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The U.S. Government's Global Hunger & Food Security Initiative



LOCAL ACTION PLANNING WORKSHOP REPORT

WAU COUNTY

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Local Action Planning Workshop Report

Wau County

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
APM	Area Program Manager
ARG	Area Reference Group
CEC	Civic Engagement Center
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CPAs	Candidate Partnership Areas
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DRC	Danish Refugee Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FFW	Food for Work
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
IA4R	Institutional Architecture for Resilience
INGOs	International Non-government Organizations
IPs	Implementing Partners
LINK	Learnings, Interactions, Networking and Knowledge
NNGOs	National Non-governmental Organizations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Committee
NSS	National Security Services
PfRR	Partnership for Recovery and Resilience
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
STTA	Short-term Technical Assistance
WCEC	Wau Civic Engagement Center

VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
UN	United Nations
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

I. Introduction

In South Sudan, USAID's Strategy (2019 - 2024) targets vulnerable households and communities in 13 counties across five states. The USAID Policy LINK Project, implemented by DAI Global, LLC with a global mandate to promote resilience and strengthen agriculture policy systems and institutions, facilitates collaboration between USAID Implementing Partners (IPs) and local communities in South Sudan. Policy LINK implemented key activities toward this goal of collaboration and in support of the Partnership for Recovery and Resilience (PfRR). Policy LINK's activities included the Institutional Architecture for Resilience (IA4R) mapping, town hall sense-making workshops, face-to-face consultations, the 2020 Annual Learning Forum, community consultation on the formation of the Inclusive Champions Group (ICG), stakeholder sensitization on the PfRR framework, and convening the area-based work planning workshop. These activities increased the community's understanding of the important role that local communities must play in resilience programming.

In October 2021, USAID mandated Policy LINK to facilitate effective and efficient collaboration between USAID IPs and local communities in five of its 13 target counties. Policy LINK will build upon the lessons learned from implementing PfRR activities to coordinate more effectively with USAID IPs to facilitate joint integrated programming in Wau county and thus fulfill its new mandate.

During the recent area-based work planning process, the local communities in Wau County did not have the opportunity to further develop their resilience priorities, needs, and actions, which were expressed in the run up to the 2020 PfRR Annual Learning Forum. This left the local communities unable to lead the prioritization and planning of interventions for Wau County.

Between November and December 2021, Policy LINK convened and facilitated five payam-based local action planning workshops in Wau county in collaboration with USAID IPs including the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED), DT Global (Shejeh Salam), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), and the Wau Civic Engagement Center (WCEC). Policy LINK held the local action planning workshops in each of Wau's five payams. Each workshop lasted three days and drew the participation of traditional authority, civil society organizations (CSOs), private sector, local government, women, youth, and persons with disability.

Policy LINK invited USAID IPs to participate as observers in the payam-level workshops. This local action planning process is expected to enrich the recently developed Wau Area-based Work Plan. It targeted 35 representatives from Wau Municipality (i.e., from former Wau North and South Payams) and the three rural Payams of Baggari, Bazia, and Besselia allowing for an inclusive and participatory dialogue that identified the top priorities per payam. In the rural locations, the workshops were held at the Payam Headquarter premises from November 24 to December 4, 2021, and at the Safari Park Hotel from December 7-15, 2021. Participants in these payam-level workshops selected five delegates to participate in a county-wide workshop scheduled for February 2022.

I.1 Collaboration and Leveraging Partners Support

In the spirit of facilitating effective collaboration and coordination with USAID and other donor implementing partners, Policy LINK engaged 4 USAID IPs in Wau RFZ on their support and participation towards the payam-level local action planning workshops through in-person meetings in Wau between November 22nd -23rd 2021. These include: ACTED, DT Global (Shejeh Salam), NRC, DRC, and UN FAO.

In addition, Policy LINK engaged the leadership of Wau PfRR Area Reference Group (ARG) through an in-person meeting at UNMISS Wau Field Office on November 22nd, 2021. In this meeting, Policy LINK discussed its multi-pronged convergence strategy that aims to advance the PfRR's principle of putting community first, and how the payam-level action planning workshops will enrich the Wau County Area-based Work Plan. Key partners such as UNMISS and UNFAO were present in the meeting.

ACTED collaborated with Policy LINK and provided two local project staff to support the payam-level local action planning process across Wau county. One staff enriched the process with local knowledge and co-facilitation/translation support during the workshops in Bazia, Besselia and Baggari payams. While another staff supported workshops in Wau South and North. Prior to the meetings, Policy LINK had constructive meetings with ACTED management in Juba office where the latter indicated willingness to collaborate with Policy LINK in many fronts to amplify efforts to build community-led resilience in target counties.

