



**European Commission**

Project N° 2015/362-919

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

**Draft Monitoring Report: People in  
Need FSTP Project**

**Period covered:  
7 to 9 November 2015**

Prepared by Angus Graham  
and Omotayo Alabi  
on behalf of

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



This TA is funded by  
The European Union



TA implemented by  
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](http://www.cardno.com/emergingmarkets)

**Contracting Authority:** Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of South Sudan

**Beneficiary:** Government of the Republic of South Sudan.

**Start/End Date:** 16 August 2015 to 13 February 2016

**Primary Location:** Juba, Wau and States where projects are located

## DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR INCEPTION REPORT

Recipient	Copies	Format
EU Delegation South Sudan	1	Electronic copy

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Technical Assistance Team wishes to acknowledge the full support of the staff of the Delegation of the European Union and the staff of the national stakeholder institutions engaged during the Inception Phase.

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



**Signature:** \_\_\_\_\_

***This report has been prepared with the financial assistance of the European Union.  
The views expressed herein are those of the consultants and therefore in no way  
reflect the official opinion of the European Union***

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

## **Monitoring Report: People in Need – FSTP**

**Period covered: 7 to 9 November 2015**

---

### **Table of Contents**

---

Abbreviations and acronyms .....	ii
Project data .....	iii
1 Key Findings/Summary of Progress .....	1
1.1 Background.....	1
2 Key findings/Notes on project development .....	1
3 Programme Schedule.....	12
4 People met and activities visited.....	14
5 Picture Gallery .....	16

#### **Annexes:**

Annex 1	Project Summary
Annex 2	Project Staff
Annex 3	Work Plan since last Monitoring Report (February to November 2015)
Annex 4	Progress toward achieving Project objectives
Annex 5	Challenges and follow-up actions
Annex 6	Work Plan for the next 12 months December 2015 to December 2016)
Annex 7:	Operational Payam and Boma GPS Information
Annex 8:	Logical Framework

## Abbreviations and acronyms

AEW	Agricultural Extension Worker
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CESVI	Cooperazione e Sviluppo (Italian NGO)
CfW	Cash for Work
CWW	Concern Worldwide
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUD	Delegation of the European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field School
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
IGAs	Income-Generating Activities
IP	Implementing Partner
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
OPG	Ox-Plough Group
OVI	Objectively verifiable Indicator
PFS	Pastoralist Field School
PIN	People In Need
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RAIN	Resilient Agriculture in Nutrition
SMAFCRD	State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
SMARF	State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
SMART	Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time-bound
SORUDEV	South Sudan Rural Development
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
TA	Technical Assistant
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
ZEAT-BEAD	Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation – Bahr-el-Ghazal Effort for Agricultural Development

## Project data

### General Data

Contract beneficiary	People in Need (PIN)
Project title	“Resilient Agriculture for Improved Nutrition” (RAIN)
Project ref. CRIS	DCI-FOOD/2014/337-931
Date of visit	7 to 9 November 2015
Location	Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State
Monitoring Officer	Tayo Alabi
Start date	12 September 2014
End date	11 November 2016

### Financial Data

Total EC contribution	€ 1,360,000 (equivalent to 85% of the total budget of € 1,600,000)
Total spent by project to date (EUR)	€ 915,284.71
Balance of funds released to date	€ 754,837
Anticipated date of next request/release of funds	Final quarter of 2015
Anticipated amount of next request/release of funds	€ 469,163

## 1 Key Findings/Summary of Progress

### 1.1 Background

This monitoring mission to the Resilient Agriculture in Nutrition (RAIN) project being implemented in South Sudan by People In Need (PIN) ran from Saturday 7 to Monday 9 November 2015. The last monitoring mission to PIN took place in April, at which time PIN and the Italian NGO Cooperazione e Sviluppo (CESVI) were jointly implementing the Project. By the time of the November visit, CESVI had withdrawn and left the country, leaving PIN as sole implementer. The overall objective of RAIN is to achieve “strengthened resilience, food and nutrition security of 6,040 vulnerable, hosting and returnee households (including 32,070 women, youth and children) living in conflict-affected areas of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan”. The Project started on 12 September 2014, is planned to end on 11 November 2016 and is the only project currently being implemented by PIN. PIN submitted the Interim Report on 5 November 2015.

The objectives of the monitoring mission (communicated 14 days before the trip) are:

- To follow up on action taken to implement the recommendations of the previous monitoring visit in April;
- To provide extension and hands-on support to staff to implement the integrated programme activities;
- To assess progress made toward implementing the Project over 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 Results-Orientated Monitoring (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.

## 2 Key findings/Notes on project development

### Farmer Field School (FFS) Vegetable groups

The monitoring mission visited 3 Farmer Field Schools, which were mainly devoted to the cultivation and promotion of vegetables. Each group has 25 members and an elected leader. Field size is 70x60 m<sup>2</sup> and each farmer has 15 plots (laid vertically to ensure proximity to the river). These groups are entirely managed and implemented by vulnerable women who were selected by the Payam Project Management Committee using verifiable criteria. Site selection is critical to these activities but as PIN pointed out, this only applies to the dry season when access to water can become a major problem. The wet season sees common activities among all the groups supported by PIN. Rain is known to affect the proper growth of vegetables and the moisture and humidity can encourage pest infestation and disease. PIN, through its work with entirely local indigenous staff in the field, has succeeded in promoting the use of natural tree extracts to control pests and diseases. With the exception of one village where pests completely ravaged the Green Gram field, all the

fields visited applied mahogany, ash or neem extract mixed with soap (with varying levels of success).

At the Awetkou FFS group in Aweil North, a 12-day training course covering agronomic practices and selected FFS topics was given to the farmers with facilitation by PIN staff. This training was done at all Farmer Field Schools supported by PIN and took place in the fields in which the farmers would go on to plant their crops. During the monitoring visit the team observed the successful growth of okra, kale, spinach and succulent *Talium spp* (locally known as Rijila), with the majority of plots containing residual okra from the rainy season. Farmers also reported having harvested tomatoes and green peppers during the rains. Land preparation for dry-season tomatoes was observed by the team in Awetkou and Akuakiel Ayat Centre with seedlings already germinating in their nurseries and further seed observed in the field. Harvesting of kale and spinach was done during the visit and members of the TA team made purchases. The group, led by the Chair, tied the harvested vegetables into exact portions (bundles) for sale at the local market in Gok Machar. The members explained that they harvest for household consumption and sell surplus on the market. They estimate to consume around 40% of the cultivated crop, leaving 60% for the market.

There is provision for each of the FFS to have 2 treadle pumps to make irrigation easier during the dry season. However this was reported to depend on an increase in the amount of farmland cultivated. At Awetkou the team observed group members operating one of the pumps actively although the second pump appeared to remain unused on the river bank. As the field was located on the banks of the Kiir River, the treadle pump was very effective but the most commonly observed tool was the watering can since so many of the workers were women.

Farming at Awetkou seemed to take place on standard, household-operated plots. Children and adolescents were seen to support their mothers by weeding, harvesting and collecting water. Where women had very young babies, older children were on hand to take care of them while their mother worked on her plot.

In September 2014, PIN provided each of the farmers with a 100 SSP voucher which they used to buy assorted seed and basic tools. The issuance of the voucher is understood to have been a one-off gesture of support and farmers are now confident that they can purchase their own seed. Farmers demonstrated at the meeting that they have sufficient money to acquire the seeds they need and that they are aware of the location of the nearest Agro-dealer shops.

The cultivation of vegetables is integrated with weekly savings, whereby each member of the group contributes some of the income from their plots. Among the Awetkou and Medhang Dit groups, it is estimated that following harvesting for household consumption, each member earns 200 SSP per week from the sale of fresh vegetables. Of this sum, each member sets aside 20 SSP per week to add to the group's savings. The sum is kept by the Chair and each member given access to a loan (to be repaid by the end of each month at an interest rate of 20%).

FFS activities contribute to Result 2 of the Project which aims to ensure that *1,000 poor households have the means to improve the resilience, productivity, diversity, processing and marketing of their crop- and livestock-based food production, especially during the lean period*. Beyond the perimeter of the gardens, this Project did not appear to have improved the cultivation of non-vegetable crops (such as groundnut and sorghum) by the members on their own homesteads. While this may not be part of the FFS activities of the Project, sorghum and groundnut are the two staple crops in the zone and their successful cultivation has direct impact on the nutrition, resilience and wellbeing of households. **PIN will consider supporting the cultivation of staple crops in the coming farming season.**

## Agro-Dealer Support

Agro-dealer support activities by PIN aim to support “*sub-national officials, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), Agricultural Extension Workers (AEWs) and private sellers [to] have sufficient capacity to effectively respond to the needs of at least 5,600 (agro) pastoral households (including 29,700 women, youth and children)*”. One aim of the RAIN Project is to ensure that 1,400 households benefit from improved access to agricultural/veterinary inputs. The monitoring mission visited three agro-dealer shops in Pamat, Nyamlell and Marial Bai to observe their activities and stock.

