



# South Sudan Sub-National Workshop Report Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and Warrap States

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



**26<sup>th</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup> November 2014**

**2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> December 2014**

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

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1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
2. INTRODUCTION .....	5
Background.....	5
Workshop Objectives .....	6
3. SUMMARY OF SESSIONS .....	7
Session 1: Setting the Scene.....	7
Session 2: Situation Analysis .....	8
Session 3: Identification of Livelihood Groups.....	8
Session 4: Problem and Solution Trees .....	8
Description: .....	9
Group Work: Building Problem Trees.....	9
4. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS.....	11
5. CONCLUSION.....	11
6. ANNEXES .....	12
Annex 2: Outcome of the Workshop Evaluation .....	13

## ABREAVIATION and ACRONYMS

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

## 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following 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 24<sup>th</sup> and 1<sup>st</sup> March 2014, two subcountry level workshops were undertaken 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 Wau town in Western Bahr-El-Ghazal state and in Kuajoc town of Warrap 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' that has been 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 23 (8 from state government ministries) participated in Wau and 22 (7 from government) participated in Kuajoc (see annexes 3 and 4). The professionals are currently engaged in either emergency or resilience-building programming in both states.

The main objective of the workshop was to support the integration of food security and nutrition interventions in Bahr-el-Ghazal and Warrap 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 workshop ensured that participants from both food security and nutrition sectors were "on the same page" in terms of basic concepts (for nutrition and food security) and had a shared understanding on the situation and challenges in their respective regions. 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 region. 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, 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 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. The UN estimates that 2.5 million people could face food insecurity in early 2015.

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. No populations in South Sudan faced this level of food insecurity before the onset of violence in mid December 2013. Currently, some 1.3 million residents, out of a population of 11.5 million are experiencing Emergency levels of food insecurity. In addition, there are 2.4 million people in IPC Food Security *Crisis Phase* (IPC phase 3), which means that they need urgent assistance to save and protect livelihoods. Taken together, more than one-third of the total population of South Sudan is facing exceptional levels of food insecurity.

On the other hand, the alarming nutritional status of children in South Sudan is of serious concern. As a consequence of the recent crisis, the burden of Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) in country has doubled and about 222,700 are in need of treatment for severe acute malnutrition (UNICEF South Sudan, 2014). As revealed by the current situation in South Sudan, 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 held in Nairobi from 24<sup>th</sup> February to 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

### **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 Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap 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

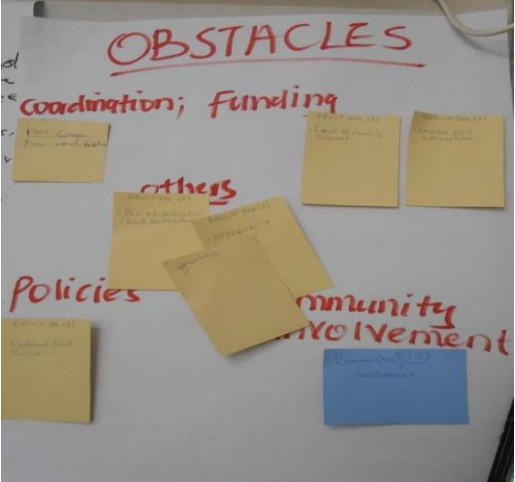
#### Session 1: Setting the Scene

**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. 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:

Table 1: Obstacles to Optimal Integration of Nutrition and Food Security Interventions	
1.	Insecurity
2.	Minimal community involvement
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 funding



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 area and how they are related to people's livelihoods.

In summary, the presentation revealed that food security across the country has generally followed a seasonal pattern – improving after the harvest/rainy season and deteriorating during the lean seasons. However, 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. Some 1.5 million people were estimated to remain in food security crisis (IPC phase 3) or emergency (IPC phase 4) through December 2014. The general nutrition situation also remains above the emergency threshold (GAM>15%) including in parts of WBeG and Warrap States. Some 675,000 children below 5 years were in need of supplementary nutrition treatment and a further 235,000 children with severe acute malnutrition were in need of therapeutic nutrition treatment by December 2014, which is twice as many as the number recorded in 2013. The presentation also outlined the intra-state differences in nutrition situation highlighting counties with worst malnutrition levels as Raga of Western Bahr el Ghazal and Tonj South, Tonj East, Gogrial West and Gogrial West Counties of Warrap. 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. Three livelihood groups were identified by the participants namely: Farmers, fishermen and pastoralists. The participants were then divided into three 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.

