



**European Commission**

Project N° 2015/362-919

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

**Draft Monitoring Report: World  
Vision**

**Period covered:  
16 to 22 November 2015**

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on behalf of

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



This TA is funded by  
The European Union



TA implemented by  
CARDNO

## KEY DATA

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

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

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

**Start/End Date:** 16.08.2015 – 13.02.2016

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

## DISTRIBUTION LIST FOR INCEPTION REPORT

Recipient	Copies	Format
EU Delegation South Sudan	1	Electronic copy

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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***This report has been prepared with the financial assistance of the European Union.  
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# Support to implementing partners of SORUDEV, ZEAT-BEAD and FSTP

## Monitoring Report: World Vision

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAD	County Agricultural Department
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CHD	County Health Department
CHESS	Consolidated Humanitarian Engagement in South Sudan
CNV	Community Based Volunteer
CORP	Community-Owned Resource Person
DFATD	Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFS	Farmer Field School
FMNR	Farmer Management of Natural Resources
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
GE	Gogrial East
GIS	Geographical Information System
GW	Gogrial West
HARD	Hope Agency for Relief and Development
HDDS	Household Diet Diversity Score
HH	Households(?)
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JAM	Joint Aid Management
MAD	Minimum Acceptable Diet
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock. Extension Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
PSC	Project Steering Committee
RRC	Relief and Rehabilitation Committees
(S)MAFCRD	(State) Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
SORUDEV	South Sudan Rural Development Programme
SSP	South Sudanese pound
THESO	The Health Support Organisation
ToT	Training of Trainers
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WBG	Western Bahr-el-Ghazal
WFP	World Food Programme
WV	World Vision
ZEAT-BEAD	Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation – Bahr-el-Ghazal Agricultural Development

## Project data

### General Data

Contract beneficiary	World Vision Germany
Project Title	“Improving food and nutrition security for vulnerable groups in Warrap State through the adoption of more productive, sustainable and resilient agricultural livelihood strategies”
Project ref. CRIS	DCI-FOOD/2014/337-933
Date of visit	16 to 22 November 2015
Location	Gogrial East and West, Tonj North and Twic Counties, Warrap State
Monitoring Officer	Angus Graham and Tayo Alabi
Start date	1 November 2014
End date	31 October 2017

### Financial data

Total EC contribution	€ 1,200,000 (80% of the total budget of € 1,500,000)
Total spent by Project to date (EUR)	€ 462, 454.
Balance of funds released to date	€ 489,794
Anticipated date of next request/release of funds	During the first quarter of the second year
Anticipated amount of next request/release of funds	€ 590,206

## 1 Summary of Field Visits

- **Introduction**

World Vision is operating the project in 4 Counties, 8 Payams and 16 Boma's (2 Boma's per Payam and two Payams per county), through field assistance and government extension workers at Payam level. A key point of entry has been the strengthening of community level institutions with the provision of some inputs to farmer groups and the formation of village savings and loans associations (VSLA).

World Vision is supporting the development of a number of different types of groups under the project: farmer field schools (FFS), farmer demonstration plots, seed multiplication groups, and farmer managed natural regeneration groups. FFS groups are linked to seed multiplication and vegetable gardening.

The project aims to increase farmers' total yield, income and the reliability of the agriculture livelihoods. Beneficiaries were selected through a process of Boma level consultations with representatives of women and youth and traditional leaders. A committee lead by RRC and Boma representatives has selected host community, IDP and refugee beneficiaries. Selection was based primarily on vulnerability defined by the community. In total 782 IDP, 607 returnees, and 5991 host community members were selected to benefit from the project.

The project focuses on improving the yield and income and sustainability of vulnerable groups' agriculture, includes nutrition activities, intentionally targets women farmers, and has a component for including climate smart agricultural practices, and sustainable management of natural resources.

Vulnerable households in Warrap State face acute food insecurity. Historically the State has been the most underdeveloped state in South Sudan with an estimated 64% of the population living below the poverty line. Some 78% of Warrap's population relies on agro-pastoralism as a way of life. Its communities are at high risk of the effects of drought and flooding. Food insecurity in the state has been exacerbated by violence and population displacements. IDPs are amongst the worst affected by food insecurity with 36% of households severely food insecure, followed by returnees (29%).

Crop production and labour productivity are extremely low. Farmers do not have basic production inputs, and deforestation is leaving the population vulnerable to climate change. Farmers use seeds from the previous year regardless of quality, and have little knowledge of basic agricultural practices.