All agro-dealer shops are operated by men who have been trained by either Veterinaries Sans Frontières (VSF), Oxfam or the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) in the past. All three of the shopkeepers visited confirmed that they have very high patronage from both members of the wider community and the beneficiaries supported with vouchers by PIN. Vouchers are mostly worth 100 SSP and they are intended for the purchase of essential drugs and syringes for the treatment of common diseases by farmers. Vaccines are not sold as this is coordinated free of charge by the State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development (SMAFCRD) except that each participating CAHW charges 2 SSP per head of cattle vaccinated.

The agro-dealers estimate that the beneficiaries of the vouchers represent less than 30% of their total clientele, but this custom nonetheless boosts their sales and more importantly, links them with many other cattle keepers who otherwise wouldn't have known about the location of their shops, let alone about the other private extension/advisory/treatment services they provide.

On average, 50-60 people visit the three agro-veterinary shops per week. At the time of the mission the most common diseases treated in the Marial Bai area are contagious caprine pleuro-pneumonia (CCPP), petite peste des ruminants (PPR) and mange. All shopkeepers source their stock from neighbouring Khartoum and Uganda.

At the time of the visit, veterinary shopkeepers were complaining of a shortage in stock due to poor-condition roads, the high exchange rate, fluctuating prices and insecurity. Circumstances permitting, they like to restock every two weeks.

The mission observed that the activities of the agro-veterinary shops are very effective and extremely relevant to the present and changing context. It is clear that the shopkeepers feel they can achieve sustainability of their business in a very short period if things are stable. Some of the customers met expressed satisfaction and even affection for the shop, hence the high level of patronage.

Each shopkeeper receives regular visits from PIN extension staff to monitor sales to voucher owners and ensure the right drugs are sold at the right/agreed prices. It is however not known if Government regulators monitor the standard of the drugs imported. Dealers are not aware of any specific drugs having been either recommended or banned by the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (SMARF). PIN has pointed out that if there are any guidelines pertaining to this, they are not being implemented on the ground. Government has a very limited capacity to set up a system that would ensure imported drug standardization.

The agro-dealer activities implemented by the RAIN Project have the potential to achieve quicker sustainability if properly scaled up. Following communication with Concern Worldwide, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and Welthungerhilfe, it became obvious to the team that not all farmers supported by these other NGOs (even in the same Counties) are aware of the presence of the agro-veterinary shops supported by PIN. PIN should thus work toward improvements in this area. There is a need to officially introduce



the groups to CWW and WHH beyond the activity updates presented at State-level coordination meetings. The input sellers met by the team explained that they received no external funding and could not access funds from banks or any formal financial institution, despite expressing readiness to approach a bank, pay interest on the loans obtained and provide collateral to secure the loans. They would also be happy to obtain their stock from (e.g.) Juba, as long as prices are comparable to those in Khartoum and Uganda. PIN's method of establishing input shops and of supporting the operators (without initial capital) could be usefully replicated by the FAO-funded Input and Extension Project, which is also implementing similar projects in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal. PIN will follow up on this with CWW and WHH. However, CWW has its own group of shop keepers it lends its support to. To what extent will CWW be keen on introducing potential "competitors" is to be assessed.

### **Ox-Plough and Pastoralist Field Schools (PFS)**

The mission met with beneficiaries of both ox-ploughs and Pastoralist Field Schools in Abhal town, Aweil North. While these groups were observed in action by the monitor who visited PIN in April, the team did not see any of their activities during the current mission since most field operations carried out by the 25 PFS and 12 Ox-Plough Group (OPG) members ended before the start of the current dry season. Instead, the beneficiaries explained how operations were carried out during the rainy season and up to the point of harvest. They had been trained by PIN and SMAFCRD staff. Selection was carried out by chiefs in the area and verified by PIN officials against criteria developed to identify the most vulnerable members of the community. The PFS members were trained in 12 different modules over 12 days, covering a range of topics including milk hygiene and pasteurisation, meat preservation and the identification of common diseases.

There is no clear distinction between the two groups. The 12 OPG members are also members of the 25-strong PFS. Those who were selected as OPG members received training in the use of ox-drawn implements and in how to care for the animals, following which 6 ox-ploughs were provided by PIN under a 500 SSP cost-sharing arrangement. Each member cultivated an average of 5 Feddan with the ox-ploughs but the team met a member who had cultivated 10 Feddan. The average yield of sorghum cultivated in the last farming season is 3 bags per Feddan (70x60m<sup>2</sup>). Each bag weighs 96kg. This harvest represents about 30% of what the harvest would have been in a good year (as a result of the unnaturally dry spell experienced in the summer).

Despite the support received, the members of both groups would like to be given additional vouchers. Prominent among their demands is the need to be connected to agro-dealers who can sell (or loan) them ox-ploughs. There is a clear need for additional ox-ploughs and willingness exists to procure them at reasonable prices. PIN should thus explore the potential to link these groups to agro-dealers stocking donkey- or ox-drawn ploughs.

PIN has been struggling to have the participating beneficiaries follow through with the instalments agreed upon in April/May 2015. Many beneficiaries have refused to pay back as part of the cost-recovery scheme, even despite earning substantial income through renting the donated ox-ploughs. This somewhat contradicts the seeming "willingness" of the interviewed people to procure their own ploughs.

If getting 500 SSP over the course of 8 months from the majority of RAIN-supported beneficiaries seems as a tall order, how feasible would it be at this point to broker purchase of brand new ploughs that typically cost around 200 USD excluding shipping from Juba/Uganda? There would need to be a substantial participation from an NGO to reduce the final price local vendors would then be selling the ploughs for – which is exactly what PIN has done as part of RAIN.

There is a need for farmers in the area to slowly start embracing a sense of ownership while breaking away from the long-lasting logic that NGOs are there to distribute items free of charge, substituting the role of the government.

### **Overall level of progress on implementation**

PIN has made steady progress in the implementation of the project in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal since the last monitoring visit. The activities implemented are contributing to the achievement of the Project objectives. The core problem the Project was designed to address is still very obviously present in the operational areas, but the activities are incrementally sustaining the vulnerable groups supported.

The RAIN project is both highly relevant and highly effective. Poor (particularly hosting and returnee) households, AEWs, the SMAFCRD and the SMARF are heavily involved in the implementation of the project. Private AEWs such as CAHWs and sellers of veterinary and agricultural inputs have clearly been actively supported and there is evidence that they have been assisted to grow.

Overall however, RAIN is complicated and involves too many activities. The Participatory Gaps and Strength Assessment (PGSA) is a comprehensive assessment tool used by the Project to determine the nature of its interventions. PIN clarified that this tool was specifically used for Result 1 to identify those areas where **CAHWs and EWs** need the greatest support, and while at the same time have the biggest impact on people's livelihoods and livestock health. A follow-up tool to assess progress needs to be developed before the planned internal mid-term evaluation (MTE) can be performed.

The Project is ambitious and will require many more resources to be sustainable beyond EU funding. As an entirely standalone programme, it is not rooted in any sort of long-term or multi-annual funded programming. As at the time of this monitoring mission, this is the only project being implemented by PIN and it is uncertain how it will continue. Without additional funding, the project stands to lose the progress and achievements already made. It is unclear what will happen to the groups supported after the closure of the Project.

### **On the recommendations of the previous TA Monitoring Report**

- Meetings of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) cluster and the Programme Steering Committee (PSC), coupled with informal consultations with other NGOs arranged on a case-by-case basis, have proven the major and most effective means of sharing information on the above-mentioned topics;
- PIN works regularly with PSC stakeholders and responds to any issues related to the above-mentioned topics on a case-by-case basis. Use of the budget in particular is a very sensitive issue as some authorities tend to make unfounded demands that are not in line with Project goals;
- The PSC meets quarterly at both State and County level. Handouts are always ready to clarify the progress made and future plans. Any reasonable additional demands made by authorities for paperwork or other information are addressed;
- Consultations between PIN, CWW and WHH take place whenever there is a need to share information. Coordination is stronger when specific, activity-related support by one of the three NGOs is requested (as in the case of CWW's support to PIN's nutrition campaign where CWW holds particular expertise and has enough staff to be able to provide support).
- The Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) concept has not been implemented due to budgetary limitations; PIN will consider partnering with CWW to provide basic training to the vegetable garden groups on VSLA

- Refresher training of Project groups by trained PIN staff began in November 2015. Refresher training of 40 CAHWs and 30 AEWs will take place in December as per Government demand;
- An exit and sustainability strategy is undergoing development. Given the host of challenges and unforeseen variables stemming from the generally unpredictable situation in South Sudan, such a strategy is in itself a very challenging task; and
- The Inception Rider was revised and submitted to the Delegation of the European Union (EUD) in September 2015.