**Farmers' characteristics** included: purchase and sale of food, consumption of non-diversified diet, own food production, found in rural areas, one source of income and inadequate accessibility to adequate social services.

**Qualities of pastoralists:** always mobile, keep livestock for food and income generation, dependent on milk and meat products for their diet, engaged in cattle rustling, poor infrastructure, engaged in barter trade through exchange of meat and milk for cereals and other products; and generally have a single source of income.

**Key features of fishermen:** Dependent on fish as the main food as well as for income, stationed at one place, depend on market for other food items, illiterate, mostly found in the rural areas and have limited access to humanitarian and/or social services

## 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?

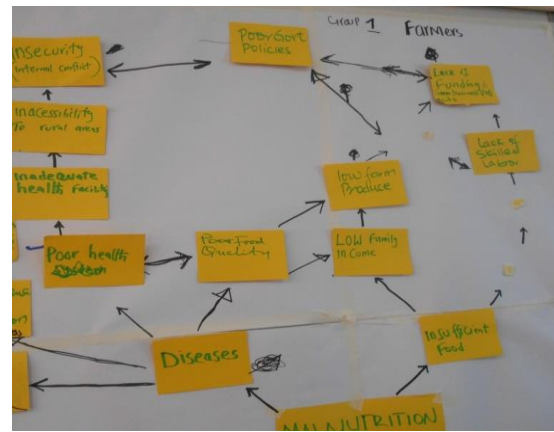
## Group Work: Building Problem Trees

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 was basically meant to describe what a problem tree is and how it is built. Thereafter, a step to step guide on formulation of trees was offered with all the concerns raised being addressed appropriately. This exercise took about 30 minutes.

The participants then went into their groups (3 groups of approximately 7 to 8 persons) to identify the causes of malnutrition based on their respective livelihoods (refer to picture 1 and 2 below that highlights the process). Guidance was given 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 the 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 modifications that were necessary. This took about half an hour so as to allow time for the groups to do any alterations as deemed necessary. After the entire process, there was a brief closure through a plenary session to highlight key issues that arose from the exercise.



## Group Work: Building Solution Trees

A brief introduction to formulation of solution trees, which lasted half an hour was done before the groups went on with the activity. 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).



## 4. KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

Sector	Action/Activity	By who	By When
FSL	Regular attendance of cluster meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSL partners</li> <li>• Nutrition partners</li> </ul>	Monthly beginning December
	Participate jointly in FSNMS assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSL partners</li> <li>• Nutrition partners</li> </ul>	Regularly/quarterly; 14 <sup>th</sup> round ongoing.
	Debrief respective departments and agencies of the outcome of the workshop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Participants</li> </ul>	Week 1 of December
Nutrition	Provide workshop feedback to respective departments/agencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Individual Participants</li> </ul>	8 <sup>th</sup> December 2014
	Training of extension workers on need for implementing integrated nutrition and food security projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MoH and MoAF</li> </ul>	Mar 2015
	Initiate and strengthen coordination, cooperation and communication between sub-national Nutrition and FSL clusters/actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSL &amp; Nutrition Cluster focal points</li> </ul>	Monthly beginning January 2015

## 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.

## 6. ANNEXES

### Annex 1: Workshop Agenda



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



**Sub-national Training Workshops,  
25-27 Nov 2014 (Wau);  
2-4 Dec 2014 (Kujoc)**

**WORKSHOP AGENDA**

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#### 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.

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#### 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.

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#### 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
15:00-15:15	Vote of thanks, Closure and group photo

## Annex 2: Outcome of the Workshop Evaluation

Below is a summary of the evaluation. Participants' rating of 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 (#5 )
- Integrating FS and Nutrition in programs (#11)
- Identifying/managing nutrition problems and solutions using the problem and solution tree (#15)
- 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)

### 2. New information and concepts understood better

- Integration FS and Nutrition (#9)
- Coordination and cooperation in FS & Nutrition programming (#5 )
- Nutrition problem and solution tree (#5 )
- Definition of terms like Livelihood, Nutrition, and Food Security (#4)
- Different livelihood groups and their characteristics (#1)
- Differentiating between monitoring and evaluation of FS and Nutrition programs (#3)
- Nutrition specific vs. nutrition sensitive programming (#3)
- Building the problem and solution tree (#3)
- Types of Malnutrition (#4)
- The concept of resilience (#1)
- Indicators of food security and nutrition (#3)

