

Project N° 2015/362-919

Support to implementing partners of SORUDEV, ZEAT-BEAD and FSTP

Draft Monitoring Report: VSF-G

**Period covered:
25-27 November 2015**

Prepared by Angus Graham
and Omotayo Alabi
on behalf of

**Cardno Emerging Markets (UK) Ltd
Lead Member of Cardno Consortium**



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CARDNO

KEY DATA

Name of Project: Support to implementing partners of SORUDEV, ZEAT-BEAD and FSTP

Contractor: CARDNO EMERGING MARKETS (UK) LTD
Address Oxford House, Oxford Road, Thame, Oxon, OX9 2AH, UK
Phone +44 1844 216500 Fax +44 1844 261593
Web www.cardno.com/emergingmarkets

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Report Quality Controlled by
Michael Gutteridge, Framework Contractors'
Project Director



Signature: _____

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Abbreviations and acronyms

| | |
|---------|--|
| ASCA | Accumulated Savings and Credit Association |
| CAD | County Agricultural Department |
| CAHW | Community Animal Health Worker |
| CCPP | Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia |
| SEDA | Serve Education and Development Association (NNGO) |
| COT | Community Oxen Trainer |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction |
| EC | European Commission |
| EU | European Union |
| EUD | Delegation of the European Union |
| FESAP | Food security through Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Production |
| FFS | Farmer Field School |
| FSTP | Food Security Thematic Programme |
| GPS | Global Positioning System |
| HH | Household |
| IDPs | Internally Displaced Persons |
| INFRAID | Indigenous Forest Resource Awareness in the Improvement of Diet (NGO) |
| IPs | Implementing Partners |
| MAFCRD | Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development |
| MoU | Memorandum of Understanding |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organisation |
| OVI | Objectively Verifiable Indicator |
| PARIS | Productive Asset Recovery and Institutional Strengthening Project |
| PRA | Participatory Rural Appraisal |
| ROM | Results-Orientated Monitoring |
| RRC | Relief and Rehabilitation Commission |
| SMART | Specific, Monitorable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound (indicators) |
| SORUDEV | South Sudan Rural Development |
| SSP | South Sudanese Pound |
| VCC | Veterinarian Children's Club |
| VSF-G | Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany |
| VSLA | Village Savings and Loans Association |
| WVI | World Vision International |

Project data

General Data

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| Contract beneficiary | Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany |
| Project title | “Food security through Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Production (FESAP)” |
| Project ref. CRIS | DCI-FOOD/2014/337-937 |
| Date of visit | 25 to 27 November, 2015 |
| Location | Gogrial East and West Counties, Warrap State |
| Monitoring Officer | Tayo Alabi |
| Start date | 08 August 2014 |
| End date | 07 August 2017 |

Financial Data

| | |
|---|--|
| Total EC contribution | € 1,500,000 (90% of the total budget of € 1,666,666) |
| Total spent by project to date (EUR) | Information to be provided by IPs |
| Balance of funds released to date | € 543,722 |
| Anticipated date of next request/release of funds | Final quarter of 2015 |
| Anticipated amount of next request/release of funds | € 806,279 |

1 Summary of Field Visits

1.1 Background

Insecurity as a result of internal conflict between clans over grazing land, water points and boundaries has arisen in recent times, forcing people to relocate (and thus abandon their homes and livelihoods) in many parts of Warrap State. It is now very common to find displaced people in many communities in the State who have been severely affected by conflict. As a result (and particularly in Gogrial East and Gogrial West Counties), non-Governmental organisations (NGOs) including Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF-G) and World Vision International (WVI) have been forced to suspend the implementation of their activities and temporarily relocate their staff.

Warrap State is divided into three sections: the Northern Counties, the Central Counties and the Southern Counties. Warrap State has six Counties (Tonj South, Tonj East, Tonj North, Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Twic) with a total of 42 Payams and 129 Bomas. The two conflict-prone Counties are Gogrial East and West, in which VSF-G is also very active.

Irregular rainfall during the main 2015 cropping season affected food production in the State. As a result, Warrap State is expected to be food-deficient and many vulnerable households are expected to experience hunger in 2016.

Implementation of the Food security through Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Production (FESAP) project began in August 2014. Since then, one monitoring mission has been deployed to the Project (March 2015). The current joint monitoring mission by the Technical Assistant (TA) and the Results-Orientated Monitoring (ROM) expert is the second to be deployed to the Project. The objectives of the monitoring mission are:

- To follow up on the recommendations of the previous monitoring visit in March;
- To provide extension and hands-on support to staff to implement the integrated programme activities;
- To assess progress made with implementing the Project in the past 6 months;
- To assess the level of collaboration and coordination with key stakeholders;
- To provide relevant technical and advisory support to the Project based on the findings during the mission and on requests deemed appropriate by the Project team;
- To provide support to ROM teams in the field as necessary;
- To monitor and analyse expenditure (to date) by implementing partners (IPs) under the main budget lines; and
- To make note of any projects or partners operating outside the EU-funded projects in the area and their main activities. The EU-funded FESAP project is the largest project implemented by VSF-G in Warrap State. Other relevant projects include the animal Vaccine project supported by the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the Johannita Consortia project supported by German cooperation (BMZ) in Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and a food security project in Warrap funded by the Canadian Government.

2 Key findings/Notes on project development

Overall level of progress on implementation

The proposed action aims to build on the achievements of the recent EC-funded Productive Asset Recovery and Institutional Strengthening (PARIS) project, particularly in areas of poor

geographical coverage such as the Payams which border Mayom County (Unity State), using the Linking Relief, Rehabilitation and Development (LRRD) approach to strengthen livelihoods, protect and rebuild productive assets and create opportunities for the revitalisation of economic activities along the value chain. It intends to provide a platform for the sustainable extension of current impact and improved livelihoods. Lessons learnt from current and previous projects (including the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP), but particularly the recommendations of the PARIS project in October 2013) in Warrap and Upper Nile States are incorporated into the action (e.g. the promotion of drought-resilient crop varieties, animal traction, access to markets and strategies to reduce structural shocks). The mission began by holding a briefing meeting with staff of VSF-G and the two NGO partners, Indigenous Forest Resource Awareness in the Improvement of Diet (INFRAID) and the Serve Education and Development Association (SEDA), upon the arrival of the team in Luonyaker. The briefing meeting discussed the objectives and itinerary of the mission as well as the updates received from the various staff responsible for Project result areas.

Meeting with Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) in Angernger

The mission met with 3 CAHWs in the field, primarily in order to observe the vaccination of cattle. The CAHWs were experienced, community-based individuals trained by VSF-G who had been involved in animal vaccination for over 10 years. The vaccines were obtained from the FAO by VSF-G. CAHWs vaccinate cattle against four different types of disease at the cost of 1 SSP each. CAHWs are paid an average of 50 SSP per day for vaccination services. All other treatments provided by the CAHWs are supplied on a cost-recovery basis.

A major concern among both CAHWs and cattle owners is the scarcity of essential veterinary drugs. The CAHWs reported difficulties sourcing drugs since most of them are not available in the nearby towns and transport further afield is nearly impossible due to the poor quality of roads. The implication is that many animals will not be treated and where treatment is available, it will be far more expensive compared to the period when drugs were supplied by VSF-G. Ensuring the supply chain of drugs is essential and VSF-G should make all possible attempts to link the CAHWs to larger agro-veterinary dealers in Kuajok and Wau. The possibility of providing loans from the FESAP project to the CAHWs should also be explored.

Meeting with County Agricultural Department (CAD) Officials in Lietnhom

At the CAD Office the team met with Martin Mangoen, County Agricultural Inspector (Gogrial East), Kiir Kiir (CAD Extension Officer), Joseph Akot (County Forestry Inspector) and Emmanuel Deng (the State and County focal point for the South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) programme and the FSTP). All these staff were very involved in the seed fair jointly organised by VSF-G and the CAD, which took place for 6 days in 3 Payams (Nyang, Mayan Jur and Toch North) and was mostly directed at the beneficiaries of voucher schemes. The seed fair was described by CAD staff to have promoted the importance of locally produced seed, its procurement and sale. The activity targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs) and poor farmers. Seed sold at the fair was tested for quality by CAD staff before the event. VSF-G sent Kiir Kiir and Emmanuel Deng for training at the Crop Training Centre in Yei during the PARIS project.