### **Main strengths**

- The Project's design and implementation approaches are effective and appreciated by both beneficiaries and the Government;
- Most staff are local and very well adapted to the indigenous environment and culture. They live in the communities in which they work;
- The provision of motorbikes has sufficiently resolved the identified logistical issues, although Honda bikes would have been preferred; and
- PIN has constructed its own compound and operates out of this facility.

### **Main weaknesses**

- The RAIN Project is currently the only project being implemented by PIN. It is unclear how the Project intends to build on its successes without the involvement of other projects or national partners in its implementation; and
- There is no exit strategy in place. This will be developed over the course of next month or two.

### **Challenges identified during the TA mission in October 2015**

- Pests are a major problem in the field for the majority of vegetables, but particularly Green Gram (especially where chemical methods of control are not promoted); PIN is now in the process of inviting an Integrated Pest Control Management expert to train its field staff in more effective (and hopefully innovative) methods of curtailing the adverse effects of pest infestation
- The aid-dependency syndrome that existed from the outset is still apparent in the behaviour of the beneficiaries. Even the vegetable groups (who are currently strong) cannot be guaranteed to continue to work to support themselves without supervision from PIN;
- Pest infestation and effective control without resorting to the use of agro-chemicals represents a major challenge for the FFS beneficiaries. The last season saw several massive infestations of pests, some which led to the complete replanting of some vegetables. It appears (and was expected) that the blanket application of a neem, ash and mahogany extract will not tackle all types of pest. It was also observed by the FFS members that some pests which could previously be controlled by this extract are no longer affected by the spray (suggesting they have built up resistance). Technical backstopping on crop protection is limited owing to the absence of a crop protection extension specialist at the SMAFCRD;
- Fluctuating prices of food and common household items are a challenge to vulnerable farmers (as they are nationwide). Farmers complained about the depreciating value of their earnings as they increasingly pay more for items they need. Insecurity in some of the areas bordering rebel-held locations has led to the

abandonment of crops for days and sometimes weeks, as farmers flee into the bush to escape attack. These were also “no-go” areas for field staff doing monitoring.

### **Further actions required**

The mission recommends that PIN, through extension staff, conduct regular follow-up of the progress of the group members in the coming season, during which Project achievements should ideally develop from outputs into outcomes. This should be documented using the crop assessment tool developed for the South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) programme. PIN will consult CWW on this.

The success of the Project’s FFS activities will be judged based not only on the activity of members on the plots supervised by PIN staff, but also on how engagement and teaching have impacted on long-held traditional beliefs, cultivation methods and any newly acquired attitudes. PIN should develop a monitoring system and adapt the SORUDEV Crop Assessment matrix.

PIN should provide the Geographical Information System (GIS) coordinates for all Bomas in which it operates and develop a set of Terms of Reference (ToR) for the MTE it was shared with the EUD in September. The logical framework also needs to be improved as follows:

- Currently the indicators are too heavily focused on outputs and there is need to modify them to ensure they are SMART;
- Relevance of the indicators should be improved prior to the launch of the MTE;
- 
- The current logframe contains no targets or milestones and these should be added; and
- The only difference from previous logframes is the input of the baseline figures.

### **Changes to project context**

Fluctuation and instability of the exchange rate of the SSP against the USD has eroded purchasing power and affected the project budget since April 2015.

### **Summary of progress toward achieving Project objectives**

Nearly all of the activities planned to take place during the inception period have been implemented successfully. Insecurity is a major problem in some locations and inflation continues to erode the value of the national currency. Despite these challenges, PIN has consistently worked with the target vulnerable groups and beneficiaries and RAIN activities are addressing the issue of food and nutrition insecurity in the programme locations in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal. While they may not be sustainable beyond the Project period, the activities are relevant and effectively delivered through largely national staff drawn from the Project area and are contributing to the overall Project objectives of:

- Strengthened resilience, food and nutrition security of 6,040 vulnerable, hosting and returnee households (including 32,070 women, youth and children) living in the conflict-affected areas of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan (the Overall Objective); and
- Improved food production, utilisation and marketing capacity among poor livestock- and crop-producing households achieved through more effective performance by agricultural service and input providers (the Specific Objective).

### **On Achievement against each Specific Result**

During the interim period, PIN has carried out the following activities aimed at achieving the four inter-related Expected Results of the Project:

#### **Result 1: State and County officials, CAHWs, agricultural extension workers and private sellers have sufficient capacity to effectively respond to the needs of at least 5,600 (agro)pastoral households (incl. 29,700 women, youth & children)**

- Since April, PIN has supported the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Department of Animal Resources and Department of Fisheries in both Aweil West and Aweil North Counties with 1 laptop each in order to strengthen their administrative capacity;
- As per the recommendations of the EC monitoring visit in April 2015, PIN has begun to prepare refresher training for SMAFCRD and SMARF AEWs. The training is due to take place in the first week of December 2015;
- In September 2015, as per the request from the SMARF to address the endemic outbreak of deadly cattle disease across Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, PIN provided a limited amount of emergency drugs to the Departments of Animal Resources in Aweil West and Aweil North Counties;
- PIN has continued to work with the 8 agro-veterinary dealers supported by the Project via the strengthening of linkages with seed and drugs suppliers. In addition, PIN will organise a two-day workshop for vendors (planned for the first week of December) in retail and marketing skills. The vendors will then be requested to carry out promotion campaigns in 20 villages (which they will select based on proximity to their shops). PIN will monitor the campaign, whose ultimate goal is to raise awareness among villagers of the presence of specialised shops that are capable of offering useful agricultural and veterinary products. PIN has also prepared tailor-made outdoor banners for the shops to display at their entrances, along with special leaflets that shopkeepers will be able to use to improve their sales; and
- PIN distributed vouchers to its 1,000 FFS/PFS beneficiaries, with each household receiving 100 SSP to purchase agricultural or veterinary products selected and supported by PIN and relevant authorities. A total value of 100,000 SSP was given to the beneficiaries in vouchers.

#### **Result 2: 1,000 poor households have the means to improve the resilience, productivity, diversity, processing and marketing of their crop- and livestock-based food production, especially during the lean period**

- The first phase of training of FFS and PFS with aim of increasing the productivity, diversity and nutritional quality of their production (especially during the lean season) has been completed (12 training sessions for 25 FFS and 15 PFS). The main challenge faced was that some of the members lack initiative and practical experience, meaning some of the training will have to be repeated several times in order for them to gain confidence;
- The first (dry-season) and second (wet-season) phase of FFS have been completed and data have been collected and incorporated into the Interim Report;
- The third cycle of vegetable cultivation across Project FFS began in November 2015. All vegetable gardens are being monitored by PIN extension officers;
- Refresher training of FFS/PFS participants started in November 2015 and will continue throughout the second dry-season cycle;

- The first cycle of promotion of animal traction for increased crop productivity has been completed in Aweil West while in Aweil North the second cycle is on-going. Following the training, ploughs were distributed under cost-sharing conditions agreed between the Project and the target groups (summarised in a signed contract with an initial down payment of 300 SSP);
- The distribution of ox-/donkey-ploughs as part of animal traction promotion is on-going. So far PIN has distributed 79 ox-ploughs and 4 donkey-ploughs to Project beneficiaries. Repayment through cost-recovery has however been a major challenge, as beneficiaries have cited lack of funds and most have been unable to follow through with the cost-recovery plan. Some 140 targeted beneficiaries are yet to commit themselves, again due to lack of funding. PIN has reduced the cost-recovery price of donkey-ploughs from 500 to 300 SSP at the request of the beneficiaries. The worsening purchasing power of most people in the area resulting from the lingering economic crisis has made this entire activity very difficult to implement;
- Cash crop linkage between producers and markets is being encouraged and promoted; and
- The provision of fishing equipment and know-how to the poorest households, and of training and material support to informal women's groups in food processing and preservation, has been finalised.

**Result 3: 1,000 households that include women aged 15-49 and/or children under 2 have improved their hygiene and nutritional practices and reduced the risk of nutrient malabsorption**

- 5 Health and Hygiene promoters were selected to implement the campaign for improved hygiene practices and received training from two United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) trainers in early October 2015;
- 160 training sessions in how to prevent and treat diarrhoea were successfully provided to 1,200 female beneficiaries in 40 villages targeted by the RAIN Project;
- A three-day training course in Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) took place on 27-29 November 2015 with the participation of 5 PIN health and hygiene promoters. The training was facilitated by two nutrition experts from CWW based in Nyamlell. The training will serve as a basis for future Healthy Child Feeding Sessions (a series of 7 participatory meetings with RAIN-supported communities aimed at improving nutritional practices); and
- It is planned to hire one more health and hygiene promoter in order to more effectively cover the anticipated 280 sessions.