Maize, sorghum, sesame and groundnuts are the most important food commodities in Warrap state but farmers are unable to produce enough to last the entire season. Recent returnees are required to spend time reconstructing houses and re-clearing fields that have been idle for a number of years. Their potential for agricultural production is also constrained by lack of labour and funds to invest in inputs and assets. The private sector is not well developed in urban areas and is constrained by lack of information on farmers' needs and access to credit.

Women are constrained by their lack of decision-making power within the household, the negative impacts of early marriage and violence against women, the physical demands of childcare and farming, and lack of literacy and knowledge of nutrition and hygiene. All target groups are constrained by the lack of infrastructure, especially roads, the lack of government services, the lack of commerce and availability of goods, low education, insecurity from conflict, a lack of trust of neighbours, and a paucity of community structures that can resolve conflict.

The project addresses the root causes of food insecurity through improving farmer's knowledge of sustainable crop management practices, post-harvest handling and improved seed and seed systems and new crops. Women's knowledge of nutrition will be increased.

A key feature of the project is the development of sustainable community level institutions for dissemination of information and technology, and conflict resolution. The project uses a range of participatory techniques to encourage inclusion of vulnerable communities (including FFS and food security networks, analyse vulnerability and mobilize, target, and register beneficiaries. It allows women to meet, share their problems and challenges, and find appropriate solutions.

Building farmer capacity for production, marketing techniques and strengthening farmer cohesion is expected to increase both peace and improve food security in the project areas. The formation of agriculture groups will address the trust and community institution issues by working together and resolving problems peacefully.

Mothers are teenagers and have poor knowledge of nutrition, hygiene and basic personal safety practices. These factors and others combine to create a nation with one of the highest undernutrition rates in the world. Improving nutrition knowledge for young mothers and increasing support to those with inadequate diets is important

The project builds on projects implemented by WV that have improved crop and animal production by vulnerable communities, such as the Consolidated Humanitarian Engagement in South Sudan (CHESS) project (funded by OFDA) and the Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security Project (funded by Dutch Government). Both projects improve food security through increased production and diversification of household food and increase human security through peace building and promotion of the rule of law.

The project forms part of WV's strategic framework for improving food security for the most vulnerable communities of South Sudan through a sustainable and replicable approach. This action fits with WV's larger area programme and provides a link between food security and nutrition.

WV has numerous relevant projects that fall under the organisation's Food Security and Economic Development framework such as the Warrap Reconstruction for Peace and Human Security project, Tonj South Community Fruit Diversification Project and the Tonj North Food Security Enhancement Project. All these projects focused on most vulnerable groups and contribute towards improving food security and livelihoods in these states.

The main target group of the project includes female and male farmers, from IDPs, returnee and host community groups. Target group members are selected through a participatory local wealth ranking process. The final beneficiaries are household members of the target group and the broader community in selected Payams who will benefit from improved availability and access to food, and strengthened services to support nutrition.

- **Vegetable producer group in Wunrock, Twic County**

Met Daniel Atem, WVI Field Assistant for Wunrock. Mand village, group made up of IDPs from Unity State, is located near a large swampy water body. There are some people who know how to cultivate rice, but no rice is being cultivated in this areas. These IDPs arrived 2 years ago. Mother garden: sweet potato (red vine), early harvest in 4 to 5 months; cassava (very sweet variety) both sourced from West Equatoria. The group received three bundles of 25 cuttings in each. The group is also growing tomato, onion, okra, rugila and kudra. In the rainy season the group focused on rugila and okra production. This dry season it will focus

on expanding its area under production to 2 feddans and producing tomato and onions for market. The group uses tea-leaves as a fertilizer and to reduce cut worm. Only 4 out of ten of the cassava plants seemed to be free of cassava mosaic virus. They are using ash to protect from Okra pests. This group of beneficiaries is happy with the support received from world vision but are appealing for hand tools and water pumps. It does not own an ox plough. Currently they are borrowing hand tools from neighbours and hand carrying water in plastic containers. They are interested to access Kale, eggplant, girgir and collet seeds. Pests are proving to be a big problem for their tomato and okra production. The group is receiving a standard food aid package (sorghum, lentils and vegetable oil) from WFP through the NGO JAM. The swamp neighbouring the group has abundant fish. The group used to fish in the swamp but have stopped due to lack of hooks and twines and nets. This group does not have a VSLA.

