

Context document – Capacity strengthening for Resilience in the Horn of Africa

Orange Knowledge Programme

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List of abbreviations

CPI	Country Plan of Implementation
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FNS	Food & Nutrition Security
GDP	Gross domestic product
HE	Higher Education
ICP	Institutional Collaboration Project
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
NFP	Netherlands Fellowship Programmes
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NICHE	Netherlands Initiative for Capacity development in Higher Education
NL	The Netherlands
NPT	Netherlands Programme for the institutional strengthening of post-secondary education and Training capacity
OKP	Orange Knowledge Programme
PM	Pro memoria
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SRoL	Security & the Rule of Law
TMT	Tailor-Made Training
ToC	Theory of Change
ToT	Training of Trainers
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
WB	World Bank

1. Introduction

This regional context document describes the purpose and intentions of the implementation of the Orange Knowledge Programme strengthening Security and Rule of Law and Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa, specifically in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan, with Ethiopia as a preferred regional anchor.

The above mentioned countries are focus countries in the development policy of the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They are among the world's most fragile states, as evidenced by the [Fund for Peace's 2019 Fragile States Index](#). Additionally, the involved countries are also amongst the world's most gender unequal countries, all belonging to index group 5 (over 10% deviation from gender parity).

By focusing on Security and Rule of Law and Food and Nutrition Security, Nuffic advocates a thematic two-pronged approach in strengthening these states, contributing to the improvement of the political and economic indicators used by the Fund for Peace, contributing to SDGs 2, 4, 10 and 16, and in line with the theories of change published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on addressing the root causes of migration.

Furthermore, Women's Rights and Gender Equality is a cross-cutting theme of attention because of the gender inequality in these countries.

Additionally, combining Security and Rule of Law and Food and Nutrition Security in a nexus recognises the UN Security Council's commitment to food resilience as evidenced by resolution 2417 and strengthens the links between humanitarian and development interventions.

South-South collaboration between institutions in these countries will be an explicit objective of this initiative in the Horn. The clustering of countries will help to facilitate regional exchanges, for example by strengthening capacities of universities that have the potential to act as regional knowledge hubs. Interventions in the Horn of Africa cluster will be centred around Ethiopia as preferred regional anchor. Ethiopia is already an OKP full programme country, with academic and institutional capacity to take up this role and work in partnership towards stabilising effects on a regional level.

The Orange Knowledge Programme aims to contribute to the strengthening of fragile states, by building onto factors that add to their resilience.

Therefore, Nuffic has developed a regional OKP initiative to contribute to the implementation of the new [policy document](#) from Minister Kaag. A thematic initiative ensures that best practices, innovation and lessons learnt are brought together to inform programming in this complex field. This initiative will include specific capacity development activities that are well aligned to other ongoing, larger initiatives and to the OKP implementation plans at country level (CPIs) and/or country focus documents. Focus will be on prospects for sustainable institutional cooperation to reinforce current scholarship and TMT activities.

2. The Orange Knowledge Programme

The Orange Knowledge Programme (OKP) is the successor to the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) and the Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE). The Orange Knowledge Programme merges the two preceding programmes into a single integrated approach, with the addition of new elements including increased involvement of alumni, attention to cooperation between knowledge organisations, and communication focusing on the presentation of results.

The main objective is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries.

The Orange Knowledge Programme will last until mid-2022 and will be implemented through three types of interventions:

- individual scholarships;
- group trainings and;
- institutional projects focusing on sustainable improvement of technical and higher education capacity.

For further information on the OKP reference is made to annex 1.

3. Present state of affairs

Regional context

Historically, the geostrategic location of the countries in the Greater Horn of Africa has attracted local and global interest. Facing both the Middle East and Asia, it comes as no surprise that the Horn fosters a continuous exchange of goods, produce, commodities, culture, religions and beliefs. The Horn of Africa is one of the most turbulent regions in the world, in terms of political contestation and volatility.