Meeting with the Payam Administrator and IDP beneficiaries in Nyang Payam

The mission met Angelo Well, the Executive Director of Gogrial East County, in the company of the County Agricultural Officer. Mr Well spoke of a very warm and cordial working relationship between the County and VSF-G, particularly as regards the long history of cooperation on vaccination activities between the two parties. County staff also mentioned the need for capacity building in management and planning, to which there is limited

budgetary allocation by the Government (for instance, County administration and management have no budget for monitoring projects implemented by development partners).

Meeting with Seed Sellers in Nyang Payam

Contracts were signed with seed sellers based on their reputation and the acceptance of their seed by the CAD. A malual (4 kg) of Sorghum seed was sold at 35 SSP. A malual of unshelled groundnut seed sold at 20 SSP while shelled groundnut (which is often unpopular among farmers) sold for 90 SSP. 60% of customers other than the farmers supported by VSF-G with vouchers traded heifers and goats for seed, which is preferred by the seed sellers. Goats which were sold at 150 SSP in 2014 now sell for 350 SSP.

Other groups met include Community Oxen Trainers (COTs) and oxen owners who benefited from the training in Nyang Payam, the Cooperative Bank and some of its stakeholders at the Amatwut Bank in Lietnhom, the Chair of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the Director General of the State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development (SMAFCRD) and the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (SMARF).

On the recommendations of the previous TA Monitoring Report

All recommendations made in the previous monitoring visit were addressed by the Project as follows.

- The Project spent its first cycle conducting community dialogue, awareness and sensitisation activities to encourage communities to participate in the Project through a full cost-recovery approach, especially as regards the distribution of veterinary drugs and ox-ploughs. The response has been satisfactory and full cost will take effect in the next crop production period;
- The Project has identified focal points (extension staff) in each location in order to ensure implementation even during the wet season (when most roads are inaccessible). These staff are both based and active in the Project areas;
- The Project implementation calendar is sufficiently specific to reduce the risk of complete isolation of certain areas during floods and outbreaks of conflict;
- Conflict resolution and peace initiatives are covered as cross-cutting issues in the majority of training delivered in conflict-sensitive border areas;
- Spare parts have been procured for motor vehicle servicing, but are currently held up in Juba due to insecurity along the access road to the Project area;
- Procurement of a new car is in progress and the vehicle is expected to arrive in the Project location by January 2016;
- Indicators should be further developed to ensure they are SMART and linked to the baseline by February 2016;
- The roles and responsibilities of the partners are clear and spelt out in the signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU). The Inception rider has been submitted together with the baseline survey report;
- A capacity gap assessment is planned for February 2016, after which training will be tailored to addressing the identified gaps;
- Beneficiary Selection Committees have been formed and trained in selection methods based on the Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) approach with wealth ranking disaggregated by gender;

- 948 vulnerable households have been identified and supported with inputs (seeds and tools). 500 progressive households have been earmarked to benefit from drugs and ox-ploughs via local institutions (agro-veterinary shops and cooperatives);
- The Project has identified 8 value chain actors (2 cooperatives, 2 blacksmiths' associations, 2 village banks and 2 agro-veterinary shops) to link with the identified progressive farmers and provide services in the veterinary drug and animal traction sectors;
- Groups have been trained in business development, ox-plough value chains and linkage to local microfinance institutions;
- Dialogue has taken place with several of the groups and agreements reached through the signature of MoU and the specification of operational modalities, including timeframes; and
- An existing facility will be rehabilitated (to ensure it is safe) and used for outreach to youth and other actors involved in crop production. 4 Young Farmers' Associations and Veterinary Clubs have been formed and will be actively engaged in food security-orientated practices.

Main strengths

- Most VSF-G programme activities are delivered in conjunction with its two IPs (SEDA and INFRAID), both of which are visibly implementing the programmes with (in many cases) VSF-G actually working in the background;
- The long-term presence of VSF-G in the State and its work through IPs provides it with deep knowledge and understanding of the local context, to which it has adapted its programmes;
- A positive and cordial relationship clearly exists between VSF-G and the Government at all levels. Senior Government officials from State to County level speak very highly of the cooperation and support they receive from VSF-G;
- VSF-G having participated fully in the production of the extension guides should ensure that the budget lines for the publication of guides are devoted to this endeavour;
- As an organisation primarily focused on livestock and livelihood activities, VSF-G's area of expertise is considered highly relevant and necessary to the State. The stability of field-level staff is a major advantage of the programme;
- VSF-G has succeeded in amicably resolving the dispute (over asset transfers) between itself and national partners;
- VSF-G has integrated some of the SORUDEV cost-recovery and cost-sharing elements into its FSTP programme operations.

Main weaknesses

- The FESAP programme is not significantly different from the PARIS programme implemented by a consortium of partners led by VSF-G. It is unclear if FESAP is scaling up the successes of PARIS or maintaining the same beneficiaries;
- The indicators in the logical framework are insufficiently SMART and should be revised; and
- Despite the good rapport between VSF-G and Government officials at both State and County level, VSF-G is yet to share its monthly or quarterly reports with the CAD. It is imperative that VSF-G do this as a matter of accountability.

Challenges identified during the TA mission in October 2015

These include insecurity, inflation, scepticism among agro-dealers as to the profitability of FESAP, low income (which affects the performance of ASCAs), the poor quality of roads, fluctuating market prices (especially of agricultural inputs) and the persistent issue of aid dependency (whereby beneficiaries continue to expect inputs to be supplied for free).

Further actions required

- VSF-G should ensure good understanding of the Project implementation plan by the CAD;
- VSF-G should assist the CAD to acquire relevant extension materials as part of the promotion of extension methods;
- VSF-G should continue to engage and involve CAD officials in all extension activities;
- VSF-G should further strengthen Farmer Field Schools (FFS) through improved agricultural practices. In particular it should ensure that standard cultural practices are followed in the FFS and that field layouts are properly planned before work begins. This should be integral to the capacity building of participants and should ensure optimum use of the plots;
- VSF-G should accelerate the procurement process for an additional vehicle approved by the Delegation of the European Union (EUD) to mitigate the logistical challenges currently faced;
- The logical framework should be updated with clear targets for all of the objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs);
- VSF-G should develop an asset disposal plan for submission to the EUD. This is necessary if further disputes with partners and Government are to be avoided;
- VSF-G should ensure that supported smallholder farmers obtain access to ox-ploughs for the next planting season. This could be through direct purchase or through the provision of a loan to the group;
- VSF-G should provide training to its IPs in fundraising in order to strengthen their capacity to raise funds and sustain their individual operations following the cessation of on-going support from VSF-G;
- VSF-G should take great care when handling the transition from the free supply of drugs to the linkage of veterinary dealers to sources of drugs for purchase. A specific strategy should be implemented to ensure continued smoothness of the veterinary drug supply chain;
- VSF-G should collect the GPS coordinates of the Bomas in which it is operating (to support mapping);
- VSF-G should carry out a crop assessment and production estimate; and
- VSF-G should try to better understand what the Cooperative Bank has planned for farmers. Given that it has about 1,213 active savers, the Bank has the potential to serve the two major groups in a similar way to how it serves traders, especially if the plan is to develop them as intermediaries for ox-ploughs and major inputs.

Changes to project context

The complete deterioration in security in the State was not envisaged and has led to an increase in the caseload of IDPs and the abandonment of farming and livelihood activities. In

addition, inflation and the fluctuating value of the SSP against major foreign currencies has made procurement difficult and led to prohibitively high operational costs.

Summary of progress toward achieving project objectives

The goal of the Project is to address the vulnerability of the target beneficiaries to food insecurity occasioned by the long-term conflict and limited capacity across all levels. The Project is relevant and the implementation of its activities effective.