DT- Global (Shejeh Salam) in Wau collaborated with Policy in three of the five payam-level workshops in Bazia, Baggari and Wau North. The support includes provision of a vehicle to support movement of the team, as well as co-facilitation support during participants' breakout sessions. The participation of the Regional Program Manager (Shejeh Salam) in these workshops was important as he had the opportunity to listen, interact, and document the community discussions of key issues around peacebuilding and social cohesion.

UN FAO in Wau collaborated with Policy LINK at Juba and field level to partly support with co-creation in the planning of the workshops. During the workshops, one FAO field staff was assigned to support Policy LINK with note-taking and co-facilitation during the payam-level local action planning workshops in Wau. In addition, one vehicle was also availed to facilitate movement of the team to the workshop in Bazia Payam. However, owing to other tasks in the office, he requested to participate in the next subsequent Policy LINK activities in Wau.

UN FAO participation was key as FAO will support the advancement of the PfRR's principle of putting community first as well as support to the PfRR activities in Wau County.

Wau Civic Engagement Centre (WCEC): Building from previous collaboration between Policy LINK and Wau Civic Engagement Centre, WCEC continues to provide much needed community mobilization support to Policy LINK. During the payam-level local action planning workshops, five members of the WCEC provided various forms of support, including: co-creation (planning), participants mobilization, registration, translation, note-taking, and coordination of logistics linked to the workshops. In addition, some members of the team supported with distribution of facemasks to participants and ensured that participants practiced hand sanitizing throughout the workshops.

1.2 Objectives and Strategy of the Payam Local Action Planning Workshops

The Objectives

- To implement an inclusive and participatory multi-stakeholder joint integrated planning process with 175 community representatives and implementing partners by March 2022, and
- To utilize collaborative governance, strategic communications, and facilitative leadership approaches to give a sense of agency to the 175 community representatives by March 2022.

The Specific Objectives:

- To produce a payam-level local action plan based on identified high impact shocks and priority actions for addressing shocks and stresses,
- To instill in communities a sense of agency in community-led resilience programming by using participatory methods and tools, and
- To provide USAID IPs with the opportunity to interface with community representatives, listen to their voices, and build local collaboration with communities in Wau County.

Policy LINK provided facilitation support to ensure that these objectives were met. A wide range of local community stakeholders were targeted and mobilized to participate in the local area work planning process. In October 2021, Policy LINK tasked the WCEC to develop a strategy document detailing resources required, timeline, and mobilization strategy for the workshops. The strategy document provided an overall strategy for communication and mobilization of all stakeholders to participate in the payam-level planning workshops. It also provided a strategy to determine activities, resources required, and logistical arrangements to facilitate the payam-level planning workshops and determine the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in carrying activities towards the planning workshops. The strategy document was shared with Policy LINK on October 11, 2021, which paved the way for the field-level planning process and contracting of five WCEC User Committee Members for short-term technical assistance (STTA).

This report presents a summary of Policy LINK activities conducted in the Wau County local area work planning process. The Payam Local Action Planning Workshops targeted local community stakeholders of Wau County, mainly the four corners of the community. A total of 175 community representatives (including 53 females) participated. FAO, DT Global, and ACTED participated as observers.

1.3 Mobilization and Outreach to Key Stakeholders

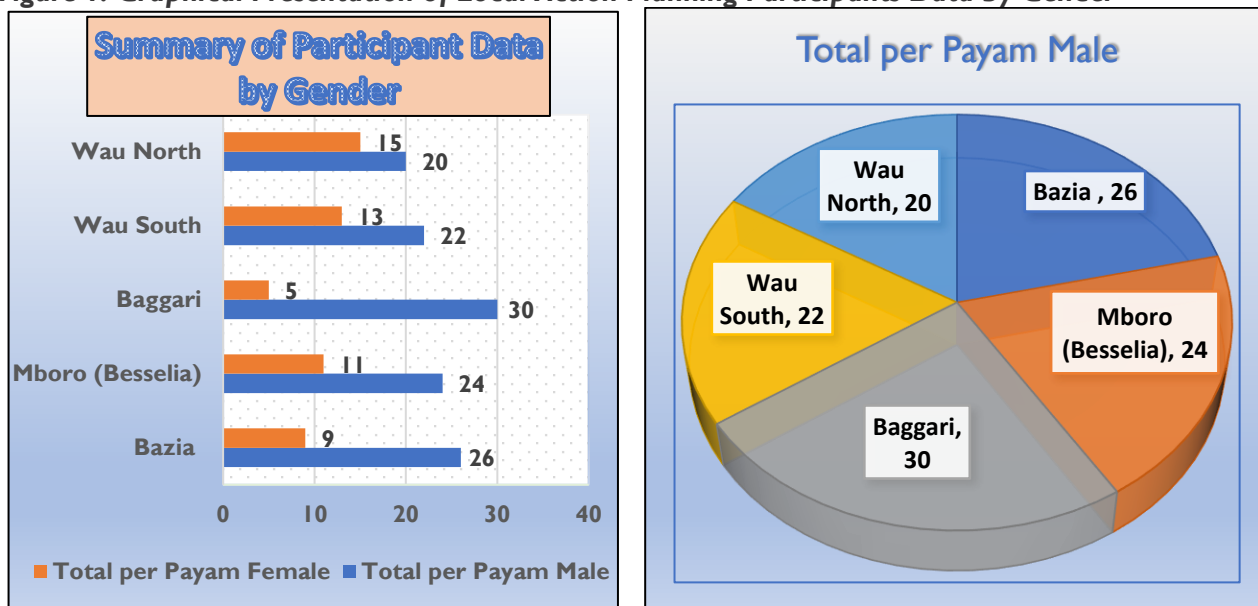
The Wau CEC commenced stakeholder mobilization activities in the county on November 9, 2021. Policy LINK dispatched invitation letters from Juba to facilitate the community engagement process and the team engaged government stakeholders including the Office of the Governor, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), and the National Security Service (NSS) to familiarize them on the objectives of the Payam Local Action Planning Workshops and to solicit their approval. After the NSS endorsed the letter for the Payam Local Action Planning Workshop, the WCEC engaged the Humanitarian Coordinators in Baggari, Bazia and Mboro/Besselia to ensure they too endorsed the agenda of the workshops. Invitation letters were then sent to community leaders and local authorities in the targeted payams to help in selecting and mobilizing community representatives to participate in the Local Action Planning Workshops.