In recent years, the countries relevant to this regional context document have undergone wars, bouts of civil and political unrest and economic instability which are further fuelled by a particular vulnerability to disruptions relating to a changing climate. The secession of South Sudan in 2011 was felt most keenly by Sudan, as more than 90% of its exports came from the oil revenue of South Sudanese oil. Interdependent, both in economic and security terms, the countries in the Horn are characterised by the same problems: violence, political instability, poor governance, high (youth) unemployment, economic inequality, high population growth and a lack of (affordable) education. The regional fight against terrorism was a major feature of the African Union meeting of February 2019, which announced to address and eliminate sources of conflicts that create regional displacements, of which [Somalia](#)'s terrorism is one of the longest established. Additional strains on the region's resources are imposed by increasing population density in conjunction with unpredictable drought spells and rainfalls, which lay heavy burden on crop production and the entire agri-food industry.

However, positive developments can be mentioned for the region:

In Sudan, the political dynamic has changed following the removal of the former president Omar al-Bashir. After three decades in power, he has been followed by a civilian government in the spring of 2019 with the promise of democratic elections within three years. The signing of the Political and Constitutional Agreements soon after his removal has left a more positive outlook for a longer-term solution between civilian and military groups. The transition agreements include agreements such as the abolition of some of the former regime's discriminative rules for women in November 2019. Sudan also played an active role in the internal peace negotiations in South Sudan (benefiting obviously from peace by receiving revenues from South Sudanese oil production).

Ethiopia's Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed received the Nobel Peace Prize in December 2019 for his efforts and achievements for peace and stabilisation in Ethiopia and the region; especially the peace agreement with Eritrea (Riyadh 2018). Peace between Eritrea and Ethiopia in its turn has a positive effect on the relation between Eritrea and Sudan, which reopened the borders with Eritrea in February 2019. Ethiopian forces almost entirely make up the UNIFSA UN Peace forces that guard the fragile peace in the disputed border state Abiy between Sudan and South Sudan. Also AMISOM, the African Union Mission in Somalia, is dominated by Ethiopian troops and commandment. Ethiopia was praised as the most-improved country on the [2019 Fragile States Index](#) (FSI) .

While Ethiopia's construction of the Grand Ethiopian Renaissance Dam (GERD) is a matter of contention in regards to the country's relation with Egypt, it is positive for the bilateral relation with Sudan. This country expects to benefit from it by enabling Sudan to use its full annual allocation as defined in the 1959 agreement between Sudan and Egypt .

Food Resilience

Agriculture in South Sudan largely remains at subsistence level with average field sizes of two feddans/acres per household. Crop yields are very low: hardly one ton per feddan/acre due to use of poor quality seeds, tools and agronomic practices. The same applies to the livestock and fisheries sectors. Farmers are not fully integrated across the entire value chain, and private sector linkages are weak. Low levels of production in combination with ongoing hostilities have led to a large part of the population being food insecure and experiencing unbalanced diets.

Somalia, in particular the southern parts of the country, has been plagued with civil unrest since 1991. This has led to the breakdown of various productive sectors, including agriculture. Government-established systems have been severely hit by social unrest along with droughts in the larger Horn of Africa region. Relief agencies and development organisations are committing resources to reactivate the agriculture sector.

The oil-boom of 1999-2011 has had a deep impact on the economic structure of Sudan. The easy revenue from oil got all the attention, at the cost of neglecting the strengthening of productive sectors (agriculture, dairy and industry) . Agriculture including livestock and fishing is the most important economic sector in Sudan, contributing to about a third of the country's GDP and providing a livelihood to about two-thirds of the active population.

The main constraints in the agricultural sector in Sudan, derived from Farmer and Trader perspective in addition to government strategic planning analysis, can be summed up as: inadequate agricultural infrastructure, limited access to financing of small farmers, insufficient implementation of laws and policies, limited access to markets, weak adoption of improved inputs, and limited use of mechanisation, which together lead to low yields and decreased productivity.