**Result 4: At least 500 poorest households have prevented a deterioration of their food intake and created community assets for strengthening longer-term food security**

- The first cycle of CfA and unconditional cash grants is complete, with 400 households having received 300 SSP each for participating in the construction of anti-flood dykes as selected by the communities. 100 of the most vulnerable households received a grant of 160 SSP in order to better cope with the adverse effects of the lean season during the summer;
- Monitoring for the first cycle has been completed and data included in the interim report; and
- The second cycle is planned to start in May 2016.

### **Sustainability of the Action**

The development of an exit and sustainability strategy has been subject to internal discussion and the document will be shared with the EU in the first quarter of 2016.

Sustainability of the PIN project will be based on the successful formation and strengthening of women's groups through organisational development training and extension and advisory services. The FFS are very well organised and the farmers have demonstrated thorough experience of how to cultivate vegetable crops throughout the season. If strengthened in the next season, these should help contribute to sustainability. However, the lack of follow-up of the activities being implemented by farmers on their farms represents a major lack of understanding of the adoption process, as well as ignorance of the levels of technology uptake.

PIN conducts the follow-up on the activities, however the dependency syndrome present in the area represents the main constrain.

The building of financial capital, which has been introduced and integrated with vegetable farming, shows promise. Farmers have already been introduced to agro-dealers and have started to buy seed and tools from their own savings. Lack of Government extension staff on the ground is however a major weakness and PIN must work on this important pillar if sustainability is to be ensured.

PIN will try to engage those EWs through cooperation with supported agro-/vet- dealers and develop the exact type of support.

### **Cross-cutting and other issues**

#### *EU Visibility*

A communication strategy has been developed and shared with the EUD and was submitted along with the interim report. A quick look at the document shows it to be a very well thought through compilation, with communication tools identified for each event planned by the Project. However, the document makes no mention of signboards on which the PIN and EU logos would be visible. Indeed, the team did not see any such signboards at any of the Project locations visited. PIN agrees to add sign boards to the document to increase visibility.

PIN will need to improve on this and ensure that very clear and prominent signboards are made and placed in areas in which their activities are implemented. As mentioned to other organisations with similar issues, erecting these boards should also be seen as a matter of accountability.

#### *Gender issues*

The target beneficiaries of the PIN Project are mostly women and women constituted more than 90% of the members of the groups visited by the team. They make contributions to their groups, keep their money, decide on how much they loan to their members and support each other on their farms.

### **Summary of key lessons learnt (as per discussions with the Project team)**

PIN has clearly adopted some of the elements of SORUDEV by promoting cost-sharing and cost-recovery activities along with its core Cash for Work (CfW) projects. Overall, the Project remains very relevant and addresses the core problems identified at the initial stages. CfW activities, which consist of the construction of dykes and drainage by

vulnerable groups, are perceived to be a highly positive intervention that has helped give the vulnerable a boost by injecting cash into the local economy. Some of the farming groups started out this way and have since developed into stable farming groups that sell vegetables on the market and consume about 30% of their produce. PIN's achievement in ensuring that farmers grow vegetables throughout the season, challenging as it is, should be highly commended, documented and scaled up. Lessons learnt from experiences during the 2014-2015 wet and dry season should be very useful for other FSTP and SORUDEV projects that currently focus only on main-season farming. The Farmer Field Schools (FFS) set up for vegetable farmers are the major strength of PIN.

The farming groups supported by PIN have already integrated savings but are not using the VSLA methodology. The Project claims that the introduction of VSLA activities would be too expensive given the current budget, but what the current saving groups essentially need are savings boxes. The most expensive metal box made by local blacksmiths costs only around 250 SSP plus another 250 SSP to pay for basic stationery. The only additional cost would be that of a one week Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop for the field staff. As such the assumption that VSLAs are an expensive activity is not entirely accurate and PIN should visit some of the VSLA groups supported by CWW to observe and learn. PIN will consider VSLAs after consulting with Concern.

Some of the Project indicators (as presented in the logical framework) are vague and lack clarity and/or will be difficult to measure. This has been discussed with the Project team and will be revised in the version of the logframe to be submitted with the Inception Rider.

PIN staff have a very strong presence in the field and in all the communities visited. Most of the staff are nationals and live in the communities, only going into the office on Mondays to receive weekly updates and refuel their motorbikes. The Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) should be a major source of verification of nearly all the indicators in the RAIN project logframe. PIN should launch this at once as the Project is already in its second year. It is hoped that the MTE will generate data to support the target set for each indicator.

Pest infestation remains a major challenge and PIN should consider the Plant Clinic approach to Integrated Pest and Disease Management promoted by CABI UK, details of which are available on their website.

The SMAFCRD and SMARF showed full recognition of PIN's activities in the State and describe the relationship and cooperation with PIN as both cordial and supportive. SMARF in particular mentioned the vaccination campaigns supported by PIN/CESVI through the provision of logistical support and training of CAHWs. The Contract between FAO and PIN through which vaccines were accessed has since ended (for reasons that are unclear) and FAO now partners with VSF-Suisse in the State for the vaccination campaign.

All activities started but carried out separately by PIN and CESVI in the past are now coordinated by a set of two Field Coordinators and a Project Manager who also doubles as the head of the base in Nyamlell. A sound relationship exists between PIN, WHH and CWW. Joint planning was done to identify beneficiaries, select areas of operation and agree on payment for CfW. Even though PIN has constructed its own compound next to WHH, there is still an entrance that links the two compounds. When there is need, PIN makes use of WHH and/or CWW's accommodation for its visiting staff and other visitors.

The unconditional cash transfer activity implemented by RAIN is indeed targeting the most vulnerable, but is not currently designed to last beyond the Project. For unconditional or conditional cash transfer to work effectively, it primarily has to be regular and consistent. Although this activity was designed to support a limited number of beneficiaries to overcome their food insecurity during the lean season, the team observe that unless this activity is developed into a bigger and enduring Social Protection Scheme it will be



unsustainable. PIN should initiate dialogue with the relevant Government authorities and the World Bank for possible support and integration.

The FFS vegetable production groups are not maximising their sales potential, particularly in Marial Bai and around Nyamlell where the demand for fresh vegetables is high among NGOs. PIN should specifically link and directly introduce the groups to the administrative staff of CWW, Interhealth, WHH and the Catholic mission, all of whom have expressed desire to regularly purchase green vegetables.

### 3 Programme Schedule

Day		Tentative programme	Location
Friday 6 November 2015	Afternoon	Brief visit and planning meeting with the field coordinators	Nyamlell
Saturday 7 November 2015	Morning	Meeting with Farmer Field School and Cash for Assets beneficiaries	Awetkou, Malual Centre
	Afternoon	Meeting with Animal Traction group and Pastoralist Field School	Adhai, Malual North
		Meeting with the Agro-Voucher shop	Pamat, Malual Centre
Sunday 8 November 2015	Morning	Meeting with Farmer Field School members	Maumtong, Ayat West
	Afternoon	Meeting with Cash for Assets beneficiaries	Gumjuer Centre
		Meeting with Farmer Field School members	Nyimalual, Gumjuer East
Monday 9 November 2015	Morning	Writing of field notes	Nyamlell
	Afternoon	Debriefing	

#### Summary of follow-up actions and responsibilities

	Action to be taken	Responsible	Deadline	Update
1.	Circulate a draft monitoring report			
2.	Strengthen the capacity of the Programme Steering Committee to examine and review the current project design (including its logframe, work plan and budget), identify possible anomalies among planned results and indicators and propose changes to the design in a Project Inception Report to be submitted within 6 months of the date of Project start-up	PIN/CESVI	Within the next 6 months	Regular PSC meetings held; Inception Rider submitted
3.	In line with 2 (above), prepare a simple set of ToR for the PSC that clarifies the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder throughout the duration of Project implementation. One of the key functions should be a quarterly Project joint monitoring and review meeting at which progress and challenges are discussed and plans agreed for the next quarter	PIN/CESVI	Within the next 4 months	Quarterly meetings held; roles of PSC standardised
4.	Ensure that regular consultation and coordination meetings are convened between CWW and Welthungerhilfe (FSTP and SORUDEV projects)	PIN/CESVI	Continuous and regular	Meetings called for when a particular issue arises