Policy LINK and the WCEC agreed on criteria for identifying 35 participants per payam. The criteria focused on inclusivity based on gender, geographic scope, religious groups, and age. The 35 participants represented stakeholders from the following categories: youth, women, farmers, faith-based groups, chiefs, local authorities, people with disabilities, traders, teachers, and health workers as summarized in the table below.

Table 1: Summary of Participants Data

S/No.	Location (Payam)	Category/Institution	Payam Total		Total
			Male	Female	
1	Bazia	Youth, Women, Farmers, Faith-based groups, Chiefs, Local authorities, People with Disabilities, Traders, etc.	26	9	35
2	Mboro (Besselia)	Youth, Women, Farmers, Faith-based groups, Chiefs, Local authorities, People with Disabilities, Traders, etc.	24	11	35
3	Baggari	Youth, Women, Farmers, Faith-based groups, Chiefs, Local authorities, People with Disabilities, Traders, etc.	30	5	35
4	Wau South	Youth, Women, Farmers, Faith-based groups, Chiefs, Local authorities, People with Disabilities, Traders, etc.	22	13	35
5	Wau North	Youth, Women, Farmers, Faith-based groups, Chiefs, Local authorities, People with Disabilities, Traders, etc.	20	15	35
Total			122	53	175

Figure 1: Graphical Presentation of Local Action Planning Participants Data by Gender



2. Progress of the Payam Local Action Planning Workshops

The two Policy LINK Area Program Managers (APMs), James and Isaac, traveled from Juba to Wau to coordinate with the WCEC in the implementation of the Local Action Planning workshops. A pre-implementation meeting was held with WCEC on November 22, 2021 to brief the WCEC members on the framing of the workshop agendas, discuss logistical arrangements and delegation of roles to members. The

WCEC subsequently assigned five staff to support the activities in Bagari, Bazia and Besselia. In addition to this initial meeting, the APMs visited the offices of USAID IPs in Wau including FAO, DT Global, ACTED, Norwegian Refugee Committee (NRC), and Danish Refugee Committee (DRC) to invite them as observers. The APMs also held a meeting with some members of the Wau PfRR Area Reference Group (ARG) at the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) to brief them on the objective of the Local Area Planning Workshop and solicit their participation in the process.

2.1 Methodology and Timeline of Local Action Planning Workshops

The APMs and WCEC prepared an agenda for the three-day workshops that were conducted in each payam. The overall duration for the Local Action Planning Workshops in the five Payams of Wau County was 15 days (from November 24 to December 15, 2021) including one weekend day. Facilitation of the sessions included presentation of power-point slides using a projector, group work, plenary, question and answer, roleplays, flash cards, and use of colored sticky pads. During the workshops, the APMs and WCEC team took the community representatives through a planning process that included:

- Key Concepts and Definitions
- Policy LINK Technical Approach
- USAID Development Objectives
- Policy LINK Objectives
- Target Stakeholders

Upon arrival, the participants were registered, issued facemasks, and provided sanitizer for their hands. The workshop began with welcoming remarks by the Wau CEC Chairperson. Subsequently, one of the APMs (James Elias) provided a workshop overview and invited the Humanitarian Coordinators or Payam Government Representatives to give the opening remarks and official opening of the workshops. The facilitators set the pace of the workshops by reviewing the participants expectations, guiding norms, logistical and catering arrangements. The workshop sessions started with a presentation and discussion of the workshop objectives by the APM, Mawa Isaac, who later took the audience through the workshop program.