	South Sudan	Sudan	Somalia	Ethiopia
Population	11 million	40 million	5 million	110 million
Primary school enrolment	73%/30%*	76%	30%	100%
Life expectancy in years	60	65		65
GDP per capita in 2018 as per Worldbank research	\$ 353	\$ 977	\$ 315	\$ 735
Fragile States Index ranking among 178 countries indexed	3	8	2	23
Legatum Prosperity Index ranking among 167 countries indexed	167	158	161	150
Chronic malnutrition and stunting under children aged 5 according to Unicef	18.2 %	16.3%	40%	38%

*Note: two percentages for primary school enrolment in South Sudan are shared. 73% is the 'Primary enrolment 2015' by worldbank.org, 30% is the measured 'Primary and secondary enrolment 2018' by unicef.org

History of cooperation

Since the start of the Orange Knowledge Programme in 2017, Sudan, Somalia and South Sudan were only eligible for individual scholarships and tailor-made trainings (TMT). With the new [policy document](#) from Minister Kaag, the Horn of Africa receives more focus and will be eligible as part of a regional approach also for Institutional Collaboration Projects (ICP).

Ethiopia has been recipient of institutional collaboration since 2004 with the NPT, NICHE and Orange Knowledge programmes. Reference is made to the [CPI for Ethiopia](#).

The NICHE programme in Ethiopia consists of 19 projects, 1 Innocap project and 1 NICHE learning initiative, with over 50 Ethiopian partners. The programme supports the policy priorities Food Security (12 projects), Health / SRHR (5 projects), Private Sector Development (1 project), Education (2 projects) and Gender (1 learning initiative). For an overview of the projects, please refer to our website. The NICHE programme will be closed mid-2021 and all projects will have to be concluded end of 2020.

The NICHE programme in South Sudan consisted of 3 projects that contributed to the policy themes food security and water management. The projects have supported capacity building in vocational training and skills development to generate necessary human resources in agriculture and water, hygiene and sanitation. Despite the fragile state of South Sudan and the small number of vocational training centres in operation, the NICHE

programme has still been able to provide limited but fundamental capacity building support to the three vocational training centres in Yei, Marial Lou and Amadi in the period 2011-2017.

In terms of scholarships, the Orange Knowledge Programme and its predecessor NFP awarded 978 scholarships to the region between 2014 and 2018, of which 273 to women (28%):

Scholarships	Short courses		Master's		PhD		Total	female
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
South Sudan	0	4	0	2			6	0 %
Sudan	4	6	41	8			60	77 %
Somalia	4	45	0	6			55	7 %
Ethiopia	176	492	43	118	4	24	857	26 %
Total	185	547	84	134	4	24	978	28 %

Expert meeting on Strengthening Fragile States

On 12 November 2019 Nuffic hosted an expert meeting on Strengthening Fragile States & Quality Education for Refugees and Host Communities for knowledge institutions, NGOs and training providers active in the MENA, Sahel and Horn of Africa regions.

On 5 December 2019, a regional expert meeting on Capacity Strengthening for Resilience in the Horn of Africa was organised in Ethiopia. The results of this session can be found in Annex 2. The presentations will be shared upon specific request at OKP@nuffic.nl.

Both sessions served to give input to this context document and forthcoming calls for joint proposals for Institutional Collaboration Projects and group training.

Dutch development objectives

The capacity development instruments offered under the Orange Knowledge Programme can be used to help address and support specific areas/sectors that the Dutch development policy in the respective countries gives priority to. In the three target countries, the Netherlands wants to contribute to building peace in an integrated effort aiming both at Security & Rule of Law and at Food & Nutrition Security. Situations of food insecurity and hunger are often induced by man-made conflicts, land rights issues and insecurity. In all three countries, the Netherlands wants to make a transition from humanitarian aid to development.

In September 2019, the Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation of the Netherlands, Sigrid A.M. Kaag, and FAO Director-General Qu Dongyu signed a four-year project aiming to address conflict and food insecurity in Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan. The project FNS-REPRO, builds on the 2018 Security Council's resolution on conflict and food security (UNSCR 2417).

[FNS-REPRO](#) will unfold along three broad tracks: improving rural communities' access to and management of natural resources; generating enhanced and new livelihood opportunities along agricultural value chains; and enhancing people's capacity to explore and take

advantage of those new opportunities. In each of the three target countries one productive chain has been selected that will be focused upon: Fodder in Somalia; Gum Arabic in Sudan and the Integrated Seed Sector in South Sudan.

