Nutrition for Programming using a scale of 1 to 5 (1 being the lowest and 5 highest).

1. Knowledge and skills acquired from the workshop

- Linkages between nutrition and food security/agriculture
- Integrating FS and Nutrition in programs
- Identifying/managing nutrition problems and solutions using the problem and solution tree
- Critical analysis of malnutrition causes and how to solve them
- Basic concepts of FS and Nutrition (#7)
- Participatory method for joint planning(#1)
- Nutrition conceptual framework (#2)
- Outcomes of integration of FS and Nutrition,
- Monitoring and evaluation of projects (#11)
- Solving malnutrition problem crossword puzzles

2. New information and concepts understood better

- Integration FS and Nutrition
- Coordination and cooperation in FS & Nutrition programming
- Nutrition problem and solution tree
- Definition of terms like Livelihood, Nutrition, and Food Security
- Designing integrated programmes for nutrition and food security
- Different livelihood groups and their characteristics
- Differentiating between monitoring and evaluation of FS and Nutrition programs
- Nutrition specific vs. nutrition sensitive programming
- Building the problem and solution tree
- Malnutrition (causes, types, concept, terminologies, diets, indicators)
- The concept of resilience
- Indicators of food security and nutrition

3. About the workshop	Mean Score		
	Yambio	Aweil	Overall
a) The structure of the workshop was	3.9	4.0	3.9
b) The content of the workshop met my need/expectations	4.0	4.1	4.1
c) The time allocation for the various sessions was sufficient	3.6	3.9	3.7
d) The open discussions brought participants from diverse backgrounds all on a common understanding of basic concepts related to nutrition and food security programming	4.3	4.3	4.3
e) The group discussions was practically useful and helped	4.3	4.6	4.4

for exchange and better understand the methodologies for joint planning			
f) The diversity of participants enriched the workshop	3.9	4.4	4.1
g) The overall facilitation/moderation of the workshop was well prepared and well structured	3.9	4.4	4.1

	4. Workshop Sessions	Yambio	Aweil	Overall
i	“Session one was a good way to understand the basic concepts in nutrition and food security and to identify the limitations in nutrition-sensitive programming.	3.6	4.1	3.8
ii	“Session two on building a problem tree” gave an in depth understanding of the causes of malnutrition, revealing methodologies for joint assessment and implementation.	4.3	4.5	4.4
iii	“Session three on building solution trees, interventions and identification of partners’ helped to better understand the shared roles of different sectors in achieving a common nutrition outcomes	4.3	4.5	4.3
iv	“ Monitoring and evaluating nutritional outcomes ” unpacked the concepts of monitoring and evaluation and gave me a better understanding of how to define indicators and measure nutrition outcomes.	3.8	4.2	4.0
v	“ Next steps ”			
	- I am now better able to identify ways to strengthen and integrate nutrition related activities in my programmes	4.0	4.1	4.0
	- I am now able to identify opportunities for joint planning to support the mainstreaming of nutrition in food security programming	3.8	4.1	3.9

1=Dissatisfied 2= Not satisfied 3= Reasonably satisfied 4=Extremely satisfied	Yambio	Aweil	Overall
7. Organizational preparation of the workshop			
a) How satisfied were you with the organizational preparation of the workshop?	3.4	3.4	3.4
b) Reasons for the Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good organization (early communication/invitation, wider participant selection) • Timely arrival of facilitators and provision of training materials/manual • Good facilitation (delivery of content; sharing by participants) • Provided good opportunity for resourceful and worthwhile learning • It enabled active participation and teamwork; involved the different line ministries/agencies • Improved understanding of the underlying causes of malnutrition • Poor food quality (lunch and refreshments– Yambio) • First day was characterized by delays, and venue confusions (Aweil) • No allowances or certificates provided 			

8. Work plan	Yambio	Aweil	Overall
a) Do you think the recommendations/work plan developed in your country group are useful for the practical implementation of these activities	2.8	3.3	3.0
b) Comments on the workplan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The plan and planning process was an awakening experience/eye opener • Actively participated in developing the plan hence ownership • Provide a basis/framework for future integrated programming; use of a new approach • It will be a common platform/forum for different sectors to come together • It will help address the problem of malnutrition • Limited resources/budgetary constraints will hinder its implementation • Security situation may hinder its implementation • There are no current nutrition and food security programmes in the state 			