	Action to be taken	Responsible	Deadline	Update
5.	Introduce VSLA activities into the Project as a means of reducing dependence on free inputs and laying the foundations for the sustainability of some of the activities and services being provided by the Project, as well as facilitating access to finance for IGAs and other socio-economic needs. This was discussed with the Project Manager and due to budgetary implications, will in turn be discussed with the leadership of PIN and CESVI to consider its inclusion in the Inception Rider	PIN/CESVI	Immediate	Not included in Inception Rider due to budgetary limitations
6.	Increase coordination and the sharing of information with CWW (implementing partner of FSTP and SORUDEV) and the Danish Refugee Council (FSTP project) in order to harmonise FFS and VSLA methodologies and avoid the duplication of activities	PIN/CESVI	Regularly	See above
7.	Strengthen the role of the PSC via increased coordination with State and County governments, especially on joint planning and monitoring, during the remaining period of implementation	PIN/CESVI	Regularly	PSC set up and regularly convened
8.	Conduct refresher training courses and mentorship for national staff, Project groups and relevant Government personnel as appropriate	PIN/CESVI	Immediate	Refresher training of project groups initiated; Refresher training of Government extension workers to take place in December 2015
9.	Prepare a clear exit and sustainability strategy. This should be done jointly by PIN/CESVI, County authorities, Government and each project group and should aim: a) to ensure that each activity has been/is owned by the Project group; b) to identify which activities have the best chance of becoming sustainable (in addition to the support required to ensure such sustainability); and c) to identify potential areas of weakness and/or need for technical support (e.g. extension services, VSLA groups and IGAs) which must be addressed by Government or other agencies (such as the local partners of SORUDEV and FSTP)	PIN/CESVI	Within the next 4 months	Under development; many challenges presented by the currently unpredictable situation across South Sudan

## 4 People met and activities visited

### 1. Meeting with members of the Paumatong Women's Farmer Field School

N°	Name	Position
1	Akon Dut Anei	Chair
2	Awei Gon Machar	Deputy Chair
3	Abuk Yom Abakar	Member
4	Ajok Akoon Atak	Member
5	Ahok Akoon Yai	Member
6	Abuk Mayuoan Yai	Member
7	Abuk Boi Kenj	Member
8	Achol Ngomg Ngomg	Member
9	Apimy Uthum Thilinzin	Member
10	Ajok Mayii Kiir	Member
11	Amel Anou Gar	Member
12	Achan Bak Apoi	Member

### 2. Meeting with beneficiaries of the Awetkou Village Farmer Field School

N°	Name	Gender
1	Achai Gar Angok	Female
2	Akuch Gout Anei	Female
3	Ayen Ding Aguer	Female

### 3. Meeting with beneficiaries of animal traction

N°	Name	Gender
1	Akot Wol Kawach	Male
2	Bol Mawein Wol	Male
3	Lual Jok Jok	Male
4	Piol Piol Ariath	Male

### 4. Meeting with members of the Abhal Village Pastoralist Field School

N°	Name	Gender
1	Duk Achuth Kuot	Male
2	John Garang Agiu	Male
3	Atak Diang Wol	Male
4	Akot Wol Kuach	Male
5	Bol Mawein Wol	Male
6	Dut Garang Piol	Male
7	Majok Piol Angany	Male
8	Lual Bol Deng	Male
9	Makam Dut Thuc	Male
10	Yar Garang Chimen	Male
11	Lual Ngor Ater	Male
12	Deng Ater Jor	Male
13	Deng Athian Yai	Male
14	Dut Ariath Ariath	Male
15	Lual Deng Yuot	Male
16	Akech Gau Gau	Male
17	Deng Yor Majok	Male
18	Ayai Kuot Ayai	Male
19	Santino Dut Kuol	Male
20	Mabior Noon Deng	Male

**5. Names of agro-dealers met**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Location</b>
1	Mayuol Deng Myuol	Pamat
2	James Deng Guot	Nyamlell
3	Garang Bol Bol	Gok Machar

**6. Names of PIN staff who attended the debriefing session**

<b>N°</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Position</b>
1	James	Field Coordinator
2	Peter Deng	Field Coordinator
3	Santino Deng	Administrative Officer

## 5 Picture Gallery



Vet shop operator with a PIN extension staff in Marailbah



Collection of seeds bought by members of a Awetkou FFS



Farmers transplanting Kale for the dry season @ Awetkou



Harvesting thriving Kale planted in the raining season



Irrigating with water from the treadle pump



Harvest of Kale ready for the market





FFS Group in their Green Gram Plot



Group including young mothers on their FFS farm



Agro dealer in Pamat



Vet shop operator in Nyamlel town



Inside PINs new Compound



The 2 PIN Field Coordinators at the entrance of the compound

## Annex 1 Project Summary

**Overall Objective:** Strengthened resilience, food and nutrition security of 5,580 vulnerable, hosting and returnee households (including 29,630 women, youth and children) living in the conflict-affected areas of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan

**Specific Objective:** Improved food production, utilisation and marketing capacity among poor livestock- and crop-producing households achieved through more effective performance by agricultural service and input providers

**Budget:** €1,600,000

**Period:** September 2014 to November 2016

**Geographical coverage:** 7 Payams in Aweil West and 5 Payams in Aweil North

Implementing Agencies: People in Need (Aweil West) and CESVI (Aweil North)

Main partners: SMARF, SMAFCRD and respective County departments

Coordination mechanism: State- and County-level Steering Committees

Final Beneficiaries: 5,580 households as follows

- 1000 households benefiting from Farmer/Pastoralist Field Schools program
- 2000 households benefiting from vaccination campaigns
- 1200 households benefiting from extension services provided by CAHWs
- 1400 households benefiting from improved access to agro-veterinary inputs
- 300 households benefiting from fishing support
- 140 households benefiting from animal traction programmes

## Annex 2 Project Staff

Contact List – Juba PIN	Position	Telephone	Email
Hana Vitnerova	Country Representative	0955 467 378/0914 440847	<a href="mailto:hana.vitnerova@peopleinneed.cz">hana.vitnerova@peopleinneed.cz</a>
Godfrey Kenyi	Logistician	0954 667 980/0955058288	<a href="mailto:godfrey.kenyi@peopleinneed.cz">godfrey.kenyi@peopleinneed.cz</a>
Contact list – Nyamlell	Position	Telephone	Email
Jakub Smutný	Project Manager	0955 467 379/0914634870	<a href="mailto:jakub.smutny@pinf.cz">jakub.smutny@pinf.cz</a>
William Deng	Administrator	0956128998/0914508344	<a href="mailto:william.deng@peopleinneed.cz">william.deng@peopleinneed.cz</a>
James Mathiang	Project Assistant	0922 012 037/0914005395	<a href="mailto:james.mathiang@peopleinneed.cz">james.mathiang@peopleinneed.cz</a>
Deng Peter Makur	Project Assistant	0955572822/0912530855	<a href="mailto:peter.deng@peopleinneed.cz">peter.deng@peopleinneed.cz</a>
Joseph Deng Athiang	Extension Officer	0955513175/0914148855	-
Mary Ahok Atak	Extension Officer	0956159568/0914808283	-
John Garang Malek	Extension Officer	0955519434/0923172335	-
Lual Wek Santino	Extension Officer	0914578863	-
Athian Rol Joseph	Extension Officer	0922035853/0911175100	-
Anyuon Dut Anyuon	Guard	0955516978/0915550258	-
Kur Malek Duang	Guard	0922043818/0914919428	-
Ayii Akot Ayii	Guard	0955515635/0912762549	-
James Malou Atak	Guard	0922034987	-
Josep Agany Bol	Guard	0956500858/0913132143	-
Terassa Akelo Deng	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0955629206	-
Regina Achok John	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0926040381	-
Sidonia Achan Ngor	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0955143742	-
Angelo Agany Deng	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0956030242/0914485764	-
Ajou Noon Ajou	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0954480806/0922010221	-
Abuk Deng Bai	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0954246836	-
Elizabeth Anguec Maduok	Health and Hygiene Promoter	0920014156	-



### Annex 3 Work Plan since last Monitoring Report (February to November 2015)

Activity	Half-Year 1						Half-Year 2						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
<b>Preparation</b> Baseline study													PIN
<b>Execution</b> Baseline study													PIN
<b>Preparation</b> Familiarisation workshops													PIN
<b>Execution</b> Familiarisation workshops													PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 1.1 PGS Assessment													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 1.1 PGS Assessment													PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 1.2. Support to CAHWs and AEWs													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 1.2. Support to CAHWs and AEWs													PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 1.3. Vaccination campaigns													PIN, SMARF
<b>Execution</b> 1.3. Vaccination campaigns													PIN, SMARF
<b>Preparation</b> 1.4 Support to shops													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 1.4 Support to shops													PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 1.5 Provision of vouchers													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 1.5 Provision of vouchers													PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 2.1 Farmer/Pastoralist Field Schools													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.1 Farmer/Pastoralist Field Schools													PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 2.2 Promotion of animal traction													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.2 Promotion of animal traction													PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 2.3 Marketing support													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.3 Marketing support													PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 2.4. Provision of fishing support													PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.4. Provision of fishing support													PIN, contracted trainers