- **Seed Multiplication Groups in Turalei, Twic County**

Groups are hosting returnees from Khartoum and IDPS. It has been involved in World Vision seed multiplication since January 2015 (9 months). After being trained in land preparation and line planting, the groups hired people to cultivate 3 to 6 feddans of land with sorghum and constructed seed stores. The groups need ox-plough and hand tools. Land was cleared (previously bush), and planted with 8kg of sorghum seed provided by World Vision. The groups like the seed received, but are interested to also receive proven local varieties to diversify their planting strategy. A short sorghum variety (Gadam-el-Hamam) and a taller variety (Recession type). The former is early maturing. Next year the group with pass-on 8 kg from the harvest of this variety to another group to plant as seed. Half of the harvest (estimated 15 x 100 kg bags) will be sold after threshing in January. The groups have a monthly savings plan which will be used to expand the area planted to 5 or 6 feddans next year. The group VSLAs are working well. Some groups are very interested to rent a hand tractor from its savings. The land was provided through consultation with the executive chief in the area. The groups received 5 types of vegetable seeds for dry season production of vegetables (tomato, onion, okra, kudura, rugila). Of these only okra, kudura, and rugila do well in the wet season.

- **Vegetable Producer Groups in Turalei**

Group are hosting returnees from Khartoum and IDPS (30 people, half women). Formed in January 2015, the groups have a VSLA. The VSLA have been used to hire labour. The group plots received seed in the first year of production. Their members used to only produce sorghum, now they also produce vegetables: tomato and onion for market, and kudura, rugila and okra for home consumption. Mulching is used for tomato production. After receiving several trainings on vegetable production the groups are now applying improved practices on their own. They have not received loans from NGOs but could afford to take a loan of about 3000 SSP which they would use to build a more permanent fence and to establish a health fund. Of 15 groups that received improved sorghum seeds some have not yet received them. The groups have received training on propagation of fruit tree seedlings, but none of them have started production of tree seedlings. Most groups do not have an ox-plough and need them. Insects are a common problem among vegetable farmers, they are requested assistance with pest management.

- **Improved household grain storage in Turalei**

WV conducted an assessment of grain storage facilities and found that increased ventilation through introducing two windows in the predominant path of the wind can reduce the incidence of losses to weevils. The introduction of a door allows for regular inspection of the crop, rat-barriers reduce losses to consumption by rats and careful selection of termite resistance ground poles (Amit and Giir trees) can increase the longevity of the structure. On

the farmer field day the community was impressed by the new design and it is likely that it will be copied. The new improved granary in Turalei cost SSP 3000, of which WV contributed SSP 1200 in materials, the balance was contributed by the beneficiary.

- **Visit to County Authorities in Turalei,**

On Monday 16 November 2015 the monitoring team met with staff from the County level Relief and Rehabilitation Committees (RRC) and CAD in Turalei. Persons met include:

Yor Abraham Nyieol, RRC Coordinator, (Tel:0911551192; 0922093118; [yorabraham@yahoo.com](mailto:yorabraham@yahoo.com)); Mangong Deng Ngor, DP Agriculture (0915676754), William Awudo Atem, DP Forestry (0927722111), James Mangola, RRC IT (0915676776, 09221595779).

- Twic County is safe in a time of insecurity in 2 neighbouring areas: Abiye and Unity State, which affect the county. The needs of numerous IDPs from these two States, Returnees in two camps, and their Host Communities make the County difficult to manage. The county is not easily accessible from Juba by Road. It is located in the north of the country. The border to the north of the County is blocked, and the Road from Juba is insecure. As a result prices of all items in the county are very high.
- Govt. services currently do not have sufficient resources to meet the emerging needs, and NRC and World Vision are importantly filling gaps and initiating or continuing real development services and processes. The role of the RRC is to serve as a bridge between NGOs and line Ministries. NGOs working in the county working with EU support are highly appreciated. RRC is very interested to receive from all NGOs a monthly update on progress and challenges and gaps, and to assist with solving any problems on the ground through sending people to mediate with communities where necessary. CAD also wants to monitor and consult closely with beneficiaries. CAD focal points for EU funded activities need to be identified and should work closely together with NGOs.
- Land in the area is good and water resources are abundant. A challenge is to change behaviours of communities in the area and get them back to work. Durable results and assets that are built together with the community and remain for their benefit are highly valued.
- World Vision is working well with CAD. They conducted the launch of the project and visited, selected the food security project locations together, and have been very transparent. CAD are sure allocated funds are reaching the targeted communities. Inputs into the communities by the project are visible compared to those that are not covered. They are living in better conditions. In all areas WV is showing good results.
- Prior to the efforts of WV the communities did not know how to grow vegetables, only cereals such as sorghum. They have learned how to use vegetable seed. Twic County is now the best county in terms of vegetable production. It is important to increase coverage of all communities left behind. The project should continue and be scaled-up. The EU projects do not cover all the Payams, and in those covered less than 10 % of the Bomas are covered. Consequently the majority of the people in need are not being reached.
- Nevertheless people now working in new vegetable gardens are facing difficulties in controlling plant pests and diseases. Watering of the gardens from existing water sources is proving to be very laborious. With so many livestock in the area, strong fencing of vegetable gardens is recurrently raised as an urgent need.
- Previously Mercy Corps conducted some training in the use of Ox ploughs. It is recommended that World Vision do that same because the need for such training is great. Local ToT on ox plough use is needed together with training on the management of conducting of the training.