The Overall Objective of FESAP is to contribute to increased food security, reduced vulnerability and enhanced livelihoods among rural communities by supporting household subsistence farmers in Warrap State, South Sudan. The 4 interrelated expected results, which are (i) to increase sustainable food production and productivity through improved extension services and innovative farming; (ii) to achieve an annual increase in the amount of cultivated farmland and improved tillage due to animal traction; (iii) to increase smallholder farmers' income through the promotion of market-orientated farming and the facilitation of access to credit and markets and of linkages to value chain actors; and (iv) to improve and strengthen the capacity of target groups to respond to vulnerability/shocks caused by climatic, environmental and other factors (including man-made conflict) are all relevant to the achievement of the overall goal.

On achievements against each specific result

FESAP was designed to build on the successes of the Productive Asset Recovery and Institutional Strengthening (PARIS) project (implemented from March 2010 to October 2013 by a consortium also led by VSF-G). To a large extent this has been the case as many FESAP beneficiaries also benefited from the PARIS project. Broadly, the implementation strategies used by VSF-G include a seed fair and voucher system, the integration of ASCAs and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) with Farmer Field Schools (FFS), the integration of vegetable farming with literacy classes, the strengthening of community-based extension workers, the establishment of young veterinarian/farmer clubs and the procurement of inputs (such as ox-ploughs) through village banks, cooperative societies and other associations.

R1: Increased agricultural production and productivity through improved extension services and innovative farming

- The Project trained 5 beneficiary selection committees in the 2 Counties (Gogrial East and West) in the PRA/gender-sensitive selection approach prior to the selection of beneficiaries;
- Seed availability was assessed in the 2 Counties and a Market Survey conducted in the 5 Project locations to determine the real market prices of agricultural inputs;
- 49 seed sellers and 2 blacksmiths' groups were identified to supply seed and tools to 1,000 households;
- 948 farming households were supported with 14.2 tonnes of assorted seed (7.6 tonnes of sorghum and 6.6 tonnes of groundnut) and 555 malodas (hoes) through the provision of vouchers;
- 945 households were supported with assorted fruit and vegetable seed (okra, cowpea, tomato and onion);
- 31,887 cattle were vaccinated in the 2 Counties;
- 20 extension workers were interviewed and recruited in specific Project locations and trained in the FFS concept;

- Volunteer farmers were registered in each of the 4 FFS and supported with seeds and tools;
- 30 progressive farmers were identified and supported with 18 kg of assorted vegetable seed for the current cropping season;
- 18 extension officers were trained in improved agronomic practices and livestock keeping; and
- 26 CAHWs received refresher training in vaccination skills and the treatment of common diseases.

R2: Adoption of animal traction as a viable, cost-effective and sustainable technology which contributes to an annual increase in the amount of cultivated farmland, improved tillage and increased productivity per acre

- 5 separate dialogues were undertaken in June and July 2015 with the community to sensitise them to the importance of ox-ploughing;
- Target areas have been identified and 300 smallholder farmers are being registered for the purchase of ox-ploughs;
- 24 stakeholders in the ox-plough value chain have been identified and briefed on their roles in the system (including 2 cooperatives, 4 agro-veterinary dealers, 2 blacksmiths' groups and 2 village banks);
- MoU have been developed and signed with stakeholders to establish the modality of selling the ploughs (through the banks);
- 2 Supervisory Committees were formed to oversee the sale of ox-ploughs and spare parts through the cooperatives and agro-dealers;
- 2 blacksmith group members were identified (1 in each County) and trained in their roles in the ox-plough production chain and in general marketing methods;
- 30 Community Oxen Trainers (COTs) have been identified and trained in the 5 Project areas; and
- Young Farmers' clubs (each with 20 members) were formed and are actively participating in FFS.

R3: Increased household income as a result of access to microfinance and local markets and linkages to value chain actors

- 14 Accumulated Savings and Credit Association (ASCA) groups were formed in the 2 Counties. Each group has 30 members and meets once every 2 weeks;
- 20 extension officers have been trained in the ASCA concept and provided with monitoring tools for follow-up visits;
- The 14 groups in Gogrial East and West were also trained in the ASCA concept and group dynamics and have instituted their own leadership structure;
- Each group was provided with a lockable savings box plus stationery for record keeping; and
- 41 members of the 9 value chain actor groups in Gogrial East and Gogrial West attended a training workshop organised in Lietnhom and Kuajok at which all local value chain actors could discuss their roles in the crop production chain.

R4: Increased resilience to shocks in the form of both climatic/environmental changes and man-made disasters such as conflict

- 85 dry-season vegetable farmers were trained in improved methods of vegetable production through irrigation;
- 20 extension workers have received training in improved vegetable production techniques and extension service provision methods;
- 297 households have been supported with 3 chickens each (2 pullets and 1 cockerel). 891 chickens in total were distributed in Pathuon West and Nyang Payams;
- Key participants to be trained in disaster risk reduction (DRR), natural resource management and peace-building have been identified. Training manuals are being developed with training scheduled for January 2016; and
- Common disasters such as conflict, flood, drought and other extreme climatic conditions were identified and high-risk areas have been mapped. The information is being used to refine the training manuals to be used for community-managed DRR.

3 Programme Schedule

| Day | Time | Event | Responsibility |
|----------------------------|-------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| Monday 16 November 2015 | 5 pm | Arrival in Luonyaker | Project Manager |
| | 6 pm | Brief review of itinerary with the Project Manager and Project team | |
| Tuesday 17 November 2015 | 7.30 to 9.30 am | Meeting with Local Administration (Commissioner, Executive Director, County Agricultural Department and RRC Secretary) | Sakwa, Rimon and Peter Arol |
| | 10 to 11.30 am | Meeting the following Nyang Payam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Farmers • Seed sellers • Community Oxen Trainers | Sakwa Rimon Arol Emmanuel |
| | 12 to 1.30 pm | Meeting with local institutions involved in value chains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jur River Cooperative members • Community Bank members • Blacksmiths' Association • Agro-veterinary shop owners | Sakwa and John Chol |
| | 2.30 to 3 pm | ASCA Group in Mayom Chuol | John Chol and Daniel Deng |
| | 4 to 4.30 pm | Farmer Field School Group in Luonyaker | Peter Arol and Rose Nyibol |
| | 4.30 to 5.00 pm | Poultry Group in Luonyaker | Peter Arol and Barnabas Bol |
| | 5.30 to 6.00pm | Dry-Season Vegetable Farming Group in Luonyaker | Machiik Simon and Asunta |
| | 6.00 | Return to base | |
| Wednesday 18 November 2015 | | Travel to Gogrial West County | |
| Thursday 19 November 2015 | 9 to 9.15 am | Meeting with SMAFCRD (Minister, Director General and County Agricultural Representative) | Sakwa and Marko Madut |
| | 9.30 to 10 am | Meeting with SMARF (Minister and Director General) | Sakwa and Marko Madut |
| | 10.30 to 11 am | Meeting with Farmer Field School and vegetable groups in Toch North Payam | Sakwa, Arol and Marko |
| | 11.20 am to 12 pm | Meeting with local institutions involved in value chains <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ngoth Cooperative members • Community Bank members • Blacksmiths' Association • Kuajok Veterinary Pharmacy | John Chol and Marko Madut |
| | 12.30 to 1 pm | ASCA group in Mathiang | John Chol and Marko Madut |
| | 2.30 to 3 pm | Community Oxen Trainers | Emmanuel and Jok |
| | 3.30 pm | Departure for Wau | |
| | 5.30 to 6 pm | Debriefing | |

4 People met and activities visited

1. VSF-G staff met at the Briefing

| Name | Position | Location |
|-----------------|--|----------------|
| Tinega Ongondi | Country Director | +211927591090 |
| Daniel Nondi | Project Manager | +211923194652 |
| Rumbidzai Sakwa | Agronomist | +211925257866 |
| Tong Yohana | Agricultural Assistant | +211956233253 |
| John Chol | Microfinance Assistant | +211912972259 |
| Angelo Kom | Veterinary Assistant | +211924116329 |
| Justine | Veterinary Supervisor, Gogrial East County | +211912918756 |
| Marko Madut | Gogrial West Field Officer | +211914361907 |
| Simon Mathiang | Veterinary Supervisor, Gogrial West County | - |
| Peter Arol | INFRAID Field Coordinator | +211924189475 |
| Barnabas Bol | INFRAID Field Officer | +211923176543 |
| Rose Nyibol | INFRAID Extension Supervisor | +211924876008 |
| Jok Rimon | Programme Coordinator | +211922092248 |
| Simon Machik | CEDA Field Officer | +211914790452 |
| Asunta Adut | Extension Supervisor | +211925675432 |
| Emmanuel Deng | County Agricultural Officer (Counterpart) | +2110912121975 |

2. Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) met in Angernger

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|---------------------|--------|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1 | Santino Angok Abiem | M | Veterinary supervisor | Angernger |
| 2 | Mariak Ayok Madut | M | CAHW | Angernger |
| 3 | Nyok Majak Yai | M | CAHW | Angernger |
| 4 | Angok Angok Deng | M | CAHW | Angernger |
| 5 | Aduol Kuot Abur | M | CAHW | Angernger |
| 6 | Akech Madut Dhal | M | Cattle owner | Angernger |
| 7 | Them Agany | M | Cattle owner | Angernger |

3. Meeting with the County Agricultural Department Officials in Lietnhom

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 1 | Joseph Akol Chan | M | Deputy Inspector of Forestry | Lietnhom |
| 2 | Martin Mangong Angong | M | County Agricultural Inspector | Lietnhom |
| 3 | Kiir Kiir Thiеп | M | Senior Extension Officer | Lietnhom |

4. Meeting with the Payam Administrator and IDP beneficiaries in Nyang Payam

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|---------------------|--------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Manok Lual Madut | M | Payam Administrator | Nyang Payam |
| 2 | Nyariak Bol | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 3 | Awien Bilu Akoon | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 4 | Achok Nhommuot | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 5 | Abiei Anyany Arop | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 6 | Ayuot Deng Mangok | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 7 | Abul Ubur Abiel | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 8 | Alual Abur Mathiang | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 9 | Awel Majok Wol | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 10 | Nyanut Dhel Arop | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 11 | Ajok Mangok Tiel | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |
| 12 | Adit Ater Malual | F | Staple food crop production beneficiary | Nyang Payam |

5. Meeting with Seed Sellers in Nyang Payam

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Chan Buok Tong | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 2 | Mawien Makuac Adeer | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 3 | Madut Tong Ubang | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 4 | Ajokl Ater Akol | F | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 5 | Gim Deng Awer | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 6 | Buok Tong Buok | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 7 | Madok Kiir Uyuok | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 8 | Anyiel Madut | F | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |

6. Meeting with Community Oxen Trainers and oxen owners who benefited from training in Nyang Payam

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|-----------------------|--------|------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Akech Akol Deng | M | Community Oxen Trainer | Nyang Payam |
| 2 | Peter Deng Achuil | M | Community Oxen Trainer | Nyang Payam |
| 3 | Bakhita Nyayiik | F | Community Oxen Trainer | Nyang Payam |
| 4 | Nyirou Mayiik | F | Community Oxen Trainer | Nyang Payam |
| 5 | Nyanut Chol | F | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 6 | Thiik Ngot | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 7 | Ring Dut Mou | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 8 | Deng Ring Yuot | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 9 | Buok Deng Buok | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 10 | Mangong Madut Ukach | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 11 | Madut Maper Ubang | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 12 | Mawien Ater Chan | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 13 | Maliap Akol Mabior | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 14 | Makuach Gagriel Aboot | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 15 | Manut Mabok Madut | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 16 | Arop Malual Arop | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 17 | Kiir Deng Buok | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 18 | Chan Madit Mabior | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 19 | Chan Mabior Chinwel | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 20 | Kiir Angong Deng | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 21 | Jacob Buok Ater | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |
| 22 | Majak Duong Aguek | M | Oxen owner | Nyang Payam |

7. Meeting with Seed Fair Seed Producers in Nyang Payam

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------|-------------|
| 1 | Chan Buok Tong | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 2 | Mawien Makuac Adeer | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 3 | Madut Tong Ubang | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 4 | Ajokl Ater Akol | F | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 5 | Gim Deng Awer | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 6 | Buok Tong Buok | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 7 | Madok Kiir Uyuok | M | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |
| 8 | Anyiel Madut | F | Seed Seller | Nyang Payam |

8. Meeting with the Amawut Cooperative Bank, Lietnhom and some of its stakeholders

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Location |
|----|---------------------|--------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Peter Manut Ayur | M | Bank Chair | Amawut Bank, Lietnhom |
| 2 | Reech Reech Bil | M | Blacksmith | Amawut Bank |
| 3 | Mary Achok Ariath | F | Bank member | Amawut Bank |
| 4 | Peter Ngot Achien | M | Bank member | Amawut Bank |
| 5 | Bol Mayom Uyuok | M | Bank member | Amawut Bank |
| 6 | James Garang Machok | M | Bank member | Amawut Bank |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------------------|--------------|
| 7 | William Deng Angok | M | Bank member | Amatwut Bank |
| 8 | Akot Mou Madut | M | Agro-veterinary dealer | Amatwut Bank |
| 9 | John Ayii Majok | M | Jur River Cooperative member | Amatwut Bank |
| 10 | Magai Majok Angok | M | Cooperative member | Amatwut Bank |
| 11 | Reech Baak Reech | M | Blacksmith | Amatwut Bank |
| 12 | Mayol Ajuot Mathiang | M | Blacksmith | Amatwut Bank |
| 13 | Baak Malueth Kur | M | Blacksmith | Amatwut Bank |
| 14 | William Kong Mayol | M | Cooperative Chair | Amatwut Bank |

9. Debriefing Meeting in Wau

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Telephone |
|----|-----------------|--------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Tinega | M | Country Director | +211927591090 |
| 2 | Daniel Nondi | M | Programme Manager | +211923194652 |
| 3 | Sakwa Rumbidzia | F | Programme Manager | +211925257866 |
| 4 | Paul Schoen | M | ROM expert | - |

10. State-Level Government Officials Met

| Nº | Name | Gender | Position | Telephone |
|----|--------------------|--------|--|------------|
| 1 | Hon. Ajuet M Rehan | M | State Minister of Animal Resources and Fisheries | 0912325555 |
| 2 | Martin Madut Chan | M | Director General (SMAFCRD) | 0956805341 |
| 3 | Simon Akot Kuot | F | Agricultural Representative (RRC) | 0911195792 |
| 4 | Andeau Adup | M | Director General (SMARF) | 0955906529 |

5 Picture Gallery



Brief meeting with VSF-G and partner staff



A CAHW vaccinator at work



Meeting with CAHWs in the field



Observing CAHWs at work



Meeting with oxen trainers and beneficiaries



Meeting with an integrated FFS/VSLA-ASCA and beneficiaries of Literacy classes



FFS beneficiaries at the Field School



EU visibility: signpost to one of the VSF-G FFS centres



Pathoun Farmer Field School

Annex 1 Project Summary

| | |
|---|--|
| Title of the Project | "Food security through Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Production (FESAP)" |
| Implementing Agency | Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF-G) |
| Location(s) of the action: specify country(ies) and region(s) that will benefit from the action | State: Warrap State, South Sudan Counties ¹ : Gogrial East and Gogrial West Payams ² : Kuac South and North Payams (Gogrial West); Toch North, Pathuon West and Nyang Payams (Gogrial East) |
| Total duration of the action (months) | 24 months from 8 August 2014 to 9 August 2017 |
| Objectives of the action | <u>Overall Objective</u> : Improved livelihoods, reduced vulnerability and increased food security among rural communities <u>Specific Objective</u> : Increased production, productivity and income among target groups with improved capacity to respond to conflict, climate change and other environmental risk factors |
| Target group(s) ³ | 2,000 vulnerable farming households, 1,000 smallholder farmers, 600 poultry farmers, 600 fisher folk, 400 vegetable-growing households, 20 extension workers, 20 Accumulated Savings and Credit Association (ASCA) groups, 200 livestock-owning households (50,000 heads of livestock), 2 community banks, 3 agro-veterinary shops, 2 Farmers' Cooperatives and 2 blacksmiths' associations. A total of 10 local institutions and 5,020 households shall be directly supported by this action |
| Final beneficiaries ⁴ | The final beneficiaries are 30,120 citizens of Gogrial East and West Counties in Warrap State, South Sudan |
| Estimated results | R1: Improved extension services and innovative farming R2: Annual increase in the amount of cultivated farmland and improved tillage R3: Increased linkages to value chain actors and access to finance and local markets R4: Increased resilience to conflict, climate change and other environmental shocks |
| Main activities | <p>R1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive Baseline Assessment in two Counties • Identification of 3,000 target households by means of a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) and community wealth ranking, disaggregated by gender • Facilitation of access to agricultural inputs from community and private agro-veterinary dealers by 3,000 households (crops and livestock) • Facilitation of access and promotion of a Market-Orientated Extension service provided by communities, Government and private agents <p>R2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of target areas and direct beneficiaries to act as "agents for change" for the adoption of animal draught cultivation techniques • Facilitation of access to appropriate inputs (equipment, implements etc.), including ploughs used for animal traction • Provision of support to extension services specific to animal traction provided by NGOs and private agents • Establishment of a Farmers' Resource Centre (FRC) to facilitate learning and research <p>R3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Value Chain Analysis of crop and livestock products • Facilitation of access to credit through the strengthening of 20 ASCAs in two Counties • Facilitation of linkages between local value chain actors (cooperatives, associations, agro-veterinary dealers, entrepreneurs, etc.) <p>R4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vulnerability assessment and mapping for effective targeting • Support to vulnerable groups (the elderly, women, youth, the disabled, etc.) with inputs and advisory services for the development of alternative/innovative crop and livestock |