The Orange Knowledge regional programme will align with this project where possible, aiming specifically at strengthening institutional capacities for and in these productive chains.

4. Identification of the needs

The Orange Knowledge Regional Programme was launched in answer to the new focus in Minister Kaag's policy. In the selected countries the programme wants to contribute to building peace in an integrated effort aiming both at Security & Rule of Law and at Food & Nutrition Security. With the first calls being published beginning 2020, the programme will have less than 2 years implementation time. Therefore, Nuffic in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the respective embassies, has decided not to limit the scope of the cooperation too much, but to open opportunities for existing partnerships, ongoing dynamics and momentum in order to build upon prior collaborations and achievements, where possible. Applications for ICP, TMT+ and scholarships must contribute to Security & Rule of Law and/or Food & Nutrition Security and align closely with Dutch priorities and programmes for the three target countries.

5. Envisaged Theory of Change and outcomes

A Theory of Change (ToC) was developed for the OKP programme. The Orange Knowledge Programme expects to see the following change: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries. The regional Orange Knowledge Programme for the Horn aims at the following outcomes and impacts:

In the case of Food and Nutrition Security the following long-term impact will be aimed at:

1. Reduce malnutrition;
2. Promote agricultural growth;
3. Ecologically sustainable food systems.

In the area of Security and the Rule of Law the following long-term impact will be aimed at:

1. Human security;
2. Rule of Law;
3. Peace and governance;
4. Social and economic reconstruction.

The following medium-term impact will contribute to this:

- I Education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible (SDG 4);
- II Partnerships between persons and organisations are inclusive and sustainable (SDG 17);

III Organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce.

This will be achieved by the following outcomes:

- A. TVET/HE organisations (in the selected partner countries and in NL) perform better their core tasks, firmly embedded in their environment (in line with country / regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness);
- B. Enhanced knowledge and skills of individuals and organisations in line with country / regional specific labour market needs & aiming at inclusiveness (in partner countries and in the NL).

Please refer to the [Orange Knowledge Theory of Change](#) on our website.

An M&E matrix presenting the expected outcomes and connected indicators for the regional programme can be found [here](#).

6. Expected calls

The OKP offers different kind of capacity building interventions (see Annex 1):

- 1. Partnership projects between TVET and higher education institutions locally and in the Netherlands;
- 2. Tailor-Made Training for groups;
- 3. Individual scholarships for mid-career professionals;
- 4. Alumni events.

The regional programme foresees calls for Institutional Collaboration Projects (ICP), Tailor-Made Training Plus (TMT+), scholarships for short-term training (SC) and Master's scholarships.

Nuffic will publish calls for institutional collaboration projects and group training in the beginning of 2020. Based on those calls key organisations in Somalia, South Sudan and/or Sudan and in the Netherlands are invited to submit joint proposals that are aligned with this focus document and contribute to the ToC outcomes and impact.

Applications for ICP and TMT+ have to include a partner from a [full programme country](#) as part of the Dutch consortium. This should preferably be an Ethiopian partner, capitalising on 15 years of partnering between the Netherlands and Ethiopia towards capacity development. The role of Ethiopian partners is that of an anchor, providing stability and facilitating cooperation towards more conflictive regions. In cases where no Ethiopian partner can be found, a partner from another (neighbouring) full programme country may be included instead (Kenya, Uganda, Egypt).

For scholarships, please consult the [OKP scholarship website](#). For updates on calls and other OKP information, please register via the [OKP updates website](#).

Preliminary planning of implementation:

Step	Date
Focus document published on Nuffic website	January 2020
Calls for ICP and TMT+ published	January 2020
Deadline call	March 2020

Selection partners	April 2020
Start of projects	May 2020
Final date ICP	The projects should be finished before 31 December 2021
Final date TMT+	The training should be finished before 31 March 2022

7. Indicative budget for the programme

As a general indication, the agreed budget over the term of the programme is as follows:

Period of implementation is 2020 – 2021	Budget in €
Institutional collaboration projects (3 ICP projects)	2,000,000
Group training (7 TMT+ projects)	2,800,000
Individual scholarships (Master and Short courses)	1,800,000
Alumni events	PM
Total	6,600,000

Note: All funds pertain to the themes FNS and SRoL. The funds allocated to the programme as a whole and to each partner country's programme may be subject to change, and this may affect the above indicative budget. The budget may also change in line with political decisions taken by the authorities. Nuffic reserves the right to adjust this indicative budget and undertakes that, in this event, it will notify the relevant parties immediately.

