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

**Draft Monitoring Report: Concern
Worldwide – FSTP Project**

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

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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

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

Monitoring Report: Concern Worldwide – FSTP Project

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADLC	Agricultural Demonstration and Learning Centre
AFIS	Agriculture and Food Information System
APAD	Aweil Project for Agricultural Development
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CfW	Cash for Work
CRVA	Community Risk and Vulnerability Assessment
CSI	Coping Strategy Index
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FIM	Food, Incomes and Markets
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
GPS	Global Positioning System
HARD	Hope Agency for Relief and Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IGA	Income-Generating Activity
IP	Implementing Partner
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LUYDA	Langich United Youth Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PIN	People in Need
PSC	Project Steering Committee
ROM	Results-Orientated Monitoring
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Commission
SMAFCRD	State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
SMARF	State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
SMPI	State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure
SORUDEV	South Sudan Rural Development Programme
SSP	South Sudanese Pound
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
VfW	Vouchers for Work
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WFP	World Food Programme
WHH	Welthungerhilfe

Project data

General Data

Contract beneficiary	Concern Worldwide
Project Title	“Improved food security, livelihoods and resilience for vulnerable target populations in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, South Sudan”
Project ref. CRIS	DCI-FOOD/2014/352-381
Date of visit	2 to 9 November 2015
Location	Aweil Centre, Aweil West and Aweil North Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, Republic of South Sudan
Monitoring Officer	Tayo Alabi
Start date	1 January 2015
End date	31 December 2016

Financial data

Total EC contribution	€ 940,000 (equivalent to 90% of total budget = € 1,044,444)
Total spent by Project to date (EUR)	€ 253,182 (Approx. Up to September 2015)
Balance of funds released to date	€ 632,812
Anticipated date of next request/release of funds	January 2016
Anticipated amount of next request/release of funds	€ 307,188

1 Summary of Field Visits

Introduction

The implementation of the action commenced in February 2015. This is the most recent of the Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) projects implemented in the Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal area with funding from the European Union (EU). The action is jointly implemented by Concern Worldwide (CWW), Welthungerhilfe (WHH) and Langich United Youth Development (LUYDA). CWW operates across the 3 counties of Aweil North, Aweil West and Aweil Centre, WHH covers Aweil North and Aweil Centre and LUYDA is active only in Aweil West. The inception report was submitted in July and accepted by the Delegation of the European Union (EUD) and approved by additional staff. Since then the Programme has received one Technical Assistance (TA) monitoring visit from the EUD in June 2015 followed by this second monitoring visit. A Results-Orientated Monitoring (ROM) visit is expected to commence a week after the current visit.

This TA mission to monitor the activities implemented by the Concern Worldwide FSTP and South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) Programme commenced on Monday 2 November with a brief meeting with the team and ended on Monday 9 November with a debriefing of CWW and national partners. The objectives of the monitoring mission (as communicated a month before the trip) were:

- To follow up on the recommendations of the previous monitoring visit in the summer;
- 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 TA, accompanied by the Food, Incomes and Markets (FIM) Programme Manager and FSTP Project Manager and project staff including Partner Staff (of LUYDA and the Aweil Project for Agricultural Development (APAD) visited field activities in Awada, Aroyo, Longur Kon, Parwang, Majak Bol, Manyiel, Gok Machar, Lulic, Marial Bai, Maper Ngor, Maduany and Malou Dut. The mission also visited the State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (SMAF) and the State Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (SMARF) in Aweil. All of the field locations visited were in Aweil West, Aweil North and Aweil Centre Counties.

Visit to the WHH-supported Road Rehabilitation Activities in Awada Aweil Centre

The TA, led by staff from Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe, the County Engineer, the Payam Administrator and a beneficiary representative visited road rehabilitation activities being implemented by WHH in Awada.

The stretch of road that links Awada to Buyin is estimated to be over 8 km from the main road. The section of road rehabilitated by the project is 1.624 km long starting from an abandoned air strip. The width of the road is 6 m, with side drainage constructed using

diggers, spade and cutlasses. A total of 171 beneficiary family members (including 67 women) worked on the road, each responsible for a section of 9.5 m. Each beneficiary received 40 SSP per metre of road rehabilitated.

In addition to being linked to Awada, Aroyo and Aweil, Buyin town is reputed as a major source of bamboo for construction and thus provides an appreciable source of income to people in the area. When the trucking of bamboo begins in December it is estimated that 10 trucks visit the town every week. Each truck loads 300 bundles of bamboo at 10 SSP each. The Local Government Authority (LGA) receives 3 SSP per bundle as levy.

It is unclear how the portion of road rehabilitated will contribute to the smooth transportation of goods or ease communication when over 6.376 kilometres of the road have not been rehabilitated. It would seem that there is no plan by the LGA to continue with the rehabilitation despite receiving 900 SSP per truck. The tools distributed by the Project are expected to be used by the villagers to expand the work, but there is no guarantee that this will happen.

Stakeholders appreciate the fact that money is injected into the local economy and that the poor and vulnerable (as the major target groups of the project) were actively involved. Beyond this however, there was no mechanism in place to track how the money received by the beneficiaries is to be used. The mission suggested that the group could develop into a vegetable-growing group and be asked to spend a small percentage of their earnings on vegetable seeds, since tools were already distributed to them by the Project. This is expected to form part of the Project activities in future, along with plans to introduce the Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology and conduct training in nutrition.

Visit to Cash for Work (CfW) Beneficiaries in Gok Machar, Malual North, Aweil North

The mission met the beneficiaries of Cash for Work activities in Gok Machar, including 63 women who had constructed a 630 m long dyke plus appropriate drainage (with each working on 10 m). The dyke complements a similar one built earlier by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

The women, and other members of the community, explained in detail how flooding was a major problem in the village during the rainy season. They described the extent to which their houses had been affected on the last occasion and how the land becomes waterlogged and unusable for farming.

The women did not receive the tools they were promised (due to delayed procurement) and thus had to borrow tools to do the work. Some of them are now in debt for this reason. At the time of the meeting the beneficiaries were also awaiting payment of their earnings following construction of the dyke and drainage in their village, which had been delayed by about 1 month (for the reason that the County Engineer, who was needed to certify that the dyke was constructed properly and to authorise the payment, had been away).

The dyke (as is) may not be very effective because no horizontal excavation was included in the plan. The team reasons that the vertical embankment constructed will not hold the flood and there is need for additional work. There are also concerns that the dyke may not be adequately managed given how the community abandoned the dyke constructed by DRC. There is therefore need for CWW to step up dialogue and to seek assurance from the community that the dyke will be maintained.

Visit to the State Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry and Animal Resources and Fisheries

The mission met with the newly appointed Hon. Minister of Agriculture (Hon. Santino Bol Akok) along with the SORUDEV focal point (Santino Wol), the Acting Director General (DG),

Agriculture (Santino Mali) and the Director of Planning (Ajak Santino) of the SMAF, as well as the newly appointed DG of the SMARF (Marol Wol Majok) and the Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Officer (Santino Garang Yai) at their offices in Aweil. At the meeting all Government staff spoke highly of CWW's presence in the State, which dates back to the struggle for independence. In particular they mentioned the commendable contribution made by CWW to the food security, health and education sectors. They even likened CWW to an "indigenous" organisation because of its long presence, integration and highly effective contribution in the State. This corroborates the observations of the Payam Administrator of Mariam East (Marko Dhum Autiok) met earlier at his Aweil Town office.

CWW has provided a total of three motorbikes to the Ministries; two motorbikes to SMAF and one to SMARF and two staff are currently being sponsored for advanced courses in agriculture and forestry at the Yei and Kagulu Training Centres (one of whom is the Director of Agriculture and the other the Senior Inspector of Agriculture, Aweil North Country). 03 laptop computers equipped with modems and a rolling monthly subscription contract with MTN were also provided to key County-level Ministry officials to improve their Internet access and enhance communication. CWW also provided funding to the induction of 18 Government extension staff.

The M&E Officer at the SMARF confirmed that CWW had trained 56 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and supported them with one motorbike. CWW also provided the Ministry with two lap tops. The new DG claims not to be aware of where the laptops are and promised to follow up with the staff they were assigned to. The DG also requested CWW to facilitate a visit to the Project areas so he might observe things for himself.

Two laptops & 02 modems were handed over to the Director General, State Ministry of Animal Resources & Fisheries (SMARF) who was in the office at the time and certificates of asset handover signed. This is an internal issue of that Ministry. CWW will share copies of the certificates of assets handover to the new DG, SMARF.

2 Key findings/Notes on project development

Concern Worldwide (CWW) has worked continuously in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State since 1998 and has managed a number of EU-funded food security projects over this period, including the Relief and Rehabilitation Programme (RRP) and two Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) projects, one of which ended in 2013 while the other (which started more recently) will end in December 2016. Over the years, CWW has contributed significantly to local food production through the promotion of agronomic practices and animal traction among agro-pastoral communities in the State.

The largest component of the CWW structure is its Food, Incomes and Markets (FIM) section (which is responsible for the implementation of the FSTP action and the South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) smallholder component programme, both of which are funded by the EU. This section also manages the implementation of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)-funded community sensitisation, mobilization and capacity building programme for road rehabilitation and the World Food Programme (WFP)-funded Cash for Work (CfW) initiative starting XXXXX, which also aims to improve feeder roads and market linkage. The Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) project funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) is also managed by the FIM section and commenced in mid-2015 in partnership with the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), the Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP).