[illegible]

## Annex 4 Progress toward achieving Project objectives

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of April 2015	Achievement as of November 2015
<b>Overall Objective</b> Strengthened resilience, food and nutrition security of 5,580 vulnerable, hosting and returnee households (including 29,630 women, youth and children) living in the conflict-affected areas of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan	40% reduction in the proportion of assisted households in the highest Coping Strategy Index score category	No data available	Data not yet available
<b>Specific Objective</b> Improved food production, utilisation and marketing capacity among poor livestock- and crop-producing households achieved through more effective performance by agricultural service and input providers	At least 70% of households participating in Farmer Field Schools have begun growing at least two promoted nutrient-rich crops  Average increase by 1 point in the individual dietary diversity of women and children under 5	Roughly 90% of households still cultivate at least two or more promoted nutrient-rich crops  No data available. This OVI relates mainly to Result 3 (not yet started)	100% of households cultivate at least two promoted nutrient-rich crops
<b>Results</b> <b>R1:</b> Sub-national officials, CAHWs, AEWs and private sellers have sufficient capacity to effectively respond to the needs of at least 5,180 (agro)pastoral households (including 27,500 women, youth and children)  <b>R2:</b> 1,000 poor households have the means to improve the resilience, productivity, diversity, processing and marketing of their crop- and livestock-based food production, especially during the lean period  <b>R3:</b> 1,000 households that include women aged 15-49 and/or children under 2 have improved their hygiene and nutritional practices and reduced the risk of nutrient malabsorption  <b>R4:</b> 800 (as per the revised figure in the Inception Rider) of the poorest households have prevented deterioration of their food intake and have created community assets for the strengthening of longer-term food security	70% of trained officials, extension workers and suppliers pass the practical post-tests: conducted (R1)  30% increase in the average number of clients served by extension workers and suppliers (R1)  75% of households know where to locally purchase seed and veterinary drugs (R2)  75% of trained households pass the practical post-tests conducted (R2)  60% of child caregivers report following at least 3 of 5 promoted key nutrition practices (R3)  20% increase in the number of child caregivers and food preparers practising appropriate hand-washing (R3)  90% of households use 70% or more of	100% of the trainees passed the practical post-tests  Data not available (collection of data on-going)  Baseline data: 8.8%. Market support and voucher distribution will start in the coming months  Test to be conducted at the end of the second phase of training  Data not available. Result 3 activities will start in the coming months  The number of child caregivers and food preparers practising appropriate hand-washing has increased by 20% (R3): Data not available. Result 3 activities will start in the coming months  90% of households use 70% or more of the earned cash to purchase essential food items	100% of the trainees passed the practical post-tests  Data not yet available (collection of data on-going)  Data not yet collected (this will take place following the village campaign carried out by participating vendors)  Data not yet collected (this will take place following the completion of refresher training)  The number of child caregivers and food preparers practising appropriate hand-washing has increased by 20% (R3). Data collection will take place in January-March 2016 as this activity has only just started  The number of child caregivers and

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of April 2015	Achievement as of November 2015
	the earned cash to purchase essential food items (R4)	(R4): Data not available. Result 4 activities will start in the coming months	food preparers practising appropriate hand-washing has increased: by 20% (R3). This activity only started in November  89% of households use the cash earned to purchase essential food items (R4)
<b>Activities</b>  <b>A1.1</b> Participatory gap and strength assessment of the services provided by CAHWs, AEWs and SMARF and SMAFCRD officials (R1)  <b>A1.2</b> Training, material and logistical support to CAHWs, AEWs, SMARF and SMAFCRD officials with a focus on increasing the proficiency and nutritional impact of their extension services (R1)  <b>A1.3</b> Support to vaccination campaigns (R1)	<b>Required Means:</b> <u>National Staff</u> Project Area Coordinators (2 x 100%) Field Officers (9 x 100%) Health and Hygiene Extension Officers (4 x 100%, 7 months only) Finance Officer (2 x 40%) Finance and Administration Officers (2 x 80%) Logisticians (2 x 40%) Drivers (2 x 80%)	<u>Activities completed/on-going:</u> A1.1: Completed A1.2: Training of 40 CAHWs and 30 AEWs Distribution of 70 bicycles to CAHWs and AEWs Distribution of 6 motorcycles to Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries staff in Aweil West and North Support to 2 SMAFCRD/County officials for training in Yei Distribution of 1 laptop to the SMAFCRD Distribution to 6 laptops to County Agricultural Departments Refresher training of all AEWs and CAHWs is planned to take place in December 2015. A1.3: First phase completed Second phase to be determined based on consultations with SMARF and VSF-Suisse A1.4:	

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of April 2015	Achievement as of November 2015
		Market Assessment conducted from December 2014 to February 2015  Shops in Udhum (vet), Wedweil (agro), Marial Bai (agro), Pamat (agro), Nyamlell (agro/vet) and Gok Machar (agro/vet) were identified  Training on selling and marketing practices is planned for December 2015	
<p><b>A1.4</b> Provision of technical and material support to existing and new shops selling agricultural (including veterinary) inputs in the most underserved areas (R1)</p> <p><b>A1.5</b> Provision of vouchers to familiarise 1,400 farming households with how to access the agricultural (including veterinary) inputs sold by the shops (R1)</p> <p><b>A2.1</b> Setup of Farmer/Pastoralist Field Schools with a focus on increasing the productivity, diversity and nutritional quality of farmers' produce, especially during the lean season (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.2</b> Promotion of animal traction for increased crop productivity (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.3</b> Promotion of and support to the collective marketing of cash crops (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.4</b> Provision of fishing equipment and know-how to the poorest households (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.5</b> Provision of training and material support to women's groups in food processing and preservation (R2)</p> <p><b>A3.1</b> Organisation of a series of participatory "Healthy Child Feeding Sessions" with a focus on the application of good nutritional practices (R3)</p> <p><b>A3.2</b> Implementation of a community-based behavioural change campaign on safe hygienic practices that reduce</p>	<p><u>Expatriate Staff (largely existing staff):</u></p> <p>Project Manager (1 x 80%, 1 x 50%)</p> <p>Finance Manager (1 x 40%, 1 x 20%)</p> <p>Country Director (2 x 20%)</p> <p>HQ security, finance, compliance and technical staff</p> <p><u>Logistics:</u></p> <p>2 vehicles in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (new)</p> <p>2 vehicles in Juba (existing)</p> <p>10 motorcycles (8 new, 2 existing)</p> <p><u>Offices:</u></p> <p>Shared office in Juba (40%)</p> <p>Shared office in Nyamlell (60%)</p> <p><u>Studies:</u></p> <p>Baseline survey</p> <p>Participatory market survey</p> <p>Participatory hazard mapping</p> <p>Mid-Term and Final Evaluations</p>	<p>A1.5:</p> <p>Voucher campaign completed</p> <p>A2.1:</p> <p>First and second phase completed (12 training sessions in 25 FFS and 15 PFS)</p> <p>Monitoring of production/income completed</p> <p>Third phase on-going</p> <p>Refresher training of FFS/PFS groups on-going</p> <p>A2.2:</p> <p>Aweil West: third cycle completed</p> <p>Aweil North: second cycle on-going</p> <p>A2.3:</p> <p>Linkage between producers and markets encouraged</p> <p>A2.4:</p> <p>Completed</p> <p>A2.5:</p> <p>On-going</p>	

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of April 2015	Achievement as of November 2015
<p>the risk of nutrient malabsorption (R3)</p> <p><b>A4.1</b> Cash for Assets (CfA) works that enhance the long-term food security and resilience of communities (R4)</p> <p><b>A4.2</b> Unconditional cash transfers to extremely vulnerable households (R4)</p>		<p>A3.1-A3.2:</p> <p>A3.2 completed (monitoring to take place soon)</p> <p>A3.1:</p> <p>On-going</p> <p>A4.1:</p> <p>First phase completed</p> <p>Second phase to start in May 2016</p> <p>A4.2:</p> <p>First phase completed</p> <p>Second phase to start in May 2016</p>	