¹ County: an administrative unit in South Sudan immediately below the State

² Payam: an administrative unit in South Sudan immediately below the County, equivalent to a District

³ "Target groups" are the groups/entities who will directly benefit from the action

⁴ "Final beneficiaries" are those who will benefit from the action in the long term at the level of the community or sector at large

| | |
|--|--|
| | <p>activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enhanced use of environmentally and conflict-sensitive approaches to natural resource management and agricultural production• Capacity-building activities focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR), early warning systems, early response and the targeting of local NGO staff, local authorities and key stakeholders (value chain actors) |
|--|--|

Annex 2 FESAP Project Staff

| Name | Gender | Position | Telephone | Email |
|----------------------|--------|--|----------------|--|
| Daniel Nondi | M | Project Manager | +211923194652 | DanielOlang@vsfg.org |
| Rumbidzai Sakwa | F | Agronomist | +211925257866 | Rumbidzai@vsfg.org |
| Tong Yohana | M | Agricultural Assistant | +211956233253 | Tong@vsfg.org |
| John Chol | M | Microfinance Assistant | +211912972259 | cholakot@yahoo.com |
| Bob Wani | M | Veterinary Officer | +211914345098 | wani@vsfg.org |
| Angelo Kom | M | Veterinary Assistant | +211924116329 | angelokom@vsfg.org |
| Justine | M | Veterinary Supervisor, Gogrial East County | +211912918756 | - |
| Marko Madut | M | Field Officer, Gogrial West County | +211914361907 | - |
| Simon Mathiang | M | Veterinary Supervisor, Gogrial West County | - | - |
| Peter Arol | M | INFRAID Field Coordinator | 211924189475 | arolakuei@yahoo.com |
| Barnabas Bol | M | INFRAID Field Officer | +211923176543 | Barnabas@yahoo.com |
| Rose Nyibol | F | INFRAID Extension Supervisor | +211924876008 | - |
| Jok Rimon | M | Programme Coordinator | +211922092248 | rimon@yahoo.com |
| Simon Machik | M | CEDA Field Officer | +211914790452 | - |
| Asunta Adut | F | Extension Supervisor | +211925675432 | - |
| Emmanuel Deng | M | County Agricultural Officer | +2110912121975 | - |
| Barnabas Bol | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Jacob Bol Yak | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Lino Deng Mawien | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Marko Madut Ring | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Daniel Madol Makuac | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| John Ayuang Akech | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Mary Akuot Akuei | F | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Damaso Mou Ngot | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Daniel Deng Anei | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Deng Manyuat Makuch | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Augustino Akot Aquek | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Gabriel Majok | M | Extension Officer | - | - |
| Phillip Akol Lieu | M | Extension Officer | - | - |

Annex 3 Work Plan since last Monitoring Report

| Logical Framework for Food Security through Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Production (FESAP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|----|----|----|--|
| Activity | Half-Year 1 | | | | | | Half-Year 2 | | | | | | Implementing body |
| | Month 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| Inception phase (recruitment, procurement, development of internal plans) | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| Result 1: Increased agricultural production and productivity through improved extension services and innovative farming | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Comprehensive Baseline Assessment in two Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G, SEDA, INFRAID and the SMAFCRD |
| 1.2 Identification of 3,000 target households by means of a PRA and community wealth ranking, disaggregated by gender | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA with support from INFRAID |
| 1.3 Facilitation of access to agricultural inputs from community and private agro-veterinary dealers by 3,000 households (crops and livestock) | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |
| 1.4 Facilitate access to extension services provided by communities, Government and private agents (crop and livestock) | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| Result 2: Adoption of animal traction as a viable, cost-effective and sustainable technology which contributes to an annual increase in the amount of cultivated farmland, improved tillage and increased productivity per acre | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2.1 Identification of target areas and direct beneficiaries to act as "agents for change" for the adoption of animal draught cultivation techniques | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA with support from INFRAID |
| 2.2 Facilitation of access to appropriate inputs (equipment, implements etc.), including ploughs used for animal traction | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G, SEDA and INFRAID |
| 2.3 Provision of support to extension services specific to animal traction provided by NGOs and private agents | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |
| 2.4 Establishment of a Farmers' Resource Centre (FRC) to facilitate learning and research | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA with support from the CAD and INFRAID |
| Result 3: Increased household income as a result of access to microfinance and local markets and linkages to value chain actors | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1 Value Chain Analysis of crop and livestock products | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| 3.2 Facilitation of access to credit through the strengthening of 20 ASCAs in two Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |

| Logical Framework for Food Security through Enhancing Sustainable Agricultural Production (FESAP) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|---|---|----|----|----|--|
| Activity | Half-Year 1 | | | | | | Half-Year 2 | | | | | | Implementing body |
| | Month 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | |
| 3.3 Facilitation of linkages between local value chain actors (including cooperatives, associations, agro-veterinary dealers and entrepreneurs) | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |
| Result 4: Increased resilience to shocks in the form of both climatic/environmental changes and man-made disasters such as conflict | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Vulnerability assessment and mapping for effective targeting | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |
| 4.2 Support to vulnerable groups (the elderly, women, youth, the disabled, etc.) with inputs and advisory services for the development of alternative/innovative crop and livestock activities (including livestock and vegetable gardening in Year 1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |
| 4.3 Enhanced use of environmentally and conflict-sensitive approaches to natural resource management and agricultural production | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA |
| 4.4 Capacity-building activities focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR), early warning systems, early response and the targeting of local NGO staff, local authorities and key stakeholders (value chain actors) | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G and SEDA with the involvement of the SMAFCRD and traditional authorities |

Annex 4 Progress toward achieving Project objectives

| Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Achievement as of March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|---|---|--|---|
| Overall objective Improved livelihoods, reduced vulnerability and increased food security among rural communities | 20% increase in food availability 15% of the population demonstrates improved food security status 10% increase in household productive assets | | |
| Specific objective Increased production, productivity and income among target groups with improved capacity to respond to conflict, climate change and other environmental risk factors | 60% of households show improved food production and productivity 15% increase in the food stocks of vulnerable households 15% of beneficiaries show an increase in household income 100% of natural resource disputes are resolved amicably | The Project aims to target 3,000 households in total, 2,000 of which are vulnerable farming households while the remaining 1,000 are smallholder farming households | 1,500 beneficiaries have been registered (including 1,000 vulnerable households and 500 smallholder farming households) and supported through inputs (seeds and tools) and extension services A yield assessment is planned for January and February 2015 (following post-harvest activities) to enable the analysis of production and productivity trends |
| Expected Results R1: Improved extension services and innovative farming Effective extension services transferring knowledge, skills and technology. Uptake of market-orientated farming, and use of credit and input and product markets. | Number of institutions informed and staff trained in resilience, DRR and environmentally friendly practices 50% of households practising improved farming methods 50% of farmers report a reduction in post-harvest losses 40% of private extension service providers are functioning during and after the Project 40% of trained progressive farmers and extension workers are active in the community 40% farmers purchase regular | The Baseline Survey on Agricultural Production and Marketing is complete and all Project locations were visited 5 beneficiary selection committees have been formed at Payam level and training has been scheduled (Mar/Apr) MoU with National NGOs have been finalised The Procurement Plan is complete 40 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) have been trained 7,181 livestock have been vaccinated (239 households) | 5 beneficiary selection committees in the 2 Counties were trained in the PRA/gender-sensitive selection approach Seed availability was assessed in the 2 Counties and a Market Survey conducted in the 5 Project locations to determine the real market prices of agricultural inputs 49 seed sellers and 2 blacksmiths' groups were identified to supply seed and tools to 1,000 households 948 farming households were supported with 14.2 tonnes of assorted seed (7.6 tonnes of sorghum and 6.6 tonnes of groundnut) and 555 malodas through the provision of vouchers |

| Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Achievement as of March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|---|--|---|---|
| | inputs and services from private dealers 30% increase in the community-level availability of quality seed due to seed multiplication 15% of farmers are actively linked to traders at local and central State markets 15% of beneficiaries demonstrate increased access to saving schemes and loans | 2 agro-veterinary shops identified | 945 households were supported with assorted fruit and vegetable seed(okra, cowpea, tomato and onions) 31,887 cattle were vaccinated in the 2 Counties 20 extension workers were interviewed and recruited in specific Project locations and trained in the FFS concept Volunteer farmers were registered in each of the 4 FFS and supported with seeds and tools 30 progressive farmers were identified and supported with 18 kg of assorted vegetable seed for the current cropping season 18 extension officers have been trained in improved agronomic practices and livestock keeping 26 CAHWs received refresher training in vaccination skills and the treatment of common diseases |
| R2: Annual increase in cultivated farmland, improved tillage and productivity | 50% increase in the amount of land under production 70% increase in crop yield due to the increased use of ox-ploughs 50% of farmers who own ox-ploughs maintain, repair and properly store their ploughs 50% of farmers demonstrate good understanding of ox-plough use | 5 Project locations have been marked for this activity (Kuac North and South, Pathuon West, Toch North and Nyang Payams) Consultation with potential ox-plough suppliers and artisans is occurring The Identification of Master animal traction trainers and the planning of Training of Trainers (ToT) training are underway | 5 separate dialogues were undertaken in June and July 2015 with the community to sensitise them to the importance of ox-ploughing Target areas have been identified and 300 smallholder farmers are being registered for the purchase of ox-ploughs 24 stakeholders in the ox-plough value chain have been identified and briefed on their roles in the system (including 2 |

| Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Achievement as of March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|---|--|--|--|
| | <p>70% increase in the number of animals used for traction</p> <p>30% of farmers use animal traction for cultivation without external support</p> | | <p>cooperatives, 4 agro-veterinary dealers, 2 blacksmiths' groups and 2 village banks)</p> <p>MoU have been developed and signed with stakeholders to establish the modality of selling the ploughs (through the banks)</p> <p>2 Supervisory Committees were formed to oversee the sale of ox-ploughs and spare parts through the cooperatives and agro-dealers</p> <p>2 blacksmith group members were identified (1 in each County) and trained in their roles in the ox-plough production chain and in general marketing methods</p> <p>30 Community Oxen Trainers (COTs) have been identified and trained in the 5 Project areas</p> <p>4 Young Farmers' clubs (each with 20 members) were formed and are actively participating in FFS</p> |
| R3: Increased linkages to value chain actors and access to microfinance and local markets | <p>15 ASCA groups composed/strengthened and accessing and utilising diversified sources of savings and credit services over time (measured by regression)</p> <p>50% of farmers increase their profit from agricultural product sales by 20%</p> <p>40% of self-saving groups are functioning</p> <p>30% increase in savings and borrowing</p> | <p>Value chain actors (in Kwajok and Lietnhom) have been consulted. Negotiation is on-going for the possible involvement of Village Banks and Cooperatives in both Counties</p> <p>Linkages between local value chain actors (cooperatives, associations, agro-veterinary dealers, entrepreneurs, etc.) are not yet formalised</p> <p>Plans to recruit a consultant to undertake a value chain and household economy analysis are underway</p> | <p>14 ASCA groups have been formed in the 2 Counties. Each group has 30 members and meets once every two weeks</p> <p>20 extension officers have been trained in the ASCA concept and provided with monitoring tools for follow-up visits</p> <p>The 14 groups in Gogrial East and West have also been trained in the ASCA concept and group dynamics and have instituted their own leadership structure</p> <p>Each group was provided with a lockable savings box plus stationery for record</p> |

| Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Achievement as of March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|---|--|--|--|
| | | The approach to facilitating access to credit through the strengthening of 20 Accumulated Savings and Credit Associations (ASCAs) in two Counties is being reviewed | keeping 41 members of the 9 value chain actor groups in Gogrial East and West attended a training workshop organised in Lietnhom and Kuajok at which all local value chain actors could discuss their roles in the crop production chain |
| R4: Increased resilience to conflict, climate change and other environmental shocks | 40% reduction in the emergency sale of productive assets 3 supported community seed banks operational 30 community representatives and local Government authorities trained in DRR and environmental resilience building practices 50% of farmers use improved harvest storage systems 50% of households show an improved dietary diversity score 60% of common natural resources (pasture and water) are amicably shared | Assessment tools for vulnerability assessment and mapping for effective targeting have been developed 77 households have been registered for dry-season vegetable farming in Pathuon West and Kuac North Payams 250 households have been registered for poultry production Pathuon West Payam 77 vegetable farmers (four groups) have been provided with seed (Okra, Rijla, Kudra and Jir Jir) and tools (79 hoes, 71 shovels, 59 watering cans and 4 treadles) Identification of beneficiaries for fishing equipment is underway 250 female-headed households have been registered for poultry production support in Pathuon West Payam 5,000 chickens have been vaccinated against Newcastle disease | 85 dry-season vegetable farmers were trained in improved methods of vegetable production through irrigation 20 extension workers received training in improved vegetable production techniques and extension service provision methods 297 households have been supported with 3 chickens each (2 pullets and 1 cockerel). 891 chickens in total were distributed in Pathuon West and Nyang Payams Key participants to be trained in DRR, natural resource management and peace-building have been identified. Training manuals are being developed with training scheduled for January 2016 Common disasters such as conflict, flood, drought and other extreme climatic conditions were identified and high-risk areas have been mapped. The information is being used to refine the training manuals to be used for community-managed DRR |

Annex 5 Challenges and follow-up actions

| | Observations during the Field Mission in October 2014 | Action taken/recommended during the Field Mission in March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|---|--|--|---|
| Likelihood of aid-induced dependence and poor sustainability | FESAP was designed to target both vulnerable household farmers and less vulnerable smallholder farmers. | Good targeting of different categories of beneficiary will be necessary, e.g. PRA with wealth ranking disaggregated by gender (2,000 vulnerable households and 1,000 progressive farming households) | Beneficiary Selection Committees have been formed and trained in selection methods based on the PRA approach with wealth ranking disaggregated by gender. 948 vulnerable households have been identified and supported with inputs (seeds and tools). 500 progressive households have been earmarked to benefit from drugs and ox-ploughs via local institutions (agro-veterinary shops and cooperatives). |
| Weak private sector, viz. the intention to provide essential inputs through private agro-dealers | The Project aims to promote market-orientated farming, access to credit and markets and other linkages between value chain actors. Details on how this will be achieved in an environment (particularly Gogrial East County) where the private sector is weak and underdeveloped remain somewhat sparse. | There is a need to revise this activity to make it less ambitious. VSF-Germany proposes to work with 2 cooperative groups and 1 village bank and to strengthen their capacity/sustainability. VSF-Germany should check the feasibility of this and develop a clear strategy that enables these agencies to realistically provide effective and timely services to farmers. | The Project has identified 8 value chain actors (2 cooperatives, 2 blacksmiths' associations, 2 village banks and 2 agro-veterinary shops) to link with the identified progressive farmers and provide services in the veterinary drug and animal traction sectors. Groups have been trained in business development, ox-plough value chains and linkage to local microfinance institutions. Dialogue has taken place with several of the groups and agreements reached through the signature of MoU and the specification of operational modalities, including timeframes. |
| Government offices and agricultural “demonstration and research” facilities from previous projects under-utilised and poorly | VSF-Germany should avoid investing heavily in the rehabilitation of facilities that have failed in earlier projects, such as the establishment of a functioning “Farmers’ Centre” in Luonyaker. | The proposal by the CAD to convert a facility into a Government extension workers’ centre as a base for the provision of market-orientated extension services is a good idea. VSF-Germany intends to use the centre to reach youth, students and school pupils (through | An existing facility will be rehabilitated (to ensure it is safe) and used for outreach to youth and other actors involved in crop production. 4 Young Farmers’ Associations and Veterinary Clubs have been formed and will be actively engaged in food security- |