The current FSTP project, titled “Improved food security, livelihoods and resilience for vulnerable target populations in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, South Sudan” targets vulnerable populations (mainly poor and extremely poor people who may be internally displaced (IDPs) or returnees, plus members of the host community) and the wider subsistence farming community in three Counties (Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West) of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan.

The **Overall Objective** of the Project is to “Empower returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations to improve food security, enhance livelihoods and increase their resilience to disasters”. The **Specific Objective** is to “Improve the food, nutrition and income security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State and reduce their vulnerability to malnutrition, shocks and hazards”.

The performance of the Project toward achieving the above will be measured against 3 results:

1. Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations through improvements in farming (and food-processing) techniques, access to agricultural and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition;
2. Improved household income for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market access; and
3. Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards.

Some of the activities to be implemented during the life of the Project include:

- Ensuring improved food production through the establishment of community-based extension and veterinary services and access to agricultural inputs through the use of vouchers;
- Conducting of training in infant and young child feeding (IYCF), nutrition counselling/referral and hygiene promotion;
- Ensuring improved incomes through the provision of cash and/or vouchers for work and the establishment (and provision of support to) marketing groups in order to enhance market engagement; and
- Facilitating community-led hazard mapping and disaster risk reduction.

Overall level of progress on implementation

This FSTP project is co-implemented by Concern Worldwide (CWW) and Welthungerhilfe (WHH). In addition, Langich United Youth Development (LUYDA) is an associate partner of CWW.

This EU TA monitoring mission is the second to be conducted since the Project was endorsed and launched in January 2015. The mission was conducted from 2 to 9 November 2015 in order to:

- i) Review progress made to date;
- ii) Review progress made and the implementation of recommendations since the last monitoring report; and
- iii) Provide other technical and advisory support to the implementing team as necessary.

The mission established that:

Implementation of the Project is progressing very well and according to the plan approved. CWW and WHH are working in 9 Payams in Aweil West, Aweil North and Aweil Centre and have trained a total of 40 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and 32 lead farmers in preparation for the farming season. The two organisations spoke of the challenge of price fluctuations and the general economic instability occasioned by a rise in fuel prices. The border between South Sudan and Sudan remains closed, inhibiting the free movement of people and goods between the two countries. The problem of insecurity has affected many of the supported beneficiaries, particularly in the towns of Aroyo and Awada in Aweil Centre which border the areas held by the rebel group. In addition the problem of aid dependency identified in the past continues to be an issue. Except for the lead farmers which were provided seeds and also trained on various technologies & extension methods as well as to establish demo plots for the training of the beneficiaries this Project did not provide specific support to farming this season. Climatic challenges such as erratic rainfall during the past planting season caused dry spells within the first three weeks of cropping, reducing production and harvest levels of both sorghum and groundnut. There is concern that the target vulnerable farmers will be adversely affected.

With the exception of the position of Assistant Project Officer (which was recently approved by the EU following submission of the Inception rider), all key staff have now been recruited and are in position. An advertisement for the vacant position has been placed, but CWW has not succeeded in speeding up its recruitment process and it is feared that the position may remain vacant for some time; CWW aim to complete recruitment by January 2016.

All target groups and beneficiaries have been identified in conjunction with the local authorities and have been screened, sensitised and registered by CWW and WHH. The combined use of community elders, the Payam Project Management Committee (PMC) and programme staff has helped the beneficiary selection process to work well. This approach, agreed at the coordination meeting between People in Need (PIN), WHH and CWW, ensures the harmonised selection of the most vulnerable. Meetings were also held between CWW, WHH and PIN to ensure the standardisation of approaches, e.g. via the identification of a common approach to the linkage of farmers with agro-dealers. These meetings also discussed the need for coordination with other partners implementing various food security and livelihoods (FSL) activities in the area to avoid duplication and double targeting of beneficiaries.

The beneficiaries targeted have benefited from the Voucher and Cash for Work (VfW/CfW) activities which have created jobs and injected short-term cash into the local economy. Beneficiaries reported having used this money to buy food and tools and meet other immediate needs. Beneficiaries were also trained in agronomic practices in preparation for the farming season. Using the Lead Farmer extension method, CWW and WHH trained Lead Farmers who in turn rolled out some of the training to farmers in the location.

The capacity of SORUDEV beneficiaries was similarly strengthened, with farmer-level Lead Farmers facilitating the establishment of demonstration farms. Training was conducted in Integrated Pest and Disease Management (IPDM) to increase soil fertility and control major pests. This training included the promotion of organic methods of pest control. While the training went well, there were delays in the supply of seed for demonstration plots, which did not arrive until July. The lead farmers confirmed that it was not late to plant late maturing varieties. They said the timing was still guarantee returns as far as they were planted by end on July/ early August. Beneficiaries also experienced delays in the delivery of tools for dyke and drainage construction in the majority of operational areas. The Project has placed an order for tools but at time of writing they remain to be delivered. Meanwhile, beneficiaries agreed to use their own tools and in some cases borrowed tools for the implementation of Cash for Work activities.

The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with LUYDA will be revised to increase the amount budgeted for CfW activities (as the amount initially budgeted for was lower than what was required).

Monthly Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings are held for both FSTP and SORUDEV at State and County level. FSL cluster meetings chaired by the SMAF are regularly attended and include coordination with other NGOs.

Challenges identified during the TA mission in November 2015

- Timeliness of procurement is still a major problem. Tools meant for the cash for work had not been delivered at the time of the visit;
- Insecurity in areas of Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties temporarily halted project activities in July 2015. Updates on field movement were provided by the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC), the County Commissioner and the Local Government Authorities, as well as an NGO forum of security focal persons;
- Increasing food prices in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal will likely reduce the commodity purchasing power of beneficiary households; The beneficiaries spoke of high food prices and the depreciating value of the South Sudanese Pound (for which reason LUYDA has requested payment in USD to buffer the effect of price fluctuations); and
- Beneficiaries have been majorly affected by inadequate and erratic rainfall, with 3 weeks of drought following the sowing of seeds.

Further actions required

- CWW, WHH and LUYDA should ensure that the road and dyke rehabilitation activities are linked to a productive activity. Beneficiaries who received money for the rehabilitation of roads and construction of dykes, which was done in groups, should now be encouraged to form vegetable farming groups instead. With the training and extension support provided by IPs, some of the money received by the beneficiaries from the construction work could be used to purchase minor inputs;
- At the moment it is not clear what will happen to the groups after the Project closes. CWW and partners should therefore develop a strategy to ensure that the beneficiaries evolve into SORUDEV-type beneficiaries and participate in VSLA and ox-ploughing activities;
- Learning and exchange visits should be carried out between PIN, CWW and IPs to observe PIN's activities, particularly as regards vulnerable groups and vegetable farming;
- Many of the CAHWs and Lead Farmers have requested additional training materials. CWW should make provisions to print more copies of the extension guides developed with other partners which were used for the training of Lead Farmers;
- The development of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) plans for each of the Payam and Bomas should be prioritised. The current dyke and flood control activities should emanate from the DRR plan rather than the other way round;
- CWW should appoint dedicated M&E staff to properly report on the progress of both FSTP and SORUDEV projects; and
- The horizontal bund of the Gok Machar Dyke should be built.

Changes to project context

The project context remains largely unchanged. Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal is still described as food-insecure, hence the relevance of the project. Government support for the project exists and all staff are fully on board, including an active Programme Coordinator and project manager.

Other projects and partners active in this geographical area

These include the UNOPS-funded community sensitisation project, possibly WFP-funded Cash for Work both waiting final approval, the DFID-funded BRACED project (jointly implemented with ACTED, FAO and the Sudd Institute) and the EU-funded SORUDEV Programme.

Progress against each result

Specific Result 1: Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations through improvements in farming (and food-processing) techniques, access to agricultural and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition

Both CWW and WHH conducted refresher training for Lead Farmers on improved land preparation and planting methods. CAHWs were trained in the principles of livestock health and disease control. 12 demonstration farms were established with an average size of 1.5 Feddan (2 in Ayat East, 3 in Gumjuer Centre, 3 in Jaac, 2 in Malual North and 2 in Aroyo) for staple crops. Partners distributed assorted seeds for staple crop seed production, including 11 kg of groundnuts and 5 kg of short-maturing Gadamam sorghum. 32 Lead Farmers and CAHWs were contracted based on monthly incentives and provided with bicycles.

Improved horticultural training was conducted in land preparation, nursery establishment and general vegetable husbandry in 4 Payams (Awoda, Chelsouth, Achana and Malual East). The average training lasted 5 days per Payam while field extension workers received weekly training in production. The training referenced technical guidebooks, the WHH training manual and the SORUDEV training guide. Throughout the reporting period CWW and WHH conducted regular exchange visits, farmer field days and peer monitoring. All FSTP staff were trained in nutrition and IYCF by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the State Ministry of Health and attended the launching of County-level on-going support and referral.

Specific Result 2: Improved household income for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil West, Aweil North and Aweil Centre Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market access

This Project continues to focus support on poor and vulnerable groups through activities that generate temporary employment through cash and vouchers for work. Overall, 1,550 households were verified and supported and 08 dykes constructed to enable flood protection. A total of 1.5 km of roads (in Marial South, Marial Bai and Langich Bomas) have been improved while the construction of 2 community access roads is on-going in Awoda and Chelsouth (with a total of 3.26 km). The State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure (SMPI) is actively involved in ground survey and site confirmation with the SMAF and IPs and the County Engineer is required to approve the work done before payments are made to the beneficiaries. The programme has begun (and plans to continue) to build the capacity of groups in business skills, savings, marketing and small business development. There is also a plan to introduce the targeted households to Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) activities in January 2016.