The audience was socialized on the PfRR framework and approach and then introduced to the community participatory planning process, which focused on:

- Contextualizing Community Resilience (*Overview of community priority setting process, review of shocks and stresses identified in the previous community engagement and consultation processes*)
- Shifting Mindset (*An interactive session where participants examine themselves*).
- Re-Visiting Community Priority Setting Process (*Ranking Shocks affecting the community, Priority identification for most impactful shocks*)
- Defining Community Focus: (*Envisioning exercise - setting a vision for each payam*).
- Assessing Community Situation (*Building on the vision, mission and objective, listing assets and attributes and the major challenges for achieving the vision/dream*).
- Looking Forward: Planning for the Future (*Reaching consensus and consolidating ideas*).
- Next Steps: (*Framing the county-wide local action planning process, nominating payam delegates*).

Table 2: Schedule of the Payam Workshops

S/No.	Payam		# of Participants		Remarks
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		Target number	Males	Females	Activity Dates	
1	Bazia	35	26	9	Nov 24-26, 2021	100% attendance
2	Besselia (Mboro)	35	24	11	Nov 29 to Dec 1, 2021	
3	Baggari	35	30	5	Dec 2-4, 2021	
4	Wau South	35	22	13	Dec 7-9, 2021	
5	Wau North	35	20	15	Dec 13-15, 2021	
	Grand total	175	122	53		

3. Deliberations and Outcomes of the Payam Local Action Planning Workshops

Through the payam local action planning workshops, the Policy LINK APMs and WCEC User Committees with support from the USAID IPs achieved the following:

3.1 Contextualizing Community Resilience

The purpose of this workshop session was to elicit a common point of reference for community participants on their understanding of “shocks” and “stressors” and those that affect the community. It also defined resilience and described the resilience activities in the respective communities. Finally, an overview of USAID Policy LINK’s approach to building community-led resilience was presented and discussed by the facilitators.

As a result of this discussion, the communities developed the following lists of shocks and stressors. They further ranked them on the basis of impact and frequency of occurrence.

Table 3: Bazia Payam Shocks, Impact Ranking, and Frequency

S/No.	SHOCK TYPE	IMPACT	FREQUENCY/OCCURENCE
1	Cattle Migration	1	Monthly to Yearly
2	Food Security/Livelihoods	2	Yearly
3	Health (Human/Diseases)	3	Daily
4	War/Conflict		
5	Flood		
6	Economic (Price Hikes)		
7	Dry Spells (Prolonged Drought)		
8	Wild Fires		
9	Criminality and Robbery		
10	Crop and Animal Pests/Diseases		
11	Tribalism		

Table 4: Besselia (Mboro) Payam Shocks, Impact Ranking, and Frequency

S/No.	SHOCK TYPE	IMPACT	FREQUENCY/OCCURANCE
1	Land Grabbing	1	Daily
2	Cattle Migration (Armed Herders)	2	Monthly to Yearly
3	Food Security/Livelihoods	3	Daily
4	Health (Human/Diseases/WASH)		
5	Wau County H/Q Transfer to Baggari Establishment		
6	War/Conflict		
7	Economic (Price Hikes/Inflation)		
8	Dry Spells (Prolonged Drought)		
9	Wild Fires		
10	Insecurity (Criminality and Robbery)		
11	Gender Based Violence		
12	Early Pregnancy/Forced Marriages		
13	Logging and Deforestation		
14	Cultural Diffusion or Dilution		
15	Lack of Political Will on R/ACRISS		

Table 5: Baggari Payam Shocks, Impact, Ranking, and Frequency

S/No.	SHOCK TYPE	IMPACT	FREQUENCY/OCCURANCE
1	Cattle Migration (Armed Herders)	1	Monthly to Yearly
2	Food Security/Livelihoods	2	Yearly
3	Health (COVID-19, HIV/AIDS)	3	Daily
4	Conflict/War		
5	Flooding		
6	Robbery and Banditry		
7	Dry Spells (Prolonged Drought)		
8	Wild Fires		
9	Population Displacement		
10	Sexual and Gender Based Violence (Rape)		
11	Grasshoppers and Crop Pests		

Table 6: Wau South Payam Shocks, Impact, Ranking, and Frequency

S/No.	SHOCK TYPE	IMPACT	FREQUENCY/OCCURANCE
1	Insecurity/Robbery and Banditry	1	Daily
2	Economic Shock	2	Daily
3	Conflict (Farmers and Armed Herders)	3	Yearly / Monthly
4	Cattle Migration (Armed Herders)		
5	Street Children		
6	COVID-19		
7	Conflict/War		
8	Forced Displacements		
9	Land Grabbing		