| | Observations during the Field Mission in October 2014 | Action taken/recommended during the Field Mission in March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|--|---|---|--|
| maintained | | agricultural clubs), women, farmers and other agricultural value chain actors. The inception rider should explain the impact, rationale, strategy and cost underlying this activity. | orientated practices. |
| Local partner agency capacity gaps (INFRAID and SEDA) | SEDA is listed as a co-applicant of the project, while INFRAID is affiliated. SEDA will implement extension activities, dry-season vegetable production, the promotion of animal traction, the formation of savings and loan mechanisms (ASCAs), input distribution and FFS through the training of 20 Government extension staff (who will then organise FFS groups). The operational capacity of SEDA and INFRAID is weak. No FSTP funds should be spent on the purchase of new vehicles, office equipment or other items. | VSF-Germany will need to establish and maintain sufficient operational capacity of its own and build the capacity of its partners to compensate for its absence at critical moments. VSF-Germany should clearly identify and address the capacity gaps which are critical to the effective and successful implementation and sustainability of the action. Only those capacity gaps that can be realistically be addressed within the scope of this Project should be prioritised. | VSF-Germany has been working very closely with SEDA and INFRAID to ensure their capacity is enhanced. VSF-Germany's Technical staff work with all partners to provide them with the necessary support and ensure compliance with requirements. Gaps were noted in the financial and programming departments of SEDA and INFRAID, after which VSF-Germany recruited a finance assistant and encouraged Project technical staff to work more closely with the partners. The Project Agricultural Assistant works directly under SEDA. |
| Lack of a Project exit strategy | VSF-G and partners should develop a simple and clear exit and sustainability strategy for the Project before the end of the second quarter of 2015. | | This is in progress and will be available by the end of January 2016. |
| Data collection and reporting on OVI | The EU will no longer accept reports that do not contain objectively verifiable indicators (OVI). Some of the OVI listed will depend heavily on baseline data. VSF-Germany should conduct yearly sample surveys and include this activity in an Inception Rider. VSF-Germany should clearly delineate which data it will collect directly and which data will be collected by extension workers (e.g. multiplication schemes). | | The sample survey is planned for February 2016 and data have been banked. Other surveys are also in progress (including a crop yield survey) for which data will be banked separately. A Monitoring and Evaluation office is being set up to lead this process and should be in place by January 2016. |

| | Observations during the Field Mission in October 2014 | Action taken/recommended during the Field Mission in March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|--|---|--|--|
| Inflation | Current market prices of fuel, spare parts and agricultural inputs (such as spades and other tools) have increased due to the high exchange rate of the USD against the SSP. The budget should be amended to fit the current market and context. | | The budget was amended and already approved by donor although the USD/SSP exchange rate continues to rise and affect implementation. |
| Beneficiary buy-in (inertia/resistance) | Reluctance was observed among some of the selected households to adopt full cost-recovery for some items. At the same time, traders/suppliers remain sceptical as to the commitment of their proposed buyers. This is slowing down implementation and community dialogue and awareness forums should be strengthened to encourage communities toward self-reliance. | | The Project spent its first cycle conducting community dialogue, awareness and sensitisation activities to encourage communities to participate in the Project through a full cost-recovery approach, especially as regards the distribution of veterinary drugs and ox-ploughs. The response has been satisfactory and full cost will take effect in the next crop production period. |
| Weather | Some Project areas remain inaccessible due to excess water as a result of the floods experienced in the previous season. Alternative routes should be accessed and focal points based in these locations to carry out Project activities. | | The Project has identified focal points (extension staff) in each location in order to ensure implementation even during the wet season (when most roads are inaccessible). These staff are both based and active in the Project areas. The Project implementation calendar is sufficiently specific to reduce the risk of complete isolation of certain areas during floods and outbreaks of conflict. |
| Land demarcation | Cross-border misunderstandings between Western Bahr-el-Ghazal and Warrap States have hindered smooth implementation of the project. Cross-border joint activities (such as mass vaccination) that target neighbouring communities across borders should be implemented, along with training and awareness raising in conflict resolution. | | Conflict resolution and peace initiatives are covered as cross-cutting issues in the majority of training delivered in conflict-sensitive border areas. |

| | Observations during the Field Mission in October 2014 | Action taken/recommended during the Field Mission in March 2015 | Update as of November 2015 |
|---|---|--|--|
| Vehicles | VSF-Germany undervalued the capacity of the cars handed over from the previous project. An in-depth assessment of their condition suggested that they might not survive the current Project period due to poor mechanics. Sufficient spare parts should be provided and a new vehicle purchased to supplement the existing cars and provide sufficient spare parts and servicing. | | Spare parts have been procured for motor vehicle servicing, but are currently held up in Juba due to insecurity along the access road to the Project area. Procurement of the new car is in progress and the vehicle is expected to arrive in the Project location by January 2016. |
| Project management and work plan | The Project evaluation logic should be reviewed and revised to include SMART indicators. Each implementing partner should clearly understand their role and responsibility in the implementation, monitoring and review of the work to be conducted. An “inception rider” informed by baseline data/information and ensuring the viability of the Project components should be prepared and submitted to the EUD by April 2015. A capacity gap assessment of SEDA should be conducted in the areas of project management, financial management and budgeting and relevant training provided by the end of 2015. | | Indicators should be further developed to ensure they are SMART and linked to the baseline by February 2016. The roles and responsibilities of the partners are clear and spelt out in the signed MoU. The Inception rider has been submitted together with the baseline survey report. A capacity gap assessment is planned for February 2016, after which training will be tailored to addressing the identified gaps. |

Annex 6 Work Plan: December 2015 to December 2016

| Year 2 (December 2015 to December 2016) | Half-Year 1 | | | | | | Half-Year 2 | | | | | | Implementer | |
|--|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|------------------------|
| Activities | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| Result 1: Increased agricultural production and productivity through improved extension services and innovative farming | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Comprehensive Baseline Assessment in two Counties | | | | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G/ INFRAID |
| 1.2 Identification of 3,000 target households by means of a PRA and community wealth ranking, disaggregated by gender | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G/ SEDA |
| 1.3 Promotion of Market-Orientated Extension services | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | VSF-G/ SEDA |
| 1.4 Facilitation of access to agricultural inputs (crops and livestock) from community and private agro-dealers | | | | | X | X | X | X | | | | X | X | VSF-G/SEDA/ INFRAID |
| 1.5 Facilitation of access to extension services provided by communities, Government and private agents | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | VSF-G/SEDA/ INFRAID |
| 1.6 Capacity building of local institutions and value chain actors in technical areas, business skills management and cross-cutting issues | | | X | X | | | X | X | X | | X | X | | VSF-G |
| Result 2: Adoption of animal traction as a viable, cost-effective and sustainable technology which contributes to an annual increase in the amount of cultivated farmland, improved tillage and increased productivity per acre | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Implementer |
| 2.1 Identification of target areas and direct beneficiaries to act as "agents for change" for the adoption of animal draught cultivation techniques | | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| 2.2 Facilitation of access to appropriate inputs (equipment, implements etc.), including ploughs used for animal traction | | | | | X | X | X | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| 2.3 Provision of support to extension services specific to animal traction provided by NGOs and private agents | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | | | VSF-G/SEDA/ INFRAID |
| 2.4 Establishment of a Farmers' Resource Centre (FRC) to facilitate learning and research | | X | X | X | X | | | | | | | | | VSF-G/SEDA/ INFRAID |
| Result 3: Increased household income as a result of access to microfinance and local markets and linkages to value chain actors | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Activities | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Implementer |
| 3.1 Value Chain Analysis (including a rapid Household Economy Survey) of crop and livestock products | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| 3.2 Facilitation of access to credit through the strengthening of 20 ASCAs in two Counties | | | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | | VSF-G |