Specific Result 3: Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards

This result area predominantly focuses on community-led DRR activities and its major activity is the construction of dykes to enable flood protection in a variety of locations. There are plans to facilitate community risk and vulnerability assessment (CRVA) and risk mapping

but this is yet to be done. There are also plans to develop and implement community disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans when possible.

Main Strengths

- The long-standing presence of CWW in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal with a very well established premise is an advantage;
- CWW has a wealth of experience in the field of FSL and has a well-established team. It is thus able to implement the project without substantial staffing challenges. CWW also supports IPs where possible to ensure similarities in project approach; and
- CWW has managed to hold regular meetings with IPs to harmonise the project approach and plan the coordination of activities.

Main weaknesses

- The procurement process is weak. Crucial inputs such as seeds were supplied late to farmers, hampering production and the procurement process is weak.
- With the exception of the construction of dykes for flood protection, Result 3 is lagging behind without a concrete DRR plan in place. Preliminary consultations were conducted with community leaders to identify the common hazards and prioritized most acute one affecting their crops farming or productive livelihood assets. These include flood, prolonged dry spell or drought, human diseases, livestock diseases, crop pest and disease infestation, civil war and brutal conflicts, deforestation and wild bush fire and challenge of lack of access to the market, school and health facility by farming households.

Sustainability of the Action

The FSTP project as it is currently being implemented cannot be sustainable on its own; however, linkage with the SORUDEV and BRACED programmes is likely to extend the benefits of the project beyond the implementation period. The majority of beneficiaries are vulnerable people receiving Cash for Work from doing labour intensive-activities as a means of injecting finance into the local economy. Unless the beneficiaries are guided, this money will not be invested in productive activities.

Cross-cutting and other issues

EU Visibility

Project and donor visibility is not sufficient. There was no clear visibility at any of the project activities visited by the team.

Gender issues

Nearly 50% of the Project beneficiaries are women and it is clear that they are actively supported and actively involved.

Summary of key lessons learnt

- Effective community mobilisation and the involvement of many stakeholders proved essential to project acceptance and implementation;
- The transparent targeting approach used by CWW and IPs, which involved both community leaders and the local authorities, generated confidence in the selection process and helped eradicate suspicion;

- Implementation is strengthened through coordination with other partners. The State-level FSL cluster meetings ensure the exchange of ideas with organisations such as FAO, UNICEF, WFP, DRC, the Farmer's Life Development Agency (FLDA), the Hope Agency for Relief and Development (HARD), PIN and UNOPS.

Further actions required

Actions suggested in June	Status as of November 2015
Prioritise the completion of the Inception Rider and its submission to the EUD by the end of June 2015.	Done. This was discussed with the EUD and a revised version was submitted at the end of July and approved in September 2015.
Prioritise the mending of a fractured relationship with the State Authorities. This is important as both the Minister and the Director General of Agriculture expressed their dissatisfaction and unhappiness with the performance of the two EU-funded projects (SORUDEV and FSTP) at a meeting with the EU monitoring mission which was also attended by the Programme Manager and his team.	The planned State-level inception meeting was moved from June to September 2015 due to other commitments of the Ministry. Several meetings have been held since the June 2015 monitoring visit to provide detailed information on Project activities. The SMAF has since shown deeper understanding of the FSTP, leading to improved relations between the Ministry and the Project.
Prioritise support to the Project team in Nyamlell through the timely procurement of Project items. Senior management in Juba should ensure that this support is sustained throughout Project implementation.	This has improved except for issues beyond Project control (such as the request for a waiver that were turned down by the National Ministry of Finance even after recommendation letters from the State Ministries were issued).
Prioritise the refresher training of County-level staff in agronomic practices to increase their chances of implementing the Project efficiently and professionally. Such training could be planned on the job but also through short training courses carried out within the country (although not all staff should be sent for training at the same time).	Done. The sessions were conducted by the County Senior Inspectors of Agriculture. CWW and SMAF staff conduct joint monitoring. 21 Lead Farmers (19 men and 2 women) were trained in the farmer-led extension approach and methodology, the roles and responsibilities of Lead Farmers, group dynamics, leadership and communication skills and good agronomic practices for various staple and vegetable crops. The training also included participatory technology development, the VSLA concept, seed multiplication action planning, monitoring, reporting and record keeping.
Strengthen the M&E function of the Project by ensuring that data are collected and analysed regularly. The crop assessment tools developed and circulated by the EU to all SORUDEV programmes should be a starting point. All data collected and analysed should be shared with the Agricultural and Food Information System (AFIS) team within the State Ministry. The capacity of local IPs and Government actors should be built as part of this process.	The Project M&E Officer developed a number of data collection tools that are being used by the Project and staff have been trained in their use. Data has been collected by Project extension staff but the M&E Officer has not been recruited. CWW staff were trained by FAO in the use of the Agricultural and Food Information System (AFIS), to which market information was sent for analysis. 3 staff were trained in the use of MIS by FAO in August 2015.
Increase the coordination and sharing of information with the Danish Refugee Council and People in Need/CESVI (both of which are FSTP implementing partners) to harmonise the methodologies used in Farmer Field School (FFS) activities and other approaches.	Information sharing is on-going, as is the selection of beneficiaries and the establishment of contact with agro-dealers by PIN and WHH. CWW is in contact with DRC re working with their existing farming groups beyond the end of the Project. There is a difference in extension approaches adopted. CWW mainly works the Lead Farmers while other FSTP partners use the FFS approach.

Actions suggested in June	Status as of November 2015
<p>Strengthen and broaden the coordination and sharing of information sharing with other implementing agencies in the State and other FSTP projects in order to harmonise the methodologies of extension service delivery and Cash for Asset activities, among other approaches.</p>	<p>Much information is shared with IPs at FSL cluster meetings and the State-level PSC meeting. Formal meetings are held with different partners depending on circumstances. CWW is a member of the FSL cluster and regularly attends FSL cluster coordination meetings at which it has shared information with other members of the FSL cluster, including FAO on VSLA, WFP on Cash for Assets, PIN on agro-dealership and WHH on approaches and strategies for FSTP implementation.</p>
<p>Develop a Project exit and sustainability strategy with Government and stakeholders in order to ensure each component of the Project is discussed and clearly understood. Most importantly, the document should clearly spell out how each component (extension services, input supply, data and information management, linkage to markets and value chains) will be sustained after the Project ends.</p>	<p>The exit and sustainability strategy has not been finalised. SMAF has appointed some Extension Focal Points to work directly with the Project team in order to acquaint themselves with the project approaches and provide technical and monitoring support. These arrangements are consistent with CWW's exit and sustainability strategy. The plan will be discussed and finalised in February 2016.</p>

Summary of follow-up actions and responsibilities

Action to be taken	Responsible	Deadline	Status as of November 2015
Circulate draft monitoring report.	Emmanuel Minari	26 June 2015	The EU monitoring report for June has been shared and the EUD is expected to share the monitoring report for November as soon as it is finalised. However, a comprehensive feedback session by Tayo Alabi has touched on all key issues identified, including a preview of his draft field note.
Prioritise the completion and submission of the Inception Rider to the EUD by the end of June 2015.	Concern Worldwide	Immediate	The Inception rider was prepared, submitted and approved in September 2015.
Prioritise support to the project team in Nyamlell through the timely procurement of Project items. Senior management in Juba should ensure that this support is sustained throughout Project implementation.	Concern Worldwide	Immediately and for the duration of the Project	This has generally improved and most of the project items for the year have been procured. However, CWW is facing delays in the securing of letters of exemption from the National Ministry of Finance in Juba, e.g. for the import of CAHW kits from Nairobi, Kenya. The kits have been procured but are currently stored at the Nairobi office awaiting the letters of exemption.
Prioritise the holding of regular meetings and the sharing of project documents with the State Authorities by the Programme Manager and his team in order to update them of any plans, progress and challenges affecting Project implementation.	Concern Worldwide	Immediately and for the remainder of the Project	Communication and coordination has improved between the SMAF and CWW during this period. SMAFCRD has appointed Focal Points to the different Projects who actively participate in Project implementation, including training. Joint monitoring visits to the Project sites have been conducted together with Government staff to assess progress and measure the impact of the project on the community. The SMAF is expected to produce monitoring reports for these visits but has not done so to date. Through regular consultative meetings, CWW has been able to establish a framework for coordination, information sharing and collaboration on issues pertaining to the Project.
Prioritise the establishment and operationalisation of a State-Level Project Steering Committee which holds regular meetings to discuss overall Project performance, progress and challenges. County-level meetings involving all key stakeholders (including implementing agencies and beneficiary representatives) should also be held monthly.	Concern Worldwide	Immediately and for the remainder of the Project	The State-level Project Steering Committee and all Project Management Committees at County and Payam level are operational and CWW has been able to engage them actively. In addition CWW has actively engaged with all stakeholders at State, County and Payam level through regular quarterly and monthly coordination meetings at which updates are provided on progress made and challenges affecting project implementation discussed.
Prioritise the refresher training of County-level staff in agronomic practices to increase their chances of implementing the Project efficiently and professionally. Such training could be planned on the	Concern Worldwide	Immediately and for the remainder of the	21 Lead Farmers (19 men and 2 women) were trained in the farmer-led extension approach and methodology, the roles and responsibilities of Lead Farmers, group dynamics, leadership and communication skills and good agronomic practices for various staple and vegetable crops. The