9. Recommendations to improve the quality / relevance of future workshops on 'Integrating FS and Nutrition programming

- Repeat, make the trainings regular and replicate training for refresher and for more people/areas
- Increase the number of days for the workshop
- Bring on board more facilitators/ ToTs
- Make the trainings regular; replicate in other areas
- Include more content on food security, gender and health
- Ensure diversity in the people presenting for their groups in group work
- Provide certificates of attendance/ and allowances
- Improve on catering/food services
- The crossword puzzles were amazing learning tool - should be given two or more attempts
- Use more teaching aid for slow learners for technical concepts

Annex 3: Participants' List- Yambio

	Names	Position	Organization	Contact
1	Jenty William Banyafu	Dep. Coordinator	RRC	
2	Amy Gibson	Nutritionist	SMoH	
3	Suzy Abau Mark	Extension Officer	SMACE	
4	Samuel Sallah	Extension Officer	RDAA/SMAF	
5	Bangere Daniel	M&E Officer	WVI	
6	Ignatious Kuyu Morgan	RRP Officer	UNMISS	
7	John Domenic Runganaba	CAD	SMACE	
8	Tomatoata Janus Wenesayo	Program Manager	STO	
9	Baraka David Yona	Registration Asst	UNHCR	
10	Grace Duani Mohamed	HoD/ Nutrition	SMACE	
11	Ruth Oliver Wamite	Program Officer	BRAC	
12	Ismalla Mbugo	Nutrition FP	SMoH	
13	Josephin Mongu	Nutrition FP	YAFA	
14	Ignatius Mborihenga	Director	CSD	
15	Juliana Aninyasi	Marketing FP	SMACE	
16	Bangindi Justin	MD	ATITA	
17	Emmanuel Ismail	Logistician	NBS	
18	Clement Undo Juma	Inspector	SMoE	
19	Eunice Francis	Inspector	SMoE	
20	Samson Jeremiah	Livestock Officer	SMACE	
21	Dorothy Zindo	A/C Coordinator	YWCA	
22	Kutiote Justin	Info Secretary	YWCA	
23	Elijah Luak	State Coordinator	FAO	
24	Lina Juan Daniel	Nutrition Officer	MoH/DoN	linajndnl808@gmail.com
25	Jackline Minda Francis	M&E Officer	MAFCRD	jacklinefrancis@yahoo.com
26	Tom Oguta	Nutrition Consultant	FAO	Tom.oguta@fao.org
27	Marcello Costantino Bakuyo	DG	SMACE	
28	Johnson Juma	Reporter	Yambio FM	
29	Ganiko Samson Jeddy	Reporter	Yambio FM	

Annex 4: Participants' List- Aweil

S/N	Name of Participant	Title/Position/Role	Organization	Contact
1.	Achor Garang Joseph	Extension Officer	SMAF	
2.	Bida Emmanuel Mono	Agribusiness Advisor	CWW	
3.	Simon Malou Malou	M&E Officer	SMoH	
4.	Deng Kuot Kuot	Nutrition Focal Person	SMoH	d_kuot@yahoo.com
5.	Dut Piol	Nutrition Focal Person	SMoH	
6.	Johnny Dennis Okeny	State Coordinator	FAO	johnny.okeny@fao.org
7.	MD. Wadiduzzaman	RC-Nutrition Officer	BRAC	
8.	MD. Enayet Hossain	Accounts Officer	BRAC	
9.	Baluku Omary	Programme Officer	KUCDA	
10.	Makuei Angok Gum	APO-Nutrition	CWW	
11.	Patrick Mayega	Nutritionist	MaCDA	
12.	James Agok Agok	Nutrition Assistant	MACDA	
13.	Santino Deng Ngong	IPC Focal Person	SMAFNBG	
14.	Kiir Awen Mayen	Agric Field Assist.	FAO	kiir.mayen@fao.org
15.	Omuony John Silbio	Project Officer, Nutrition	CWW	
16.	Stanley Anyigu	Nutrition Manager	IRC	Stanley.Anyigu@rescue.org
17.	Ocato Tommy Otto	Nutrition Prog Manager	ACF	nut-mln.ssd@acf-international.org
18.	Amin David Asu	Nutrition Coordinator	Samaritan Purse	
19.	Chol Garang	Nutrition Dep. Manager	ACF-USA	Chol.garangnutdpm@gmail.com
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