The Orange Knowledge Programme promotes co-funding and matching of funds. Countries concerned in this regional programme are all classified Least Developed Country (LDC) by the [OECD](#). Proponents applying for Tailor Made Trainings and Institutional Collaboration Projects are encouraged but not obliged to include co-funding in their proposals. Co-funding will contribute to reciprocity and ownership of results established within the collaboration between all partners. Integration of co-funding in the breakdown of budgets will be one of the assessment criteria in the selection of proposals.

8. Harmonisation and alignment

The Orange Knowledge Programme is an instrument for the Dutch development policy. All interventions must therefore be aligned with the priorities and programmes of the respective Embassies. In view of the short time frame for the implementation of the projects, it is important that applications build on prior collaborations and achievements, where possible. Harmonisation with other governmental or donor interventions is very important and should be elaborated in the proposals.

9. Monitoring programme progress

The organisations taking part in the Orange Knowledge Programme are asked to report on the progress of their projects and scholarships using a Results Oriented Monitoring tool that will

be provided by Nuffic. They will also record their successes and setbacks so that lessons can be learned from them as part of an organisational learning approach.

Nuffic will monitor and evaluate the Orange Knowledge Programme at programme level and will regularly discuss progress with the embassies and other stakeholders, especially regarding the progress achieved related to the outcomes indicated above and the successes and failures, together with suggestions for remedying setbacks and, if possible, redefining strategies and adjusting forecasts in line with the targeted outcomes.

If necessary, for example in the event of major changes, Nuffic will discuss proposed adjustments to this focus document with the embassies and other stakeholders which may lead to an adjusted focus document.

In consultation with the embassy, Nuffic will organise monitoring missions during which meetings will be arranged with the relevant authorities and other stakeholders for the purpose of discussing any contextual changes that could impact the implementation of the Orange Knowledge Programme.

Annex 1 Brief presentation of the Orange Knowledge Programme

The Orange Knowledge Programme (OKP) is the successor to the Netherlands Fellowship Programmes (NFP) and the Netherlands Initiative for Capacity Development in Higher Education (NICHE). The Orange Knowledge Programme merges the two preceding programmes into a single integrated approach, with the addition of new elements including increased involvement of alumni, attention to cooperation between knowledge organisations, and communication focusing on the presentation of results.

The main objective is to contribute to sustainable and inclusive development through the strengthening of organisations key to sectoral development in OKP partner countries. This will be achieved by developing the capacity, knowledge and quality of individuals as well as organisations both in the field of Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) and in other fields related to the priority themes in the OKP partner countries.

In order to reach this vision, the programme will focus on the following medium and long-term outcomes:

- education system (TVET/HE) is of good quality, relevant and accessible (SDG 4);
- organisations key to (sectoral) inclusive development of partner countries are strengthened by inflow of enhanced workforce;
- partnerships between persons and organisations are sustainable (SDG 17).

Reference is being made to the Theory of Change for the OKP programme.

The programme will be implemented through three types of interventions:

- individual scholarships,
- group trainings and
- institutional projects.

In the Horn of Africa these three instruments will be offered in the form of an integrated approach.

The following basic principles govern the programme:

- **Innovation:** Is key to the development and implementation of the programme and is incorporated in all aspects of the programme.
- **Reciprocity and equality:** More attention should be devoted to reciprocity and ownership should shift to the Technical and Vocational Education and Training and Higher Education (TVET/HE) organisations in partner countries. This means that the Southern partners play an active role in the design of collaboration projects, both as submitters and as reporters of progress. The new programme will also provide more opportunities for the joint financing of scholarships, training programmes or projects with the Southern region partners, reinforcing ownership and involvement.
- **Flexibility:** This concerns flexibility in implementing the programmes as far as themes, countries, duration and financing methods are concerned, depending on the demand and the context. Flexibility is also required in any modifications that need to be made in response to changes in the context within which the programme is implemented.