job but also through short training courses carried out within the country (although not all staff should be sent for training at the same time).		Project	training also included participatory technology development, the VSLA concept, seed multiplication, action planning, monitoring, reporting and record keeping.
Strengthen the M&E function of the Project by ensuring that data are collected and analysed regularly. All data collected and analysed should be shared with the AFIS team at the SMAFCRD. The capacity of local IPs and Government actors should be built as part of this process.	Concern Worldwide	Immediately and for the remainder of the Project	Information sharing is on-going, as is the selection of beneficiaries and the establishment of contact with agro-dealers by PIN and WHH. CWW is in contact with DRC re working with their existing farming groups beyond the end of the Project. There is a difference in extension approaches adopted. CWW mainly works the Lead Farmers while other FSTP partners use the FFS approach.
Strengthen and broaden the coordination and sharing of information with other implementing agencies in the State and other SORUDEV projects in order to harmonise the methodologies of extension service delivery and Cash for Asset activities.	Concern Worldwide	Regularly	Much information is shared with IPs at FSL cluster meetings and the State-level PSC meeting. Formal meetings are held with different partners depending on circumstances. CWW is a member of the FSL cluster and regularly attends FSL cluster coordination meetings at which it has shared information with other members of the FSL cluster, including FAO on VSLA, WFP on Cash for Assets, PIN on agro-dealership and WHH on approaches and strategies for FSTP implementation.
Develop a Project exit and sustainability strategy with Government and stakeholders in order to ensure each component of the Project is discussed and clearly understood. Most importantly, the document should clearly spell out how each component (extension services, input supply, data and information management, linkage to markets and value chains) will be sustained after the Project ends.	Concern Worldwide	Within 3-6 months	The exit and sustainability strategy has not been finalised. SMAF has appointed some Extension Focal Points to work directly with the Project team in order to acquaint themselves with the project approaches and provide technical and monitoring support. These arrangements are consistent with CWW's exit and sustainability strategy. The plan will be discussed and finalised in February 2016.

3 Programme Schedule

Dates: 2 to 9 November 2015

Locations: Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties

Day/Date	County	Payam	Boma	Activity	Project	Agency
Monday 2 November 2015	Aweil West	Gumjuer Centre	Nyamlell	Arrival/Planning and Briefing	SORUDEV, FSTP	CWW
				Briefing		
Tuesday 3 November 2015	Aweil Centre	Awada	Awada	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/Cash for Work)	FSTP	WHH
		Awada	Parwang	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group)	SORUDEV	CWW
		Aroyo	Longu Kon	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group) of the Feeder Road project	SORUDEV	CWW
Wednesday 4 November 2015	Aweil North	Malual North	Majak Bol	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/VSLA)	SORUDEV	CWW
		Malual West	Manyiel	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/women's group/VSLA)	SORUDEV	CWW
		Malual North	Gok Machar	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/Cash for Work)	FSTP	CWW
Thursday 5 November 2015	Aweil West	Ayat West	Lulic (Longpou)	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/VSLA)	SORUDEV	CWW
		Ayat East	Marial Bai (Langich)	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/Cash for Work)	SORUDEV, FSTP	CWW, LUYDA
		Gumjuer East	Maper Ngor (Rolchol)	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/VSLA/demonstration)	SORUDEV	CWW
Friday 6 November 2015	Aweil West	Aweil Town		Meet the Minister, the DGs of the SMAFCRD and SMARF and their teams	SORUDEV, FSTP	CWW,WHH, APAD, LUYDA
		Mariam East	Maduany/Malou Dut	Meet beneficiaries (farmer group/VSLA)		APAD
Monday,9 November 2015		Nyamlell		Debriefing		CWW,WHH, APAD, LUYDA

4 People met and activities visited

1. Bothwan Farming/VSLA Group, Long Ur Kec Boma, Aroyo Payam, 3 November 2015

#	Names	Position	Gender
1	Mary Abuk Deng	Treasurer	Female
2	Bakhita Aluel Cui	Keyholder	Female
3	Rebecca Abuk Akol	Keyholder	Female
4	Mary Adeeng Deng	Member	Female
5	Maria Achan	Keyholder	Female
6	Rebecca Mou Deng	Member	Female
7	Martin Deng Amou	Secretary	Male
8	Luka Lual Wieu	Member	Male
9	Jeremiah Garang	Chair	Male
10	Santino Akeen Akeen	Member	Male
11	Marko Bol Ater	Member	Male
12	Jacob Ngong Anguei	Member	Male
13	Deng Akook	Member	Male
14	Peter Bol Wol	Member	Male

2. Luktin Farming/VSLA Group, Kang Wangi Boma, Awada Payam, 3 November 2015

#	Names	Position	Gender
1	Kuki Pama	Lead Farmer	Female
2	Alkir Aduanga	Keyholder	Male
3	Angom Earnest	Member	Male
4	Ayouyi Upiou	Member	Female
5	Ali Chut	Secretary	Male
6	Bol Juka	Member	Male
7	Adong Uliri	Member	Female
8	Arit Omon	Member	Female
9	Adut Aadam	Keyholder	Female
10	Ajeith Youo	Member	Female

3. Weerbei Farming/VSLA Group, Maduany Payam, Mariam East, 6 November 2015

#	Names	Position	Gender
1	Garang Dung Akol	Chair	Male
2	Ater Kalong Loof	Deputy Chair	Male
3	Bol Wol Tong	Treasurer	Male
4	Dut Garang Kuch	Money Counter	Male
5	Chan Majok Malual	Secretary	Male
6	Duk Garang Awach	Keyholder	Female
7	Anei Bol Nhial	Keyholder	Male
8	Mathiang Kon Gorang	Keyholder	Male
9	Ake Tong	Member	Male
11	Tito Tong Tong	Member	Male
12	Diing Tong Tong	Member	Male
13	Deng Atak Ariath	Member	Male
14	Deng Dhan Wany	Member	Male
15	Tong Tong Tong	Member	Male
16	Geng Tong Ateny	Member	Male
17	Mawien Dep Akol	Member	Male
18	Achan Dhiou Akuar	Member	Female
19	Michael Kuch Woi	Member	Male
20	Deng Adim Deng	Member	Male
21	Zakaria Majok Malual	Member	Male

22	Deng Deng Deng	Member	Male
23	Marko Dut Atak	Lead Farmer	Male

4. Loi Kudu Farming/VSLA Group, Maloul Dut Boma, Mariam East, 6 November 2015

#	Names	Position	Gender
1	Deng Akol Chan	Chair	Male
2	Giir Deng Tong	Deputy Chair	Male
3	Akol Garang Deng	Money Counter	Male
4	Noon Akol Deng	Member	Male
5	Nyael Ngong Bok	Treasurer	Male
6	Dul Majok Akol	Keyholder	Female
7	Rol Bol Bot	Keyholder	Male
8	Garang Garang Dut	Keyholder	Male
9	Garang Atol Garang	Member	Male
10	Abuk Atem Garang	Keyholder	Male
11	Abuk Apath Deng	Member	Male
12	Aluet Padhie Wol	Member	Male
13	Abuk Ayuel Kuol	Member	Male
14	Aghol Agany Kuot	Member	Male
15	Nyibol Dut Deng	Keyholder	Male
16	Abuk Yom Ajiong	Member	Male
17	Ton Akot	Member	Female
18	Ajok Nuer Deng	Member	Male

5. Feedback Session with Concern Worldwide SORUDEV and FSTP staff, 9 November 2015

#	Names	Position	Organisation	Telephone
1	Chol Aboul	FSTP Project Manager	Concern Worldwide	0955532735
2	Bida Emmanuel	Agribusiness Advisor	Concern Worldwide	0956965060
3	Amin Bright	Project Officer	Concern Worldwide	0924041854
4	Irangu Stella	Project Officer	Concern Worldwide	0955213505
5	Akena Ceaser Poi	Adaptive Research Officer	Concern Worldwide	0955165741
6	Gabriel Gai Majok	Project Manager	LUYDA	0920060129
7	Michal Piol	Executive Director	APAD	0955475794
8	Dominic Goran Dut	Finance Officer	APAD	0924208836
9	Lewis Karienyeh	FIM Programme Manager	Concern Worldwide	0914502597

5 Picture Gallery



Awada-Buyin road rehabilitated by Welthungerhilfe Cash for Work beneficiaries in Awada



Dykes and drainage constructed by Concern Worldwide Cash for Work beneficiaries in Aroyo



Road rehabilitated by Concern Worldwide Cash for Work beneficiaries in Aroyo



Road rehabilitation/Cash for Work beneficiaries and Welthungerhilfe project staff in Awada awaiting approval of their payment by the County Engineer