Table 7: Wau North Payam Shocks, Impact, Ranking, and Frequency

S/No.	SHOCK TYPE	IMPACT	FREQUENCY/OCCURANCE
1	Food Security/Livelihoods	1	Daily
2	Economic Shock (Price Hikes)	2	Daily
3	Health Shock (Diseases/WASH)	3	Daily
4	Cattle Migration (Armed Herders)		
5	Wau County H/Q Transfer/Establishment		
6	Land Grabbing		
7	Prolonged Dry spells / Drought		
8	Wild Fires		
9	Insecurity (Criminality and Looting)		
10	Conflict/War		
11	Gender Based Violence		
12	Early Pregnancy/Forced Marriages		
13	Logging and Deforestation		
14	Cultural Diffusion or Dilution		
15	Lack of Political Will on R/ACRISS		

Figure 2: Bazia Community Participants in Shocks Prioritization and Ranking Session



3.2 Shifting Mindset

This was an interactive session where participants were encouraged to reflect on their mindset towards self-reliance. The participants were presented with statements that tested their levels of agreement/disagreement on responsibility for their community’s development and wellbeing, either as individuals, in pairs, or as a community on the parameters of self-reliance. These included, but were not limited to:

- a) *“I am responsible for the development of my own community; I can remain resilient even without external support; I can collaborate with other members of my community in order to build resilience; I am fully involved*

in making decisions about my community and I am willing to work voluntarily for the development of my community” In responding to these statements, over 95% indicated that they were strongly in agreement with the phrases.

- b) “We believe that NGOs/UN/CSOs are always responsible for the development of our community; We can play an active role in the development of our own community; We can make decisions about our community’s future; and We can do certain community activities (self-reliant) without direct support from partners”. Likewise, as in the above statements, the majority of the participants **disagreed** that NGOs/UN/CSOs are always responsible for the development of their community, but **strongly agreed** on the last three phrases.
- c) I believe I can be self-reliant, if...; Summarised responses are listed below.
- Pair 1: I have money or food; I have money I will be self-reliance.
 - Pair 2: There is peace; there is stability.
 - Pair 3: I am able to cultivate and produce food; am strong enough to work and do business.
 - Pair 4: There is rain for us to cultivate; if there is rain and peace.
 - Pair 5: I have capital to do my farming.

Figure 3: Bazia Participants in Local Action Planning Plenary and Shifting Mindset Session



3.3 Defining Community Focus and Assessing Community Situation

The emphasis of this session was to encourage participants to develop a vision that they can focus on and put efforts toward achieving it. They were asked how they would like to see their community in five to ten years, what they must do to achieve the vision, and what actions they need to take as an objective. The below are the vision statements from the workshop participants.

- I. **Bazia Payam:** A peaceful and self-reliant community where citizens are empowered, productive and living in harmony.

2. **Besselia Payam:** A peaceful and self-sufficient community having efficient basic services delivery systems and improved standards of living.
3. **Baggari Payam:** An educated community where citizens feel secure, empowered and are enjoying all basic services
4. **Wau North Payam:** A safe and developed community where all livelihoods and basic services are delivered normally and residents living in coherence.
5. **Wau South Payam:** “A secure, peaceful and economically prosperous community”

Figure 4: Bazia Participants and their Vision in the Next Five to Ten Years



In assessing the community situation by building on their Vision, Mission and Objective, the participants were guided to think of and list any and all assets and attributes they would wish to see remain in the community over the next five to ten years. They were also asked to mention the major three challenges that would hinder achieving their dream. The team established the below responses.

Table 8: Wau County Rural Payams Desired Assets and Attributes

S/N.	Bazia Community		Besselia Community		Baggari Community	
	Desired Assets	Asset Attributes	Desired Assets	Asset Attributes	Desired Assets	Asset Attributes
1	School	Good Education	Water yard	Clean water	Land	Agriculture
2	Road	Linking production with consumers	Good road	Facilitate movement for goods and people	Forest	Timber production
3	Hospital	Good health services delivery	Health Facilities	People well-being	Water Source	Fishing
4	Agriculture	Food security	Schools	Good education system	Road network	Link production with markets
5	Training	Youth engagement in apprenticeship	Markets	Income increase	Wild animals	Tourism
6	Markets	Promoting cash crops	Agriculture schemes	Increase production opportunity	Health facilities	Treatment, medicines

7	Forest	Production of timber logs	Cooperatives	Youth engagement	Human resource	Contribute to development
8	Land	Agriculture and mining activity	Small scale business	Promote local economy	Minerals	Boost local Economy

Table 9: Wau Municipality Payams Desired Assets and Attributes

S/N.	Wau South Community		Wau North Community	
	Desired Assets	Asset Attributes	Desired Assets	Asset Attributes
1	Schools	Access to good education	Hospitals	Health services, medicine
2	Hospital	Well-being and safety	Boarding Secondary schools	Quality education opportunity for all
3	Markets	Increase income	Roads and bridges	Access to production areas
4	Roads	Movement of goods and people	Agriculture schemes	Food security and income source
5	Communication	Exchange of information	Cooperatives	Encourage youth potential
6	Roads and bridges	Connecting areas of production with markets	Warehouse	Increase of production and marketing
7	Water Source	Basic services and health	Markets	Selling production
8	Government Institutional	Available services to the community	Police stations	Provide security and safety

Figure 5: Group Work and Plenary Presentation of Assets and Aspired Attributes in Besselia



3.4 Priority Actions Needed for Reducing the Impactful Shocks

Having identified the impactful shocks and vision, the community representatives were taken through a group activity of enlisting priority actions that they can undertake to realize their visions, stating the importance of these actions as priority for the community, and who will be responsible for making these changes.