- Demand-driven approach: Is key with regard to ownership, sustainability and the efficient use of resources. Important components include collaboration between Southern and Northern institutions, a comprehensive analysis based on available knowledge and reports, and the use of alumni.
- Complementarity: The Knowledge Development Programme must be closely aligned with other centralised and decentralised programmes.
- Co-financing: Where worthwhile and possible, the programme must stimulate co-financing.
- Inclusion: The programme provides opportunities for marginalised and discriminated groups and integrates a gender perspective.
- Focus on results: The programme focuses on presenting results stemming from knowledge development at individual, institutional and group levels.
- Alumni: The programme creates a connection between knowledge professionals in the Southern region and the Netherlands. The new programme therefore places greater emphasis on alumni policy in all instruments.

Annex 2 Results expert meeting 'Resilience in the Horn'

Regional expert meeting - Resilience in the Horn of Africa 5 December 2019 - 13.00-16.00 hours, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Dear participant,

Thank you for participating in the regional expert meeting on Capacity Strengthening for Resilience in the Horn of Africa. We organised this expert meeting keeping in mind a gathering of experts representing knowledge institutes, trainings institutes, NGOs and universities, who have a focus on Food and Nutrition Security and/or Security and Rule of Law in Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan. More than 20 experts participated, representing various types of organisations, mostly from Ethiopia, but also from Somalia and Sudan. No participants from South Sudan could be present, but they are included in the list of participants for information exchange. Also the participation of representatives of the Ethiopian Ministry of Science and Higher Education, of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and of the FNS-REPRO project, contributed to the success of the event.

In attachment you find the two presentations for the meeting and the list of participants that agreed upon exchange of contact data for the purpose of this regional programme. Below you find the results of the discussions in the groups.

Programme

Time	
12.30	Registration
	Welcome by Tim Kos Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
13.15	Statement by Bizuneh Debebe Ministry of Science and Higher Education
13.30	The Orange Knowledge Programme by Jolie Franke Nuffic
14.15	Harmonisation by Gerrit-Jan van Uffelen FNS-Repro
14.45	Discussion and exchange
15.30	Plenary session
16.00	Closing

Results of the (group) discussions:

Needs and priorities for strengthening educational and key organisations in Somalia

- Staff capacity building
- Facility development e.g. for agricultural greenhouse
- Joint research capacity
- Natural Resources Management

for

- Local organisations such as GSA;
- TVET
- National University of Somalia
- Ministry of Fisheries
- Ministry of Agriculture

Challenges for strengthening educational and key organisations in Somalia

- Lack of adequate capacity building of staff
- Inadequate facility in TVET
- Lack of joint research
- Lack of Natural Resources Management
- Climate change drought-flooding
- Main challenge: Security ("you cannot move")

Needs and priorities for strengthening educational and key organisations in Sudan

- Climate smart agriculture
- Fodder systems
- Introducing fishery industries
- Integrated agricultural system (linking TVET to agriculture)
- Youth employment through ATVETs
- Nutrition security (food quality)
- Quality of services

Challenges for strengthening educational and key organisations in Sudan

- Security
- Political instability
- Lack of collaboration
- Local (institutional) capacity
- Climate change
- Gender inequality
- Irregular migration inside Sudan

Needs and priorities for strengthening educational and key organisations in South Sudan

Opportunities: Fertile resource base and huge (unskilled) population create the need for employment oriented vocational training in SRoL and FNS;

Relevant organisations:

- Juba University
- Ministry of Education
- Ministry of Labour
- Multi-service training centres
- NGOs (ZOA, AAH) and GOs

Challenges for strengthening educational and key organisations in South Sudan

- Insecurity: tribal conflict
- Limited number of training institutes
- Mentality change: mindset towards productive work ("everyone wants to open shops, nobody wants to produce")
- Main challenge: peace and security issues.

In the wrap-up Nuffic thanked all participants for their contributions and invited all to stay connected and where possible join-up for the forthcoming calls for North-South-South collaboration.