Annex 1 Project Summary

Title of the action:	Improved food security, livelihoods and resilience for vulnerable target populations in Northern Bahr el Ghazal, South Sudan
Lot:	N/A
Location(s) of the action:	Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State, South Sudan
Total duration of the action (months):	24 months
EU financing requested (amount)	€ 940,000
EU financing requested as a percentage of total budget of the action (indicative)	90%
Objectives of the action	Overall Objective: Empower returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations to improve food security, enhance livelihoods and increase their resilience to disasters Specific Objective: Improve the food, nutrition and income security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State and reduce their vulnerability to malnutrition, shocks and hazards
Target group(s)	Poor and extreme poor, IDP and returnee households and the wider farming community
Final beneficiaries	10,850 (plus traders and the private sector, not considered in this figure)
Estimated results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result 1: Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host poor households through improved farming (and food-processing) techniques, access to agriculture and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition • Result 2: Improved household income for returnees, IDP and vulnerable host populations in Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market access • Result 3: Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards
Main activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve food production through establishing community-based extension and veterinary services and access to agricultural inputs through the use of vouchers • Conduct training in IYCF, nutrition counselling/referral and hygiene promotion • Improve incomes through cash/vouchers for work and establish and support marketing groups in order to enhance market engagement • Facilitate community-led hazard mapping and disaster risk reduction

Annex 2 Project Staff

#	Name	Gender	Designation
1	Lewis Karienyel	M	Programme Manager
2	Chol Abuol Chol	M	FSTP Project Manager
3	Irongu Stella	F	Project Officer
4	Achier Garang	F	Assistant Project Officer
5	Acidri Henry	M	M&E Officer
6	Garang Ayang	M	Assistant Project Officer
7	William Wol Yel	M	Payam Team Leader
8	Anthony Hassan Rhamy	M	Community Supervisor
9	Kenyi Robert Kenedy	M	Project Officer
10	Wol Deng Akeen	M	Assistant Project Officer
11	Abraham Kuol Mathet	M	Assistant Project Officer
12	Joseph Aguer Aguer	M	Assistant Project Officer
13	Bida Emmanuel Mono	M	Agribusiness Advisor
14	Moses Ngor Garang	M	Assistant Project Officer
15	Dudeng Mathew Amet	M	Assistant Project Officer
16	Andrew Deng Deng	M	Assistant Project Officer
17	Achai Deng Kuac	M	Payam Team Leader
18	William Mawien	M	Assistant Project Officer
19	Michael Piol Ngor	M	Ex-Director (APAD)
20	John Bosco Kimama	M	Project Officer (WHH)
21	Jomas Grahc	M	Area Coordinator (WHH)
22	Dominic Garang Dut	M	Project Officer
23	Isaac Yual Tong	M	Project Officer

Annex 3 Work Plan since Last Monitoring Visit

Year 1														
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2							
Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body	
Result 1: Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host poor households through improved farming (and food-processing) techniques, access to agricultural and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition														
1.1 Project Management														
1.1.1 Staff recruitment													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.1.2 Conduct Project inception meeting/training for partners														
1.1.3 Establish and train Project Management Committees at State and Payam level													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.1.4 Conduct Project Management Committee meetings at State and Payam levels													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.1.5 Develop and implement visibility plan													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.2 Improved access to agricultural extension and livestock health services														
1.2.1 Assess the existing capacity of extension workers and CAHWs													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF	
1.2.2 Train and equip extensionists and CAHWs													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.2.3 Facilitate extensionists and CAHWs to establish demonstration sites, train farmers and provide livestock health services													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.2.4 Conduct exchange visits and farmer field days													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	
1.2.5 Establish a peer monitoring system for extension workers													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF	
1.2.6 Provide support supervision to Lead Farmers and CAHWs													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF	
1.2.7 Support the SMAFCRD and SMARF to supervise and monitor extension and livestock health service provision													CWW, WHH	
1.3 Improved hygiene and nutrition														
1.3.1 Develop/adapt existing training materials for nutrition and IYCF													CWW, WHH	
1.3.2 Conduct training in nutrition and IYCF and refer beneficiaries for support													CWW, WHH and LUYDA	

Year 1													
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1.3.3 Identify lead mothers and form mother-to-mother groups													CWW, WHH, LUYDA
1.4 Improved and diversified access to seed and agro-veterinary inputs													
1.4.1 Identify and support farmers interested in seed multiplication													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
1.4.2 Identify farmers and private agro-veterinary input dealers to participate in input fairs													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
1.4.3 Hold seasonal seed and agro-veterinary input fairs at Payam level and in selected Bomas													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF
1.4.4 Establish collaboration with private input dealers to establish input outlets where none exist													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
Result 2: Improved household income for returnees, IDP and vulnerable host populations in Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market access													
2.1 Temporary employment through CfW/VfW													
2.1.1 Identify and prioritise infrastructure for repair/construction													CWW, WHH and LUYDA, LGAs, SMPI
2.1.2 Identify beneficiaries of CfW/VfW activities													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
2.1.3 Execute the repair/construction of prioritised infrastructure													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
2.1.4 Establish MoU for maintenance of the infrastructure with the State and LGAs													CWW, WHH and LUYDA, LGAs, SMPI
2.2 Business skills, savings, marketing and small business development													
2.2.1 Conduct Value Chain Analysis and select value chains													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
2.2.2 Establish Marketing Groups and support Value Chain addition													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
2.2.3 Form and train Marketing Groups in business skills													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
2.2.5 Support the establishment of VSLAs													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
2.2.6 Provide training in small business identification, establishment and growth													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
Result 3: Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards													
3.1 Community-led Disaster Risk Vulnerability Reduction													

Year 1													
Activity	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						Implementing body
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
3.1.1 Facilitate Community Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) and risk mapping													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
3.1.2 Facilitate the development and implementation of community disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
3.1.3 Monitor the implementation of these plans													CWW, WHH and LUYDA
Monitoring and evaluation													
4.1 Baseline survey													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF
4.2 Harvest yield analysis (crop cuts)													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD
4.3 Household Economy Analysis (HEA) annual data collection													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF
4.5 Livestock longitudinal surveys (annual)													CWW, WHH, LUYDA and SMARF
4.6 Final Project evaluation													CWW, WHH, LUYDA, SMAFCRD and SMARF

Annex 4 Progress toward achieving objectives

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
Overall Objective	Empower returnees, IDPs and vulnerable populations to improve food security, enhance livelihoods and increase their resilience to disasters	<p>% of children wasted (i.e. showing acute malnutrition)</p> <p>Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): The number of individual foods or food groups consumed by target households in the past 24 hours</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 7 of a maximum of 12 food groups</i></p> <p>Target : 9 of 12 food groups</p> <p>Average score on the Coping Strategy Index during the hunger gap for target households</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 2 (95% CI 1.95 to 2.1)</i></p>	Too early in the life of the project for this to be assessed	The SMART survey conducted in October/November 2015 is expected to provide some light on progress with this indicator, despite the Project having started less than a year ago
Specific Objective	Improve the food and income security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil West, Aweil North and Aweil Centre Counties of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State and reduce their vulnerability to malnutrition and natural disasters	<p>Indicator 1: Average number of months during which target households struggle to meet minimum daily food requirements in a calendar year</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 2 months (July and august baseline) for both male- and female-headed households</i></p> <p>Target: 1 month</p> <p>Indicator 2: Average household asset score</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 11 of a maximum of 60</i></p> <p>Target: 15</p> <p>Indicator 3: % of women who indicate that they are involved in and have control over decision making and economic resources at household level</p>	Too early in the life of the project for this to be assessed	<p>The SMART survey conducted in October/November 2015 is expected to provide some light on progress with this indicator, despite the Project having started less than a year ago</p> <p>A household economic analysis is expected to shed some light on this indicator but the Project is still young</p>

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
		Baseline value: 52% Target: 61%		
Expected Result 1	Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations through improvements in farming (and food-processing) techniques, access to agricultural and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition	<p>Average yields (sun-dried) of Sorghum, Groundnut and Sesame</p> <p>Baseline Value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sorghum: 520.2 kg/ha - Groundnut: 602.9 kg/ha - Sesame (Simsim): 493 kg/ha <p>Target: 10% increase for all indicated crops</p> <p>% of targeted households with an agricultural surplus to trade</p> <p>Baseline value: 47%</p> <p>Target: 60%</p> <p>Frequency of meals: % of the targeted group consuming 2 or more meals per day</p> <p>Baseline value: 85%</p> <p>Target: 90%</p> <p>% of beneficiaries who have accessed veterinary services in the last 12 months</p> <p>Baseline value: 48.6%</p> <p>Target: 60.6%</p>	Too early in the life of the project for this to be assessed	Yield assessment is yet to be done to ascertain whether the Project has increased agricultural production and income among smallholder farmers. However, early data indicate very little or no increase in agricultural productivity this year due to the period of drought that affected crop growth
Expected Result 2	Improved household income for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil West, Aweil North and Aweil Centre Counties of Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market	<p>Average annual income of targeted households</p> <p>Baseline value: 195 SSP (107 SSP for female-headed households and 212 SSP for male-headed households) for October 2014</p> <p>Target: 293 SSP (50% increase)</p>	Too early in the life of the project for this to be assessed	1,550 beneficiaries have been involved in CfW activities, although some have not completed their activity and thus were not paid. Each beneficiary has received (or will receive) 384 SSP for the work done and an assessment will be conducted to find out what they have done with the money they