3. About the workshop	1	2	3	4	5
a) The <b>structure</b> of the workshop was			#10	#6	#3
b) The <b>content</b> of the workshop met my need/expectations		#2	#10	#7	#3
c) The <b>time allocation</b> for the various sessions was sufficient		#5	#9	#3	#2
d) The <b>open discussions</b> brought participants from diverse backgrounds all on a common understanding of basic concepts related to nutrition and food security programming			#5	#4	#11
e) The <b>group discussions</b> was <b>practically useful</b> and helped for exchange and better understand the methodologies for joint planning			#2	#8	#9
f) The <b>diversity of participants</b> enriched the workshop			#4	#10	#4

g) The overall <b>facilitation/moderation</b> of the workshop was well prepared and well structured		#2	#6	#7	#5
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	<b>4. Workshop Sessions</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
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.		#1	#4	#6	# 6
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.			#5	#3	#10
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			#3	#9	#8
iv	<b>"Monitoring and evaluating nutritional outcomes"</b> unpacked the concepts of monitoring and evaluation and gave me a better understanding of how to define indicators and measure nutrition outcomes.			#3	#7	#10
v	<b>"Next steps"</b>					
	- I am now better able to identify ways to strengthen and integrate nutrition related activities in my programmes			#3	# 5	#9
	- I am now able to identify opportunities for joint planning to support the mainstreaming of nutrition in food security programming			#2	#7	#9

	1=Dissatisfied 2= Not satisfied 3= Reasonably satisfied 4=Extremely satisfied			
<b>7. Organizational preparation of the workshop</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
a) How satisfied were you with the organizational preparation of the workshop?		#3	#13	#5
b) <b>Reasons for the Satisfaction/Dissatisfaction</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Time allocation/management was not sufficient for the training</li> <li>- The workshop is very useful/good</li> <li>- The learnt skills will be of immediate application</li> </ul>				

	1=Not so useful 2= Useful 3= Reasonably useful 4=Extremely useful			
<b>8. Work plan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Do you think the recommendations/work plan developed in your country group are useful for the		#7	#8	#4



practical implementation of these activities				
Comments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continuously applying the integrated programming skills</li> <li>- The workshop is very timely and useful</li> <li>- Integration will bring the two communities (FS &amp; N) together for joint action</li> <li>- Integration will improve coordination among partners</li> <li>- The action plans are very important to the groups</li> <li>- The learnt skills will be put into practical use</li> </ul>				

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

- Allocate more time for the activities/ number of days for the workshop (#8)
- Provide more detailed explanations on some of the topics (#3)
- Do similar workshops in other states (#2),
- Continued follow up and ensure implementation and further trainings (#2)
- Provide training materials/sharing content (handouts, booklets, notes) in time/ahead of the workshop to better understand integration of nutrition and food security (#4)
- Provide transport/incidentals for the training
- Discuss case studies more extensively
- Include a field trip in future training to see actual projects

### Annex 3: Participants' List- Wau

Names		Position	Organization	Contact
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11	Felix Imerio Mazino	Extension Officer	W.D.G	<a href="mailto:felixudo@yahoo.com">felixudo@yahoo.com</a>
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## Annex 4: Participants' List- Kuajoc

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1.	Deng Ring Wurok	Nutrition Assistant	SMOH	0954455977
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7.	Arkangelo Abel Amet		LCAD	0956799944
8.	Mary Akuot Akuei		WCDRO	0912273096
9.	Garang Madut Gai		WCDRO	0919227271
10.	Paulino Wol Wath		SGoWS	0955907859
11.	Rehan Cyer Rehan		GOAL	0912559264
12.	Longa Edward Waul		GOAL	0914378233
13.	John Aquek Ajing		GOAL	0914405368
14.	Longo Mangom Awic		FAO	0922001644
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16.	Taban Kaps Robert	FSL Project Coordinator	NRC	0912135932
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18.	Aluk Zacharia Dot	Assistant FSL Officer	SSMDP	0912110021
19.	Joseph Akol Manyang	Project Coordinator	HeRY-SS	0956645881
20.	Arek Gabriel Chol	Ass. Inspector /Animal Production	SMARF	0914003171
21.	Ayen Bol Dor	Nutrition Monitor	SMoH	0912126277
22.	James Thiep Kuei	Fisheries Assistant	SMARF	0913212146
23.	Santos Louis Lolori	Planning Officer	MAFC&RD/RSS	0955368882
24.	Hellen Martin	Facilitator	Plan International	0955244888
25.	Caroline Maua	Facilitator	WVI	0924016451