Table 10: Priority Actions Needed for Reducing the Impact of Shocks in Bazia Payam

SHOCK TYPE	ACTIONS NEEDED FOR CHANGE	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Cattle Migration	1. Dialogues between farmers and herders (prohibit cattle herds from entering farms, no arms, designate migration routes & proper timing)	1. Dialogues between farmers and cattle herders
	2. Provide water and pastures where cattle originate	2. Provision of water and pasture for cattle at their origin
	3. Legislation through community or constituency reps/MPs	3. Community to engage with CSOs to raise their issues and voices
	4. Community to engage with CSOs to raise their voices	
	5. Community joint committee to monitor and manage emergency issues	
Food Security and Livelihoods	1. Increase acreage from 1 feddan to at least 3 feddan per household	1. Increase acreage from 1 feddan to at least 3 feddan
	2. Crop diversification (consumption and cash)	2. Farming cooperatives
	3. Communal work (cooperation)	3. Pests & disease control
	4. Farming cooperatives	
	5. Pests and disease control	
Health (Pests/Diseases /Water)	1. Provision of clean and safe water (water treatment; drinking borehole water, drilling of boreholes)	1.
	2. Intensive hygiene and sanitation	2.
	3. Health education	3.
	4. Introduce health savings at the family level	
	5. Promote the culture of going to the clinic/ health facility first before seeking other means	

Table 11: Priority Actions Needed for Reducing the Impact of Shock in Baggari Payam

SHOCK TYPE	ACTIONS NEEDED FOR CHANGE	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Cattle Migration	1. Provision of water source for cattle in their location	1. Provision of water source
	2. Provision of pasture or fodder for cattle	2. Clear boundaries between states
	3. There should clear boundaries between states	3. Clear law to govern their movements
	4. There should be a clear law that would guide both farmers and cattle keepers	

	5. There should be a body that will monitor the violations	
Food Security and Livelihoods	1. Encourage with food for work (FFW) program	1. Support farmers with FFW
	2. Farming tools	2. Provision of improved inputs
	3. Provision of improve seeds	3. VSLA
	4. Training on new modern agriculture means	
	5. Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA)	
Health (Human) Pests and Diseases	1. Provision of cleaning water in all bomas	1. Provision of cleaning water
	2. Provision of medicine in health centers	2. Training of midwives
	3. Training of midwives in bomas and payam	3. Construction of more health centers in all bomas
	4. Construction of more health centers in bomas	

Table 12: Priority Actions Needed for Reducing the Impact of Shock in Besselia Payam

SHOCK TYPE	ACTIONS NEEDED FOR CHANGE	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Land Grabbing	1. Establish contacts with land grabbers' leaders	1. Establish communication
	2. Organize meetings with the land grabbers	2. Organize meetings
	3. Call for mediator (concerned partners)	3. Call for mediation from Government, INGOs
	4. Area cleaning initiative	
	5. Demarcation of the community areas	
Cattle Keepers	1. Cattle herders to abide by the regulation of avoiding entering farms	1. Cattle herders to abide by the regulation of not entering farms
	2. Provision of water and pasture where cattle originate	2. Provision of water and pasture at the cattle areas of origin
	3. Prohibit cattle movement into farming land to reduce soil degradation	3. Prohibit cattle movement into farming land to void land degradation
	4. Respect of 1956 community boundaries	
	5. Organize workshop to raise awareness on community rights	
Food Security & Livelihood	1. Introduction of modern agriculture techniques	1. Introduction of modern agricultural techniques
	2. Introduction new reproduction means (poultry, sheep fattening, and food processing)	2. Roads and communication network to facilitate marketing improvement
	3. Roads and communication networking to boost marketing system	3. Secure basic services such (water, health and education)
	4. Secure basic services (education, health and water)	
	5. Development of human resource capacity with focus on youth (apprenticeship and vocational training)	

Table 13: Priority Actions Needed for Reducing the Impact of Shock in Wau South Payam