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
	access	<p>% of target households not engaged in Income-Generating Activities (IGAs)</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 23% are not involved in any IGAs</i></p> <p>Target: 17% are not involved in any IGAs</p> <p>% of targeted beneficiaries who are members of marketing groups and/or engaged in value addition for agricultural and livestock produce</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 7%</i></p> <p>Target: 11.2% (60% increase)</p>		<p>received</p> <p>The agribusiness advisor has started working with the rest of the Project team to identify farmer groups among those already working with the Project that could become involved in marketing and value chains</p> <p>A household survey later in the Project should determine how many beneficiaries are engaged in IGAs</p>
Expected Result 3	Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards	<p>Number of community disaster risk reduction plans fully implemented</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 0</i></p> <p>Target: 13</p> <p>% of beneficiary households surveyed who are using the infrastructure constructed (e.g. dykes, market stalls)</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 0</i></p> <p>Target: 48%</p>	This activity will start with Training of Trainer (ToT) sessions. Trainees shall then in turn go out to train community members and design disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans	<p>ToT for community-managed DRR is expected to be conducted in the first and second week of December</p> <p>Through CfW activities, the communities have identified some activities such as the construction of a flood protection dyke to guard against the effects of flooding in some Payams. In others, the communities selected feeder road construction to improve access to social facilities such as health centres</p>
Activities for Expected Result 1	<p>A1.1 Project Management</p> <p>A1.1.1 Staff recruitment</p> <p>A1.1.2 Project inception meeting/training for partners</p> <p>A1.1.3 Establish and train Project Management Committees at State and Payam level</p>	<p>Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources • Equipment • Training kits • Cash • Office space • Furniture • Logistical support • Stationery 	<p>Recruitment of staff has been completed</p> <p>Inception meetings at County, Payam and Boma level have been conducted and a State-level meeting is planned for June</p> <p>Project management committees at Payam level</p>	<p>The new position of Assistant Project Officer as approved by the Inception rider is under recruitment. When appointed, the Assistant Project Officer will be based in Aweil Centre to ensure good access to Nyamlell</p> <p>The State-level Inception Meeting was finally conducted in September 2015. However a series of meetings had already been held with the State authorities to update them on</p>

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
	<p>A1.1.4 Conduct Project Management Committee meetings at State and Payam level</p> <p>A1.2 Improved access to agricultural extension and livestock health services</p> <p>A1.2.1 Assess the existing capacity of Lead Farmers and CAHWs</p> <p>A1.2.2 Train and equip Lead Farmers and CAHWs</p> <p>A1.2.3 Facilitate Lead Farmers and CAHWs to establish demonstration sites, train farmers and provide livestock health services</p> <p>A1.2.4 Conduct exchange visits and farmer field days</p> <p>A1.2.5 Establish a peer monitoring system for extension workers</p> <p>A1.2.6 Provide support supervision to Lead Farmers and CAHWs</p> <p>A1.2.7 Support the SMAFCRD to supervise and monitor extension and livestock health service provision</p> <p>A1.3 Improved hygiene and nutrition</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural inputs • Transport 	<p>have been identified and should be trained in the current quarter</p> <p>Meetings are yet to be held with the State Project Management Committee</p> <p>To be done in the current quarter since identification has been completed</p> <p>Training is scheduled to take place in June</p> <p>It is planned to assist Lead Farmers to establish the demonstration sites this month once training is complete. CAHW kits are in the process of being procured</p> <p>Supervision support to be provided by Project staff and Government extension staff</p> <p>SMAFCRD staff have been supported with motorbikes and laptop computers by SORUDEV to facilitate the supervision of activities</p> <p>Discussions have been held with the Nutrition Team to support this activity</p>	<p>the activities being implemented under FSTP</p> <p>CWW and IPs have participated in PSC meetings at both County and State level to update the Government and stakeholders on activities, progress and challenges and plan the way forward. It has also participated in meetings with Payam-level management committees to update them on the situation</p> <p>21 Lead Farmers (19 men and 2 women) have been trained in the farmer-led extension approach and methodologies. Training covered the roles and responsibilities of Lead Farmers, group dynamics, leadership and communication skills, good agronomic practices for various staple and vegetable crops, Participatory Technology Development, the VSLA concept, action planning, monitoring, reporting and record keeping. They were further trained in seed multiplication and supported to establish demonstration plots by being provided with seed (although they did not receive tools)</p> <p>11 CAHWs (10 men and 1 woman) attended the training in addition to 3 staff from WHH and 4 Government extension staff. Topics covered included the roles and obligations of CAHWs and the basic aspects of animal husbandry and health management practices including disease identification, drug handling and administration, reporting and surveillance, vaccination, the sourcing and identification of quality drugs, the use of veterinary kits, pasture and water</p>

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
	<p>A1.3.1 Develop/adapt existing training materials for nutrition and IYCF</p> <p>A1.3.2 Conduct training in nutrition and IYCF and refer beneficiaries for support</p> <p>A1.4 Improved and diversified access to seed and agro-veterinary inputs</p> <p>A1.4.1 Identify and support farmers interested in seed multiplication</p> <p>A1.4.2 Identify farmers and private agro-veterinary input dealers to participate in input fairs</p> <p>A1.4.3 Hold seasonal seed and agro-veterinary input fairs at Payam level and in selected Bomas</p> <p>A1.4.4 Establish collaboration with private sector input dealers to establish input outlets where none exist</p>		<p>Training to be conducted by the Nutrition Team (dates and times to be agreed)</p> <p>Groups are undergoing formation and once this is completed, those interested should be encouraged to request support</p>	<p>management and record keeping</p> <p>The training was facilitated by CWW staff and attended by senior inspectors of agriculture and animal resources from the 3 Counties covered by the Project</p> <p>Lead Farmers and CAHWs have been supported with bicycles for mobility and Ministry staff provided with vehicles or fuel for the monitoring of Project activities</p> <p>This will start with ToT by CWW and partner staff as part of programme integration</p> <p>12 Lead Farmers (11 men and 1 woman) were trained in seed multiplication. Topics covered included seed multiplication and propagation methodologies and principles, seed selection and sourcing, seed viability testing, quality control, seed processing, sorting and grading and seed storage and marketing. Seeds were distributed to Lead Farmers for multiplication</p> <p>221 kg of groundnuts (local variety), sorghum (gadamam), maize and sesame were distributed to 15 Lead Farmers across Aweil North, Aweil West and Aweil Centre for multiplication (in order to create a diverse and commercially sustainable supply of local seed in the community and reduce community dependency on handouts)</p> <p>Each farmer received 5 kg sorghum and 11 kg groundnuts. Only 2 farmers requested sesame seeds and received 5 kg each</p> <p>18.6 kg of vegetable seed were distributed to 27 groups of vegetable farmers in Aweil</p>

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
				Centre and Aweil North Counties Nursery beds have been established in 27 locations and horticultural extension service training is being delivered to the farmers
Activities for Expected Result 2	<p>A2.1 Temporary employment through CfW/VfW</p> <p>A2.1.1 Identify and prioritise infrastructure for repair/construction</p> <p>A2.1.2 Identify beneficiaries of CfW/VfW activities</p> <p>A2.1.3 Execute the repair/construction of prioritised infrastructure</p> <p>A2.1.4 Establish MoU for maintenance of the infrastructure with the State and LGAs</p> <p>A2.2 Business skills, savings, marketing and small business development</p> <p>A2.2.1 Conduct Value Chain Analysis and select Value Chains</p> <p>A2.2.2 Establish Marketing Groups and support value chain addition</p> <p>A2.2.3 Form and train Marketing Groups in business skills</p> <p>A2.2.5 Support the establishment of VSLAs</p>		<p>Some Project areas have identified infrastructure for repair or construction but this has not started in all locations</p> <p>CfW and VfW activities should start in June following identification by community members</p>	<p>Communities have been engaged since August to determine which CfW activities could be undertaken in 27 Project Bomas. Activities identified include feeder road and dyke construction</p> <p>1,550 beneficiaries have been identified and involved in CfW activities, although some have not completed their activity and thus were not paid. MoU were signed with the communities before the commencement of CfW to ensure that all activities were implemented well and to the benefit of the community</p> <p>WHH has distributed 8 sets of hand tools to 692 households in Aweil North and Aweil Centre Counties. The other tools will be distributed to the beneficiaries as soon as they are delivered to the field</p> <p>A meeting with LUYDA and WHH was held to discuss and develop a harmonised approach to CfW activities. An output-based approach to payment was agreed</p> <p>Monitoring and supervision of CfW activities has been conducted by a Senior Inspector of the State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure</p> <p>The CfW activities carried out concern the construction of flood protection dykes and feeder road. Each targeted beneficiary household received payment of 384 SSP for</p>

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Achievement as of June 2015 Monitoring Visit	Achievement as of November 2015 Monitoring Visit
				<p>their output</p> <p>The agribusiness advisor has started working with the rest of the Project team to identify farmer groups among those already working with the Project that could become involved in marketing and value chains</p> <p>Formation of VSLAs will commence in the coming quarter</p>
Activities for Expected Result 3	<p>A3.1 Community-led Disaster Risk Vulnerability Reduction</p> <p>A3.1.1 Facilitate Community Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) and risk mapping</p> <p>A3.1.2 Facilitate the development and implementation of community disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans</p> <p>A3.1.3 Monitor the implementation of these plans</p>		<p>A value chain analysis has been conducted by SORUDEV and the Project intends to use the findings to roll out these activities (starting in the current quarter)</p> <p>ToT is being organised to train Project staff to undertake CRVA</p>	<p>Communities have helped reduce their own vulnerability to shocks and hazards through the construction of flood protection dykes in different locations.</p> <p>In addition the construction of feeder roads has made it easier for community members to access social facilities such as health centres</p>