## Annex 5 Challenges and follow-up actions

Challenges	Action taken (or to be taken) by PIN	Update as of April 2015 Monitoring Visit	Update as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
Harmonisation of implementation policy, particularly in relation to the provision of inputs, between PIN/CESVI and CWW (Implementing Partner of SORUDEV), whose methodology is based on the provision of inputs at a cost	<p>The PIN/CESVI FSTP project and the CWW SORUDEV project cover the same geographical area (Aweil West and North Counties) and began operations three months apart (CWW in June 2014 and PIN/CESVI in September 2014), although each has a slightly different constituency and target group (with CWW targeting better-off, small-scale farmers and PIN/CESVI targeting vulnerable subsistence farmers).</p> <p>The SORUDEV project methodology is based on the provision of inputs at a cost, while PIN/CESVI wish to assist their partners through the provision of inputs either free of charge or at a subsidised rate.</p> <p>While the two projects have a different target constituency it is unlikely that participating (or benefiting) farmers will be able to see or understand the nuanced difference between the two categories. The two projects are thus in danger of contradicting each other and in particular, PIN/CESVI may be perceived to undermine CWW with respect to the provision of inputs at a cost.</p> <p>To address this issue, a meeting between senior staff of PIN/CESVI and CWW was organised (by EU Technical Assistance) at the CWW compound in Nyamlell on 23 September 2014. Unfortunately, while the EU TA emphasised the need for harmony and stressed that only PIN/CESVI were in a position to exercise flexibility (as CWW are under clear instruction to supply all project inputs via the private sector and at full cost), PIN/CESVI could not be persuaded to follow suit. Instead, the two parties agreed to avoid conflict by operating, as far as possible, in different Bomas and to remain in</p>	<p>A meeting on the "harmonisation of market support" was held on 14 April 2015 and attended by representatives of CWW, PIN/CESVI and WHH.</p> <p>The findings were as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is currently an overlap of shops supported by the SORUDEV and FSTP projects;</li> <li>A list of traders to be supported will be shared;</li> <li>Standardisation is required of the final criteria for the selection of shops between the two projects;</li> <li>A means of mitigating the risks associated with investment by traders must be identified by the two projects (partial reimbursement, etc.);</li> <li>Both PIN/CESVI and CWW are making an effort to sensitise beneficiaries, communities and authorities to the concept of shifting from relief to development.</li> </ul> <p>The market support implemented by PIN/CESVI will focus not only on the distribution of vouchers (to vulnerable farmers), but also on the wider promotion and marketing of agro-veterinary inputs. As such, for a small portion of households in Aweil West (575) and Aweil North (425), the real goal of this activity is the provision of inputs at a cost (as done by SORUDEV).</p> <p>Other inputs provided by PIN/CESVI to beneficiary farmers consist mainly of training materials (with the big exception of the distribution of ox-ploughs, which will take place on a cost-recovery basis).</p>	<p>The two areas of overlap between shops are Pamat and Wedweil. This has been resolved and PIN is now the only organisation supporting them.</p> <p>The list of traders was shared and enabled the specification of clear targets. However, PIN needs to further inform CWW of the remaining traders. CWW has requested the names of the shop owners and their locations to enable them to also link their farmers to the shops.</p> <p>All staff have been recruited and all positions filled. An expatriate Project Manager is supported by two Field Coordinators and there are an additional 16 field staff and 9 administrative/security staff. Field staff are based in the field and only return to the Nyamlell office once a week. All CESVI staff have been incorporated into PIN (following CESVI's departure) and have maintained the same posts in both Counties.</p>

Challenges	Action taken (or to be taken) by PIN	Update as of April 2015 Monitoring Visit	Update as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
	<p>contact with each other (including attendance at periodic coordination meetings convened on a regular basis).</p> <p>It is not clear if this commitment will be honoured by the two organisations, but history and past experience suggest that contact and coordination will not occur without external prompting (from the EU).</p>		
Lack of experience in the area coupled with inadequate infrastructure and operational capacity on the ground	<p>Unlike CWW, which has been present on the ground in the northern areas of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State since the mid-1990s, neither PIN nor CESVI has any history, track record or existing facilities in the area. This is not necessarily a problem as each organisation has to start somewhere; however, of potential significance are the lack of personal relationships with key Government officials and the absence of own facilities and infrastructure that could otherwise be used both at the discretion of the implementing consortium and to leverage recognition and acceptance from said Government officials and institutions.</p> <p>With WHH also seeking to expand the scale of its operations in Aweil West and Aweil North Counties (and thus to require full use of its Nyamlell compound facilities), it is likely that PIN/CESVI will be required to seek alternative accommodation and an alternative base of operations in the area, sooner rather than later.</p> <p>No FSTP funds can be used for this purpose (fencing, building construction etc.), while any compound assets bought for use during project implementation (such as generators and the V-Sat system) will be categorised as Project assets and must be surrendered to partner bodies (e.g. the</p>	<p>PIN has since established (next to the WHH compound) its own facilities independently of FSTP funds.</p> <p>The assets/items bought under the FSTP project will be handed over to partner bodies.</p>	<p>The construction of new PIN compound was funded through PIN private funds, <i>not</i> the EC grant provided for this FSTP project.</p> <p>Unlike CWW and WHH, only the Project Manager stays within the PIN's compound.</p> <p>The Project has a total of 13 motorbikes, 9 of which were procured with FSTP funding. There is a clear understanding that the assets will be handed over to Government partners after the end of the Project (as was also done with the assets of the Danish Refugee Council (DRC)).</p>



Challenges	Action taken (or to be taken) by PIN	Update as of April 2015 Monitoring Visit	Update as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
	SMAFCRD and/or SMARF) at Project closure. The question thus arises as to whether PIN/CESVI have the commitment and resources to establish their own facilities independent of FSTP funding.		
Weak capacity of local government (SMAFCRD and SMARF) with respect to involvement in the planning and provision of extension services	<p>An express objective of the RAIN project is for “sub-national officials, CAHWs and AEWs ... [to] have sufficient capacity to effectively respond to the needs of at least 5,180 (agro)pastoral households”, while project indicators include “a 30% increase in the average number of clients served by ... AEWs and suppliers”. Both of these suggest that the project will seek to strengthen the capacity of existing extension systems.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the prevailing reality is that neither the SMAFCRD nor the SMARF has enough staff to meet the needs of two development projects operating concurrently (FSTP RAIN and SORUDEV). As such, both projects may be compelled to establish extension systems that operate independently of local government, with all the consequences that this will entail as regards sustainability, funding, viability and longevity.</p>	<p>The selection of new staff and the implementation of these activities are done in complete coordination and are initially decided (and later verified) by the SMAFCRD and SMARF.</p> <p>The new CAHWs and AEWs are under the direct supervision of the SMAFCRD and SMARF.</p>	<p>40 CAHWs and 30 AEWs have been trained by the Project and are working in conjunction with the Government. Most of them are not on the Government payroll.</p> <p>All 40 CAHWs have been involved in the vaccination campaigns, which have provided them with enough money to become self-sustaining. They charge 2 SSP per dose of treatment. In the case of Government-driven campaigns, 4 SSP are charged per vaccination and go directly to the SMARF (from which the CAHWs are paid a stipend). These are private extension staff who could be supported by ZEAT-BEAD to acquire further training in Yei, Kagulu and Marialau.</p>
Any new/additional challenges encountered since the last EU monitoring visit	<p>Beneficiaries are not responsive without “participation allowances”.</p> <p>Challenges have been raised to the daily CfA rate of 15 SSP.</p>	These may be kept as a “lunch refund” and the rate adjusted to 25 SSP.	<p>The rate has been adjusted to 20 SSP per day ‘based on the works carried out. CWW and WHH do not appear to have discussed the possibility of unified payment.</p> <p>All FSTP partners, including PIN, provide beneficiaries with tools.</p>

## Annex 6 Work Plan for the next 12 months (December 2015 to December 2016)

Activity	Half-Year 3						Half-Year 4						Half-Year 5		Implementing body
	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	
<b>Preparation</b> 1.3. Vaccination campaigns															PIN, SMARF
<b>Execution</b> 1.3. Vaccination campaigns															PIN, SMARF
<b>Preparation</b> 1.4 Support to shops															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 1.4 Support to shops															PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 1.5 Provision of vouchers															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 1.5 Provision of vouchers															PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 2.1 Farmer/Pastoralist Field Schools															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.1 Farmer/Pastoralist Field Schools															PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 2.2 Promotion of animal traction															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.2 Promotion of animal traction															PIN, contracted trainers
<b>Preparation</b> 2.3 Marketing support															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 2.3 Marketing support															PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 3.1 Healthy Child Feeding Sessions															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 3.1 Healthy Child Feeding Sessions															PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 3.2. Safe hygiene campaign															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 3.2. Safe hygiene campaign															PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 4.1 Cash for Assets															PIN
<b>Execution</b> 4.1 Cash for Assets															PIN
<b>Preparation</b> 4.2 Unconditional cash grants															PIN

Activity	Half-Year 3						Half-Year 4						Half-Year 5		Implementing body
	Oct-15	Nov-15	Dec-15	Jan-16	Feb-16	Mar-16	Apr-16	May-16	Jun-16	Jul-16	Aug-16	Sep-16	Oct-16	Nov-16	
<b>Execution</b> 4.2 Unconditional cash grants															PIN
Mid-term review															Internal PIN reviewer
Final evaluation															External reviewer

## **Annex 7: Operational Payam and Boma GPS Information**

PIN to provide GPS information when available.