SHOCK TYPE	ACTIONS NEEDED FOR CHANGE	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Insecurity	1. Recruitment of good number of policemen to provide security in the residential areas	1. More recruitment of forces
	2. Digging of more boreholes instead of hand pumps to reduce tension between women and children during the dry spell	2. Encourage youth to join the force
	3. Construction of roads and ditches for easy ambulance access	3. Community commitments
	4. Provision of land	
	5. Contribute local components	
Food Security and Livelihoods	1. Increase of agriculture production	1. Introduction of poultry
	2. Encourage small business activity	2. Encourage self-employment (youth)
	3. Introduction of food processing	3. Food/agriculture processing activities for value addition
	4. Introduction of poultry project	
	5. Self-employment	
Conflict between Farmers and Cattle Herders	1. Provision of water and pasture in the cattle origin	1. Respect of community boundaries.
	2. Maintain cattle in control fence	2. Provision of water and pasture in areas of cattle keepers
	3. Respect community boundaries	3. Call for international support
	4. Call for international community support	
	5. States legislative councils to enact laws guiding cattle movements	

Table 14: Priority Actions Needed for Reducing the Impact of Shocks in Wau North Payam

SHOCK TYPE	ACTIONS NEEDED FOR CHANGE	PRIORITY ACTIONS
Food Security and Livelihoods	1. Improvement of agriculture activities	1. Improvement of agriculture activities
	2. Diversification of crops	2. Sheep fattening and poultry farming
	3. Introduction of Livestock project	3. Crops diversification
	4. Introduction of fish ponds	
	5. Sheep fattening and poultry farming	

Economic Shocks	1. Training on small scale business	1. Small scale business training
	2. Engagement of women and youth on food processing	2. Support women and youth on food processing and marketing
	3. Introduction of vocational training centers for youth	3. Introduction of training centers
	4. Introduction of cooperatives	
	5. Improvement of street businesses for women vendors	
Health (Pests/Diseases/WASH)	1. Construction of more health facilities in the residential areas	1. More health facilities
	2. Community training on first aid	2. Basic awareness on family hygiene and nutrition
	3. Raise awareness on basic hygiene and nutrition	3. Community education on major health preventive measures
	4. Community education on major health prevention technics	
	5. Promotion of reproductive health education	

Figure 6: Plenary and Group Discussions on Prioritization of Actions for the Impactful Shocks



3.5 Looking Forward in Planning for the Future

This session was deliberately programed to establish the roles that the different stakeholders can take in addressing the shocks identified by the participants. Similar to most of the above sessions, the participants were categorized into five groups of seven members each. They were then assigned to derive responses for each of the three identified priority actions with emphasis on what specific activities the community, government and international partners **MUST DO** to achieve each of the **Three Priority Actions**. These three questions were asked of each group:

- a) What internal resources (local community resources) are available for achieving each of the above three (3) Priority Actions?
- b) What external support (from partners) will be needed to complement local community resources?
- c) What are the three major challenges foreseeable in execution of the priority actions?

Table 15: General Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders on Priority Actions

Community Top Priorities	Community Contribution	Government Contribution	Support Needed from Humanitarians	Foreseeable Challenges
	Community will take lead in initiating the project's ideas	Will regulate and approve acquisition of land	To provide technical support in terms of training and capacity building	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Limited funding to activities 2. Insecurity if peace agreements are not fully implemented 3. Dry spells, flooding, pests/diseases, poor roads to production and market areas 4. Tribalism, corruption, limited transparency
	Community local expert of elders will provide ideas and formation of steering committees	Government institutions approval and authorization of projects and activities	To assist with technology and introduction of new ideas	
	There are many local resources that the community can contribute (e.g., land, forest, local crops, etc.)	Government recommendations to others like partners	To provide or facilitate financial support to programs and projects	
	Mobilization of the potential unutilized youth energy as supportive human resources/labor	Government facilitates provision of support and also financing	To provide improved inputs for agriculture (farming, fishing and livestock) for consumption and income	
	Community can grant and allocate piece of land and space for any project for the benefit of the local	Provision of agricultural equipment, water system, security, construction of roads, telecom infrastructure, etc.	Support communities with construction and financing of resource centers	
	They will be ready to continue dialoguing with other communities	Registration of partners, provision of licenses and reduction of taxes	To provide support in health sector, water and hygiene, peace building	

3.6 Next Steps: Nominating Payam Delegates

The last session concluding the Payam Local Action Planning Process was framing the County-wide Local Action Work Plan Development. This was moderated through a plenary whereby the participants were asked to nominate payam delegates for the county-wide workshop scheduled for February 2022. Each payam

was tasked to select five (5) People to represent their community/payam (i.e., Bazia, Besselia, Baggari, Wau South and Wau North payam communities).

The criteria set was in such a way that the delegates should be from diverse geographical locations of the payam (e.g., from the different bomas). They should be representative (e.g., traditional authority, women, youth, private sector, faith-based, local government, etc.). Further, they should be people who fully understood the Most Impactful Shocks and the three (3) Priority Actions for addressing each shock. Last but not least, the delegates should be people who shall fully commit themselves to represent the community during the entirety of the workshop, and willing to take an active role in mobilizing the community and local resources in order to implement the local action plan that will be developed. The payams came up with the below list of delegates. The nominees were thereafter requested to address the audience to give their consent, availability, and commitment.