Annex 5 Challenges and follow-up actions

Challenges	Action taken (or to be taken) by CWW and WHH	Action taken (or to be taken) by CWW and WHH (Update)
To provide Project inputs to target beneficiaries in a manner that will not compromise the SORUDEV project being implemented in the same area	This FSTP project is intended to complement the SORUDEV project that is also being implemented by CWW. However, there is need to ensure maximum care is given to targeting so that only vulnerable groups are supported (as stipulated in the Project proposal). Project mapping was done to avoid overlap with other EU-funded food security projects in Warrap State in close consultation with Government partners at different levels.	The PSC worked with CWW and IPs to identify the areas in which the Project would be implemented and ensure there was no overlap. Where both FSTP and SORUDEV were working in the same Payam, care was taken to select different Bomas and villages; e.g. In Malual North Payam (Aweil North County) the FSTP and SORUDEV projects are being implemented in different Bomas even though they are in the same Payam.
Lack of proactivity in ensuring the timeliness of procurement, despite thorough experience and full knowledge of the operational environment in South Sudan	CWW and WHH management based in Juba should support the team by ensuring procurement is done in good time.	Most of the items required for the implementation of the Project have been procured although there have been delays in securing letters of exemption for the import of different project items such as the CAHW kits from Kenya. The Project is looking at requesting more support from the State and National Ministries to obtain the exemption.
High prices of project inputs and labour exacerbated by depreciation of the SSP	This is beyond the control of CWW and WHH, but there is need to proactively manage it and hold regular consultations with the EUD.	This is beyond the control of CWW and WHH. Discussions have been held with the EUD about the payment of CfW using hard currency. However following discussion among the partners it was agreed the CfW activities should be paid in SSP, which has been done (and is much appreciated by the community).
Delay in approval of the Inception Rider	All documents have been submitted to the EUD for review.	This has been approved.
Insecurity in some Bomas in Aweil West and Aweil North Counties	There is need to monitor and update the EUD of any changes in the security situation for further advice in case the security situation does not improve.	While there have been security-related incidents in the Project areas of Aweil North, Aweil West and Aweil Centre since the last visit, these have tended to settle down after a few days and Project activities have continued without much interruption.
Limited numbers of staff at the County Agricultural Department	The Project should work with State Authorities to ensure they address this over time.	The Project has supported the SMAFCRD under SORUDEV by training the extension staff recruited around June 2015.
Vast Project area coupled with a widely distributed population	The devolution of services to different areas will enable staff to serve farmers more easily. The Project plans to position staff at Aroyo in Aweil Centre Country to save on time spent travelling from Nyamlell.	The rider approved the new position of Assistant Project Officer to support Aweil Centre with the smooth implementation of the Project. Motorbikes are available for the Project team and a vehicle is allocated to whichever location is receiving a weekly visit.

Annex 6 Work Plan for the next 12 months

ACTIVITIES	Target	Beneficiary Numbers								2016							
		M	F	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Result 1: Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host poor households through improved farming (and food-processing) techniques, access to agriculture and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition																	
A1.1 Project Management																	
1.1.4 Conduct Project Management Committee meetings at State, County and Payam level	88																
1.1.5 Develop and implement visibility plan at demonstration plots	15																
1.2 Improved access to agricultural extension and livestock health services																	
1.2.1 Assess the existing capacity of extension workers and CAHWs	4																
1.2.2 Train and equip extensionists and CAHWs	48																
1.2.3 Facilitate extensionists and CAHWs to establish demonstration sites, train farmers and provide livestock health services	12	11	1	12													
1.2.4 Conduct exchange visits and farmer field days	30																
1.2.5 Establish a peer monitoring system for extension workers	10																
1.2.6 Provide extension support supervision to Lead Farmers and CAHWs	144																
1.2.7 Support the SMAFCRD and SMARF to supervise and monitor extension and livestock health service provision	4																
1.3 Improved hygiene and nutrition																	
1.3.1 Develop/adapt existing training materials for nutrition and IYCF	1																

ACTIVITIES	Target	Beneficiary Numbers					2016									
		M	F	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.3.2 Conduct training in nutrition and IYCF trainings and refer beneficiaries for support	144															
1.3.3 Identify lead mothers and form mother-to-mother groups	12		12	12												
1.4 Improved and diversified access to seed and agro-veterinary inputs																
1.4.1 Identify and support farmers interested in seed multiplication	12	11	1	12												
1.4.2 Identify farmers and private agro-veterinary input dealers to participate in input fairs	12															
1.4.3 Hold seasonal seed and agro-veterinary input fairs at Payam level and in selected Bomas	12															
1.4.4 Establish collaboration with private input dealers to establish input outlets where none exist	3															
Result 2: Improved household income for returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil Centre, Aweil North and Aweil West Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market access																
2.1 Temporary employment through CfW/VfW																
2.1.1 Identify and prioritise infrastructure for repair/construction	12															
2.1.2 Identify beneficiaries of CfW/VfW activities	685	41 1	27 4	685												
2.1.3 Execute the repair/construction of prioritised infrastructure	12															
2.1.4 Establish MoU for maintenance of the infrastructure with the State and LGAs	3															
2.2 Business skills, savings, marketing and small business development																
2.2.1 Conduct Value Chain Analysis and select value chains	4															

ACTIVITIES	Target	Beneficiary Numbers								2016							
		M	F	Total	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2.2.2 Establish Marketing Groups and support Value Chain addition	4																
2.2.3 Form and train Marketing Groups in business skills	4																
2.2.5 Support establishment of savings and loans associations	22																
2.2.6 Trainings in small business identification, establishment and growth	66																
Result 3: Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards																	
3.1 Community-led Disaster Risk Vulnerability Reduction																	
3.1.1 Facilitate Community Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) and risk mapping,	3																
3.1.2 Facilitate the development and implementation of community disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans	3																
3.1.3 Monitor the implementation of these plans	3																
4.0 Monitoring and evaluation																	
4.2 Harvest yield analysis (crop cuts)	1																
4.3 HEA annual data collection	1																
4.5 Livestock longitudinal surveys (annual)	1																
4.6 Final Project evaluation	1																
4.7 Project phase-out	1																

Annex 7 Operational Payam and Boma GPS Information

Counties	Payam	Boma Name	GPS Coordinates			Project
			Latitude	Longitude	Altitude	
Aweil North	Matual North	Payam Head Quarter	N 09° 12' 19.06"	E 026° 54' 12.22"	435.5M	
		Mayom Adhal	N 09° 12' 7.10"	E 026° 57' 21.52"	422.1M	SORUDEV
		Rolngut	N 09° 12' 3.80"	E 026° 55' 29.18"	413.1M	SORUDEV
		Majak Bol	N 09° 18' 20.86"	E 026° 51' 24.50"	432.6M	SORUDEV
		Gok Machar	N 09° 13' 3.56"	E 026° 51' 54.55"	440.5M	FSTP
		Mayom Bukic	N 09° 12' 35.02"	E 026° 49' 41.39"	460.8M	SORUDEV
		Warperdit	N 09° 11' 31.27"	E 026° 52' 20.89"	460.8M	FSTP
		Pethyiik	N 09° 09' 48.05"	E 026° 54' 22.27"	433.9M	SORUDEV
		Riang Yor	N 09° 17' 38.25"	E 026° 47' 15.64"	473.5M	SORUDEV
		Gorayen	N 09° 08' 27.52"	E 026° 55' 40.79"	434.8M	FSTP
	Matual Centre	Pamat	N 09° 12' 48.58"	E 026° 59' 56.35"	432.6M	SORUDEV
		Auyiir/Kangkuot	N 09° 11' 31.94"	E 027° 00' 45.93"	428.4M	SORUDEV
		Maper Deng Achuil	N 09° 12' 20.45"	E 027° 00' 59.30"	419.5M	SORUDEV
		Marol Deng Geng	N 09° 14' 41.16"	E 027° 03' 44.62"	423.4M	SORUDEV
		Matuic	N 09° 10' 11.83"	E 027° 02' 35.81"	407.6M	SORUDEV
		Mareng Akok	N 09° 16' 53.99"	E 027° 05' 47.26"	444.7M	SORUDEV
	Matual West	Payam Head Quarter	N 09° 07' 01.91"	E 026° 47' 34.78"	448.8M	
		Manyiel	N 09° 08' 46.45"	E 026° 51' 41.03"	447.0M	SORUDEV
		Majak Bai	N 09° 07' 23.47"	E 026° 48' 18.16"	440.6M	SORUDEV
		Mathiang	N 09° 07' 13.86"	E 026° 47' 45.29"	445.7M	SORUDEV
		Majak Akok	N 09° 08' 03.52"	E 026° 46' 55.34"	449.6M	SORUDEV
		Marol Wek	N 09° 07' 37.30"	E 026° 46' 18.14"	495.0M	SORUDEV
		Warchuei	N 09° 10' 31.39"	E 026° 44' 39.72"	511.5M	SORUDEV
	Ariath	Payam Head Quarter	N 09° 06' 7.56"	E 027° 13' 39.85"	445.0M	SORUDEV
		Pandit	N 09° 07' 54.72"	E 027° 10' 05.33"	425.1M	SORUDEV
		Amel	N 09° 04' 24.46"	E 027° 11' 41.81"	452.5M	SORUDEV
		Kajjik	N 09° 09' 23.97"	E 027° 08' 34.45"	426.6M	SORUDEV
		Lueth Lual	N 09° 11' 31.40"	E 027° 06' 27.17"	430.7M	SORUDEV