| Year 2 (December 2015 to December 2016) | Half-Year 1 | | | | | | Half-Year 2 | | | | | | Implementer | |
|---|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------|--------------------|
| Activities | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | |
| 3.3 Facilitation of linkages between local value chain actors (including cooperatives, associations, agro-veterinary dealers and entrepreneurs) | | | X | X | | | X | X | | | X | X | | VSF-G |
| Result 4: Increased resilience to shocks in the form of both climatic/environmental changes and man-made disasters such as conflict | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.1 Vulnerability assessment and mapping for effective targeting | | X | X | | | | | | | | | | | VSF-G |
| 4.2 Support to vulnerable groups (the elderly, women, youth, the disabled, etc.) with inputs and advisory services for the development of alternative/innovative crop and livestock activities | X | X | X | X | X | | | | | | X | X | X | VSF-G/SEDA/INFRAID |
| 4.3 Capacity-building activities focusing on disaster risk reduction (DRR), early warning systems, early response and the targeting of local NGO staff, local authorities and key stakeholders (value chain actors) | | X | X | X | | | X | X | | | X | X | | VSF-G |

Annex 7 Operational Payam and Boma GPS Information

Gogrial West County (Kuac South and North Payams)

Gogrial East County (Toch North, Pathuon West and Nyang Payams)

Annex 8 Logical Framework

| | Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|---|
| Overall Objective | To contribute to increased food security, reduced vulnerability and enhanced livelihoods among rural communities by supporting household subsistence farmers in Warrap State, South Sudan | 15% of the population demonstrates improved food security status 10% increase in household productive assets for target beneficiaries 20% increase in the availability of food to the target beneficiaries | Baseline and endline assessment Secondary data from the SMAFCRD and other stakeholders Project Final Evaluation M&E Reports | |
| Specific Objective | Specific Objective 1: To increase sustainable food production and productivity through effective extension services and the promotion of animal traction technologies | At least 30% of targeted and supported farmers continue using animal traction (cultivation) without external support 40% of target private extension service providers continue to function during and after the project 20% of the target groups report increased food production associated with the use of ox-ploughs | Baseline survey Mid-term and Final Evaluations Annual Harvest Assessment Reports | The security situation in the target areas and neighbouring counties remains manageable Weather conditions are favourable and no major drought or floods during project implementation |
| | Specific Objective 2: To increase the income of subsistence farmers through the promotion of market-oriented farming and the facilitation of access to credit and markets and linkages between value chain actors | 15% of target beneficiaries report increased and diversified access to loans and saving schemes 20% of target households report increased household income 15% of target beneficiaries report increased household income 15% of target farmers report having established linkages with traders at both local and regional (State) markets and other microfinance institutions Number of ASCA groups actively accessing savings and diversifying sources of credit | Annual Reports Household Economic Analysis (HEA) Report SMAFCRD and SMARF reports Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessments (World Food Programme/FAO) Success stories/case studies | No major crop or livestock disease outbreaks in project areas International experts will get entry visas and work permits Pricing of fuel, food, materials is in range of expected increase (inflation) |

| | Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|--|--|--|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| | | <p>(group savings and from finance institutions) and using said credit productively (measured over time)</p> <p>15% of ASCA farmers' groups access financial credit services from savings and loan schemes, farmers' unions/cooperatives and linkages to other financial institutions evidenced through frequency of borrowing and timely repayment of the loans</p> <p>15% of target farmers report benefits from improved cooperation and coordination with other actors along the value chain (such as traders, cooperatives, unions, financial institutions, transporters and suppliers)</p> | | |
| | <p>Specific Objective 3: To improve and strengthen the capacity of target groups to respond to vulnerability and shocks caused by climatic, environmental and other factors, including human conflict</p> | <p>Number of institutions informed and with key staff trained in resilience, DRR and environmentally friendly practices</p> <p>Number of staff, community representatives and local Government authorities trained in DRR and environmental resilience-building practices</p> <p>30% of targeted households equipped with DRR coping skills</p> <p>15% increase in the food stock of vulnerable households</p> <p>50% of target beneficiaries have an improved diet according to the household dietary diversity score</p> <p>Number of amicably resolved disputes over the use of natural resources</p> <p>Number of staff, community representatives</p> | | |

| | Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|----|---|--|--|--------------------|
| | | <p>and local Government authorities trained in DRR and environmental resilience-building practices</p> <p>Number of innovative DRR practices and resilience-building actions adopted</p> <p>30% of households targeted through DRR, ASCA, livestock, crop and food production activities apply new services that increase their resilience</p> | | |
| R1 | Increased agricultural production and productivity through improved extension services and innovative farming | <p>70% of trained progressive farmers and extension workers (disaggregated by gender, community and private/public status) sharing their knowledge with other farmers in the community</p> <p>15% of target farmers report having accessed agricultural information via the various extension channels</p> <p>30% of farmers regularly purchase inputs (veterinary and agricultural products) and services from agro-veterinary shops and private dealers</p> <p>40% of target households practising improved farming methods (e.g. planting in rows)</p> <p>30% increase in the availability of quality seed community level due to seed multiplication systems</p> <p>50% of farmers supported report a reduction in post-harvest losses</p> | <p>Post-distribution and harvest assessment reports</p> <p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Animal traction uptake survey report</p> <p>Final evaluation reports</p> <p>Annual reports</p> <p>Lists of participants disaggregated by gender</p> <p>Agro-veterinary shop records</p> <p>Internal Reports (monitoring, interim, mid-term and final evaluations)</p> <p>Extension workers' monitoring reports</p> <p>Impact Assessment Reports</p> <p>EU monitoring and other reports (UN, Government)</p> | |
| R2 | Adoption of animal traction as a viable, cost-effective and | 70% increase in number of ox-ploughs used for traction in target locations by the end of the | Baseline survey | |

| | Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|----|---|---|--|--------------------|
| | sustainable technology which contributes to an annual increase in the amount of cultivated farmland, improved tillage and increased productivity per acre | Project 50% increase in the amount of land under crops by the end of the Project 50% of farmers show improvement in ox-plough management (utilisation, maintenance, storage and animal health) | Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey Livelihoods/Needs Assessment Distribution Reports/Records Field visit/M&E/interim/final reports Mid-term and Final Evaluation reports Project Impact Assessment reports EU monitoring reports Other reports (UN, Government) | |
| R3 | Increased household income as a result of access to microfinance and local markets and linkages to value chain actors | 30% increase in levels of savings/borrowing through microfinance by the end of the Project 50% of subsistence farmers report a 20% increase in profit from the sale of agricultural products by the end of the Project 40% of self-saving groups formed are sustainably operational and productive 30% of target groups access a variety of credit services as a result of linkages to selected financial institutions 30% of targeted farmers access a number of markets and are increasing the amount of income generated | Baseline survey Partnership Agreements Microfinance meeting reports Facilitation notes between farmers and business persons M&E/interim/final reports Records kept of the sale of agricultural products EU monitoring reports Sentinel household profile report Impact assessment report Group inventories and cash records | |

| | Intervention logic | Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement | Sources and means of verification | Assumptions |
|----|---|---|--|--------------------|
| R4 | Increased resilience to shocks in the form of both climatic/environmental changes and man-made disasters such as conflict | <p>40% reduction in the emergency sale of productive assets in the dry season by the end of the Project</p> <p>30% increase in household income from family livelihood alternatives (dry-season vegetable growing, chicken rearing, fishing, etc.)</p> <p>50% of subsistence farmers (disaggregated by gender) using improved harvest storage systems</p> <p>50% of supported households demonstrate a better nutritional balance due to an improved diet</p> | <p>Baseline survey</p> <p>Asset records</p> <p>Physical observation</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>M&E reports</p> <p>Interim/final reports</p> <p>Project Impact Assessment reports</p> | |