Table 16: List of Delegates for the County-level Work Plan Development

S/No.	Name	Sex	Occupation	Contact
<i>Nominees List for Bazia Payam</i>				
1	Justin Sebit Adam	Male	Local Authority	0926534748
2	Peter Adam Fada	Male	Chief	N/A
3	Regina Uvengi	Female	Women Rep.	N/A
4	Mary John Amin	Female	Community Leader	0916405313
5	Peter Ali	Male	Youth	
<i>Nominees List for Besselia Payam</i>				
1	Hilary Cloudio Musa	Male	Youth	0915015999
2	Hassan Babili Njimo	Male	Elder	0928446874
3	Luciano Karlo Dakanja	Male	Chief	N/A
4	Paitrice Rapheal Rokko	Female	Women	N/A
5	Arkangleo Ricardo	Male	Farmer	0921227115
<i>Nominees List for Baggari Payam</i>				
1	Clement Francis Safu	Male	Local Authority	0928809171
2	Justin Mario Ngori	Male	Youth	0920258908
3	Angelina Mangu Uvengi	Female	Rep. People with Special needs	N/A
4	Julia Natale Nailo	Female	Woman	0925208848
5	Gordon Louis Mangu	Male	Intellectual	0924561034
<i>Nominees List for Wau South Payam</i>				
1	Poulina Alberto Madut	Female	Woman Group	0923281599 / 0916426012

2	Venonosio Paskwale	Male	Chief	0920026000 / 0915014100
3	Mario Nyigok Khamis	Male	Intellectual	0925531025 / 0915816438
4	Idris Ibrahim Idris	Male	Chief	0925419943 / 0915419943
5	Alma Stephen	Female	Youth	0927770259 / 0916442752
Nominees List for Wau North Payam				
1	Fatima Balila Mahammad	Female	Clerk of Chief	0915507721
2	Peter Theodoro Tarifa	Male	Sheik/Chief	0917038644
3	Ismail Kau Kuach	Male	Chairperson, Community Action Group	0914437555
4	Najib Uliny Abanga	Male	Boma Health Workers Supervisor	0922573589
5	Jackline Jenaro Maga	Female	Women Group Representative	0917657578 and 0929313031

4. Key Outcomes and Deliverables from the Payam Local Action Planning

Through the Payam Local Action Planning, the Policy LINK APMs and the WCEC achieved the following deliverables and outcomes:

- The WCEC colleagues mobilized all the targeted participants, and the beneficiaries attended all the planning sessions on a full-time basis.
- At the preliminary stage, the APMs led the participants in socialization sessions on the key concepts of the PfRR framework. Through these socialization sessions, the communities were able to understand terminologies such as shocks, stressors, and resilience; and were then able to apply these concepts to describe their situation.
- The WCEC team provided translation services and transcription of the audio messages delivered by the communities during group and plenary discussion exercises.
- Throughout the Payam Local Action Planning Workshops, the Policy LINK APMs and WCEC supported the community representatives through a participatory envisioning exercise helping them to describe where they are currently as a community and what they want their payam to look like in the future. These exercises empowered the communities to take charge and define their future in ways that build on what they have while tapping into available support from national and international institutions.
- The participants were also guided by the APMs and WCEC User Committees and were able to select five (5) delegates from each payam that they feel are competent to represent them in the upcoming County-level Work Plan Development Workshop in February 2022.

5. Challenges Met, Actions Taken, and Recommendations

- One of the main challenges was difficulty in getting access to remote parts of Bazia, Baggari and Besselia payams due to poor roads. In order to ensure participation from the bomas in these payams,

the WCEC facilitated three humanitarian coordinators by providing fuel for them to use their motorcycles to mobilize people in all the bomas under the three rural targeted payams.

- Secondly, all three payams lack mobile network access, which complicated communication between the humanitarian coordinators and the WCEC team.
- There was a problem with one of the vehicles and driver provided by the Policy LINK-contracted transport service provider, which was rejected by Sudan People's Liberation Movement-In Opposition (SPLM-IO) authorities in Bazia citing that the driver was a foreigner. This almost created a problem with the SPLM-IO authorities until the APMs and the WCEC team agreed not to continue hiring the vehicle and driver.
- On another note, there was a low turnout by the USAID IPs due to unclear reasons, though some cited commitments as end of year activities peaked for conclusion. In Bazia, only FAO, DT Global (Shejah Salaam), and ACTED participated in all the payams Local Action Planning Workshops, though some were not consistent in their participation.
- Mobilization of participants initially encountered a challenge whereby the targeted government representatives tapped to help in selection of representatives had lots of other engagements and reiterated limitations in reaching out to suitable representatives.
- In some locations, security personnel were selected as participants.
- Selection of vendors to supply goods was not clarified in the beginning and caused the WCEC to initially spend money for buying workshop materials for three first days.