		Lanager	N 09° 12' 29.15"	E 027° 07' 52.30"	421.9M	SORUDEV
		Majok Ding Wol	N 09° 06' 22.64"	E 027° 12' 52.07"	460.8M	SORUDEV
	Awada	Awada Centre	N 08° 03' 34.56"	E 026° 50' 46.33"	592.4m	SORUDEV
		Moni Boma	N 08° 03' 34.56"	E 026° 50' 48.93"	582.5m	SORUDEV
		Hai Matar	N 08° 02' 39.62"	E 026° 51' 55.38"	601.3m	SORUDEV
		Amantiel	N 08° 07' 20.23"	E 026° 50' 42.05"	544.9m	SORUDEV
		Kang Wangi	N 08° 03' 38.14"	E 026° 50' 21.13"	557.1m	SORUDEV
		Jok Wan	N 07° 56' 2.44"	E 026° 47' 37.73"		SORUDEV
	Aroyo	Kurchok	N 08° 35' 39.68"	E 026° 52' 34.37"	488.6m	SORUDEV/FSTP
		Aroyo	N 08° 40' 0.57"	E 026° 51' 35.96"	478.6m	SORUDEV/FSTP
		Aleli	N 08° 36' 16.40"	E 027° 00' 35.89"	477.8m	SORUDEV
		Nhomlaau				SORUDEV
		Dega Jim	N 08° 42' 55.65"	E 027° 02' 59.35"	485.1m	SORUDEV
		Long Urkec	N 08° 38' 16.67"	E 027° 07' 9.94"	521.6m	SORUDEV

Annex 8 Logical Framework

FSTP Call 2014, South Sudan Logical Framework (Revised in Project Inception Period 2015) – **edits suggested by Cardno in red**

	Intervention Logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources of Verification	Risks and assumptions
Overall Objective	Empower returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and vulnerable host populations to improve food and nutrition security, enhance livelihoods and increase their resilience to disasters	<p>% of children wasted (i.e. showing acute malnutrition)</p> <p>Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS): The number of individual foods or food groups consumed by target households in the past 24 hours</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 7 of a maximum of 12 food groups</i></p> <p>Target : 9 of 12 food groups</p> <p>Average score on the Coping Strategy Index (CSI) during the hunger gap for target households</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 2 (95% CI 1.95 to 2.1</i></p>	Concern SMART surveys for Aweil West and North Malaria Consortium data for Aweil Centre Household survey/routine monitoring CSI tool and household surveys	<p>The Project is not affected by weather conditions extreme enough to prevent implementation</p> <p>No political or other unrest occurs that could disrupt economic activities or Government services</p> <p>The security situation remains favourable to implementation of the action in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal</p>
Specific Objective	To improve the food and income security of 1,550 returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host populations in Aweil West, Aweil Centre and Aweil North Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State and reduce their vulnerability to malnutrition and natural disasters	<p>Indicator 1: Average number of months during which target households struggle to meet minimum daily food requirements in a calendar year</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 2 months (July and august baseline) for both male- and female-headed households</i></p> <p>Target: 1 month</p> <p>Indicator 2: Average household asset score</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 11 of a maximum of 60</i></p> <p>Target: 15</p> <p>Indicator 3: % of women who indicate that they are involved in and have control over decision making and economic resources at</p>	Household survey using CSI tool	<p>No political or other unrest occurs that could disrupt economic activities or Government services</p> <p>The security situation remains favourable to implementation of the action in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal</p> <p>Project progress is not affected by heavy rain or flooding</p>

		household level <i>Baseline value: 52%</i> Target: 61%		
Expected Result 1	Enhanced and diversified food production and utilisation by returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host poor households through improved farming (and food -processing) techniques, access to agriculture and veterinary services and knowledge of nutrition	<p>Average yields (sun-dried) of Sorghum, Groundnut and Sesame</p> <p><i>Baseline Value:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Sorghum: 520.2 kg/ha</i> - <i>Groundnut: 602.9 kg/ha</i> - <i>Sesame (Simsim): 493 kg/ha</i> <p>Target: 10% increase for all indicated crops</p> <p>% of targeted households with an agricultural surplus to trade</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 47%</i></p> <p>Target: 60%</p> <p>Frequency of meals: % of the targeted group consuming 2 or more meals per day</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 85%</i></p> <p>Target: 90%</p> <p>% of beneficiaries who have accessed veterinary services in the last 12 months</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 48.6%</i></p> <p>Target: 60.6%</p>	Harvest assessments Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey (via household survey) Household survey	Production is not affected by extreme weather conditions
Expected Result 2	Improved household income for; returnee, IDP and the vulnerable host populations in Aweil West, Aweil Centre and Aweil North Counties, Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal State through income generation and improved market access	<p>Average annual income of targeted households</p> <p><i>Baseline value: 195 SSP (107 SSP for female-headed households and 212 SSP for male-headed households) for October 2014</i></p> <p>Target: 293 SSP (50% increase)</p> <p>% of target households not engaged in Income-Generating Activities (IGAs)</p>	Household survey Annual audits of marketing groups and selected small businesses Focus Group Discussions	Macro-economic conditions remain stable in the country

		<p><i>Baseline value: 23% are not involved in any IGAs</i></p> <p><i>Target: 17% are not involved in any IGAs</i></p> <p><i>% of targeted beneficiaries who are members of marketing groups and/or engaged in value addition for agricultural and livestock produce</i></p> <p><i>Baseline value: 7%</i></p> <p><i>Target: 11.2% (60% increase)</i></p>		
Expected Result 3	Reduced vulnerability of returnees, IDPs, poor households and their communities to shocks and hazards	<p><i>Number of community disaster risk reduction plans fully implemented</i></p> <p><i>Baseline value: 0</i></p> <p><i>Target: 13</i></p> <p><i>% of beneficiary households surveyed who are using the infrastructure constructed (e.g. dykes, market stalls)</i></p> <p><i>Baseline value: 0</i></p> <p><i>Target: 48%</i></p>	<p>Review of plans and discussion with community leaders</p> <p>Field monitoring reports</p> <p>Focus Groups using participatory tools</p> <p>Household survey</p>	
Activities for Expected Result 1	<p>A1.1 Project Management</p> <p>A1.1.1 Staff recruitment</p> <p>A1.1.2 Project inception meeting/training for partners</p> <p>A1.1.3 Establish and train Project Management Committees at State and Payam level</p> <p>A1.1.4 Conduct Project Management Committee meetings at State and Payam level</p> <p>A1.2 Improved access to agricultural extension and livestock health services</p> <p>A1.2.1 Assess the existing capacity of Lead Farmers and CAHWs</p>	<p>Means</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human Resources • Equipment • Training kits • Cash • Office space • Furniture • Logistical support • Stationery • Agricultural inputs • Transport 	<p>Sources of information</p> <p>Survey, Field Visit, Progress and M&E reports</p> <p>Training Records: (registration, attendance records and certificates)</p> <p>Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials (publications, brochures, calendars)</p>	<p>Qualified national and international staff are committed to work for the duration of the programme</p> <p>Requisite financial resources are available on time</p>

	<p>A1.2.2 Train and equip Lead Farmers and CAHWs</p> <p>A1.2.3 Facilitate Lead Farmers and CAHWs to establish demonstration sites, train farmers and provide livestock health services</p> <p>A1.2.4 Conduct exchange visits and farmer field days</p> <p>A1.2.5 Establish a peer monitoring system for extension workers</p> <p>A1.2.6 Provide support supervision to Lead Farmers and CAHWs</p> <p>A1.2.7 Support the SMAFCRD and SMARF to supervise and monitor extension and livestock health service provision</p> <p>A1.3 Improved hygiene and nutrition</p> <p>A1.3.1 Develop/adapt existing training materials for nutrition and IYCF</p> <p>A1.3.2 Conduct training in nutrition and IYCF and refer beneficiaries for support</p> <p>A1.4 Improved and diversified access to seed and agro-veterinary inputs</p> <p>A1.4.1 Identify and support farmers interested in seed multiplication</p> <p>A1.4.2 Identify farmers and private agro-veterinary input dealers to participate in input fairs</p> <p>A1.4.3 Hold seasonal seed and agro-veterinary input fairs at Payam level and in selected Bomas</p> <p>A1.4.4 Establish collaboration with private sector input dealers to establish input outlets where none</p>			
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Activities for Expected Result 2	<p>A2.1 Temporary employment through CfW/VfW</p> <p>A2.1.1 Identify and prioritise infrastructure for repair/construction</p> <p>A2.1.2 Identify beneficiaries of CfW/VfW activities</p> <p>A2.1.3 Execute the repair/construction of prioritised infrastructure</p> <p>A2.1.4 Establish MoU for maintenance of the infrastructure with the State and LGAs</p> <p>A2.2 Business skills, savings, marketing and small business development</p> <p>A2.2.1 Conduct Value Chain Analysis and select value chains</p> <p>A2.2.2 Establish Marketing Groups and support Value Chain addition</p> <p>A2.2.3 Form and train Marketing Groups in business skills</p> <p>A2.2.5 Support the establishment of VSLAs</p>			
Activities for Expected Result 3	<p>A3.1 Community-led Disaster Risk Vulnerability Reduction</p> <p>A3.1.1 Facilitate Community Risk and Vulnerability Assessment (CRVA) and risk mapping</p> <p>A3.1.2 Facilitate the development and implementation of community disaster risk reduction and preparedness plans</p> <p>A3.1.3 Monitor the implementation of these plans</p>			