## Annex 8: Logical Framework

<b>LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROJECT</b> <b>Resilient Agriculture for Improved Nutrition (RAIN)</b>				
	<b>Intervention logic</b>	<b>Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement*</b> <i>* all indicators are by the end of the project</i>	<b>Sources and means of verification</b>	<b>Assumptions</b>
<b>Overall objective</b>	Strengthened resilience, food and nutrition security of 5,580 vulnerable, hosting and returnee households (including 29,630 women, youth and children) living in the conflict-affected areas of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan	40% reduction in the proportion of assisted households in the highest Coping Strategy Index score category	Baseline study and final evaluation	
<b>Specific objective</b>	Improved food production, utilisation and marketing capacity among poor livestock- and crop-producing households achieved through more effective performance by agricultural service and input providers	At least 70% of households participating in Farmer Field Schools have begun growing at least two promoted nutrient-rich crops  Average increase of 1 point in the individual dietary diversity score of women and children under 5	Baseline study and final evaluation  Photos  internal M&E reports <i>(quantitative and qualitative surveys, focus group discussions, observation, other participatory methods)</i>	National insecurity does not prevent markets from operating (relatively) effectively or supplying required inputs and services  No major natural disaster or outbreak of disease results in crop destruction or loss of livestock
<b>Expected results</b>	<b>R1:</b> Sub-national officials, CAHWs, AEWs and private sellers have sufficient capacity to effectively respond to the needs of at least 5,180 (agro)pastoral households (including 27,500 women, youth and children)  <b>R2:</b> 1,000 poor households have the means to improve the resilience, productivity, diversity, processing and marketing of their crop- and livestock-based food production, especially	70% of trained officials, extension workers and suppliers pass the practical post-tests: conducted (R1)  30% increase in the average number of clients served by extension workers and suppliers (R1)  75% of households know where to locally purchase seed and	Baseline study and final evaluation (indicators 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.3, 3.1, 3.2)  Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey (included in baseline/endline study)  Post-training tests (indicators 1.1, 2.2)  Post-cash distribution	The EUR-SSP exchange rate and inflation remain relatively stable  No uncoordinated action by another stakeholder negatively affects implementation of the RAIN project  Key stakeholders of the Project maintain their interest in actively supporting, participating in and benefiting from its implementation  No unfavourable changes are

	<p>during the lean period</p> <p><b>R3:</b> 1,000 households that include women aged 15-49 and/or children under 2 have improved their hygiene and nutritional practices and reduced the risk of nutrient malabsorption</p> <p><b>R4:</b> 800 (as per the revised figure in the Inception Rider) of the poorest households have prevented deterioration of their food intake and have created community assets for strengthening longer-term food security</p>	<p>veterinary drugs (R2)</p> <p>75% of trained households pass the practical post-tests conducted (R2)</p> <p>60% of child caregivers report following at least 3 of 5 promoted key nutrition practices (R3)</p> <p>20% increase in the number of child caregivers and food preparers practising appropriate hand-washing (R3)</p> <p>90% of households use 70% or more of the earned cash to purchase essential food items (R4)</p>	<p>survey (indicator 4.1)</p> <p>Photos (indicators 1.3, 2.3)</p>	<p>made to the agricultural extension strategies of the Government, SMARF or SMAFCRD</p> <p>Vaccines for planned campaigns are available and effectively supplied by the SMARF</p> <p>Sellers of inputs maintain their interest in participating in the voucher system</p> <p>Heavy rains do not significantly hamper the accessibility of the target communities</p> <p>No major emergency situation prevents PIN or CESVI from ensuring maximum project quality control</p>
<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>A1.1</b> Participatory gap and strength assessment in the services of CAHWs, AEWs and SMARF and SMAFCRD officials (R1)</p> <p><b>A1.2</b> Training, material and logistical support to CAHWs, AEWs, SMARF and SMAFCRD officials with a focus on increasing the proficiency and nutritional impact of their extension services (R1)</p> <p><b>A1.3</b> Support to vaccination campaigns (R1)</p> <p><b>A1.4</b> Provision of technical and material support to existing and new shops with agricultural (including veterinary) inputs in the most underserved areas (R1)</p> <p><b>A1.5</b> Provision of vouchers to familiarise 1,400 farming households with how to access agricultural</p>	<p><b>Required Means:</b></p> <p><u>National Staff:</u></p> <p>Project Area Coordinators (2 x 100%)</p> <p>Field Officers (9 x 100%)</p> <p>Health and Hygiene Extension Officers (4 x 100%, 7 months only)</p> <p>Finance Officer (2 x 40%)</p> <p>Finance and Admin Officers (2 x 80%)</p> <p>Logisticians (2 x 40%)</p> <p>Drivers (2 x 80%)</p> <p><u>Expatriate Staff:</u></p> <p>Project Manager (1 x 80%, 1 x 50%)</p> <p>Finance Manager (1 x 40%, 1 x 20%)</p>	<p><b>Sources of Information on Progress of the Action</b></p> <p>Project M&amp;E system</p> <p>PIN/CESVI financial system</p> <p>Regular reports to the EC, authorities and clusters</p> <p>Participatory monitoring, field-based visits</p> <p>Photos</p> <p>Weekly and quarterly reports submitted by PIN and CESVI to their HQ</p> <p>Minutes of monitoring visits by HQ staff and other stakeholders (EC, local authorities)</p>	<p>The EU-PIN contract is signed and funds transferred on time, enabling PIN and CESVI to address food insecurity during the lean season</p> <p>National security and politics allow PIN and CESVI to safely operate in Juba and the target areas</p> <p>Local authorities maintain their welcoming attitude toward RAIN project implementation</p> <p>Sufficient numbers of qualified staff are available to fill all positions</p>

	<p>(including veterinary) inputs sold by the shops (R1)</p> <p><b>A2.1</b> Setup of Farmer/ Pastoralist Field Schools with a focus on increasing the productivity, diversity and nutritional quality of farmers' produce, especially during the lean season (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.2</b> Promotion of animal traction for increased crop productivity (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.3</b> Promotion of and support to the collective marketing of cash crops (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.4</b> Provision of fishing equipment and know-how to the poorest households (R2)</p> <p><b>A2.5</b> Provision of training and material support to women's groups in food processing and preservation (R2)</p> <p><b>A3.1</b> Organisation of a series of participatory "Healthy Child Feeding Sessions" with a focus on the application of good nutritional practices (R3)</p> <p><b>A3.2</b> Implementation of a community-based behavioural change campaign on safe hygienic practices that reduce the risk of nutrient malabsorption (R3)</p> <p><b>A4.1</b> Cash for Assets (CfA) works that enhance the long-term food security and resilience of communities (R4)</p> <p><b>A4.2</b> Unconditional cash transfers to extremely vulnerable households (R4)</p>	<p>Country Director (2 x 20%)</p> <p>HQ security/finance/compliance/technical staff</p> <p><i>(largely existing staff)</i></p> <p><u>Logistics:</u></p> <p>2 vehicles in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal (new)</p> <p>2 vehicles in Juba (existing)</p> <p>10 motorbikes (8 new, 2 existing)</p> <p><u>Offices:</u></p> <p>Shared office in Juba (40%)</p> <p>Shared office in Nyamlell (60%)</p> <p><u>Studies:</u></p> <p>Baseline survey</p> <p>Participatory market survey</p> <p>Participatory hazard mapping</p> <p>Mid-Term Review, Final Evaluation</p>	<p><b>Costs</b></p> <p><u>Total:</u> € 1,600,000 (85% requested from the EU)</p> <p><u>HR:</u> € 490,572</p> <p><u>Travel:</u> € 34,920</p> <p><u>Equipment and supplies:</u> € 173,153</p> <p><u>Local office:</u> € 259,870</p> <p><u>Other costs, services:</u> 82,610 EUR</p> <p><u>Other support to target groups:</u> € 454,875 EUR</p> <p><u>Indirect costs:</u> € 104,000</p>	
--	---	---	---	--