- Demonstration farms are very important. The County has allocated land amounting to 60 Feddans for the purpose of initiating a demonstration farm. This should include a seedling nursery and also produce trees for transplanting. A mechanism (eg seen in Uganda) whereby community members are rewarded for raising trees should be put in place. This should be based on a reward agreement. There is a large potential in the country for fruit production, including indigenous trees.
- Production of fruit trees for mothers and children is a priority, and activities/projects for schools for planting of fruit trees is important. The idea of food security in the county needs to extend beyond cereals, and the use of trees and vegetable gardens needs to be taken up together with activities for nutrition education in schools. Knowledge in this regard from neighbouring countries would be highly regarded.
- CAD staff members have received two-year training in seedling production, there is need to support them in establishing a fruit tree nursery together with the Govt. NGOs should seek to produce trees locally rather than transporting them over long distances from other counties.
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration activities of WVI are very simple. This was conducted in 2 Bomas in Turalei Payam and 3 in Wunrok Payam. Training of trainers was conducted in Kuajok. This activity needs to be expanded because there is a considerable threat of semi-desertification in the area. Farmers are benefitting from forest areas but are also destroying these areas. A major issue is lack of awareness and knowledge.
- The counties are well aware of the THESO issue. It is important to have nutrition included under the umbrella of food security. For this reason it is important to support and build such a local capacity in the country.
- Implementation is taking too long to materialise. In the past it has been reported to be a poor implementer of projects, to such an extent that this national NGO / CBO has been rejected in the health sector by the counties.
- THESO communication and coordination is notoriously weak. Consequently the only way to proceed is if THESO falls under World Vision direct supervision and accountability.
- The former county commissioner who had strong objections to a THESO presence in the county has been replaced. The new commissioner has agreed to THESO working in the County on the condition that THESO operates from the World Vision Compound. A condition for THESO to operate under the umbrella of the World Vision Project is their close supervision by World Vision.
- The RRC will liaise with the Commissioner and the Health Department to make a path for the implementation of the World Vision nutrition component, and together will review possibilities for THESO's involvement. The RRC do not want projects to come to an end without all foreseen activities having been completed. Joint visits to the field with RRC, joint monitoring and continued close coordination will be essential in this regard.
- Only Twic and Tonj North Counties have agreed to a THESO presence. Gogrial East and Gogrial West are highly sceptical concerning THESO working in their counties. Twic and Tonj North Counties are at geographic extremes in Warrap, considering the current logistics situation their task is more difficult to implement without an agreement from Gogrial East and Gogrial West.

- **Visit to RRC in Gogrial**

Discussed the position of the RRC and the way forward concerning THESO, a co-applicant to World Vision. In the past this national NGO operated out of Gogrial East and did not have a permanent presence in Gogrial West County. The RRC pointed out that national NGOs are welcome to operate in all areas, but the facts concerning the problems of THESOs involvement of the Health Pool Fund that led to its rejection by the Health Ministry has left

local administrators in Gogrial West very sceptical with regard to the competency of this NGO. The county would prefer that World Vision undertake the nutrition component of the project directly, particularly considering that THESO has not actual presence in Warrap State and in view of the fact that World Vision is doing very well, has the capacity and has been highly appreciated for a long time now. The Government of the State of Warrap are very interested for the nutrition component of the project to have a real impact. If there is no competent national NGO then World Vision is invited to implement this component in Warrap State.

- **Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in Manlor, Tonj North County**

Started in July 2015. (30 group members, 17 female. Group leader is a woman). 450 households in Winajeb Boma. This is one of ten 10 seed multiplication, 8 vegetable production, and 3 FMNR groups in the area. Seed multiplication is of groundnuts (red beauty), and sorghum (Gadam-el-Hamam and recession types). Vegetable production in the dry season is focused on the production of tomatoes and onions.

After receiving training community volunteers have created community learning centres/plots to demonstrate the benefit of keeping useful trees and pruning them during land clearing. The group is also being supported by World Vision to start Vegetable farming (sweet potato, cassava, tomato, onion, rugila and kudura). This is being conducted through groups' demonstration plots and a component for home production. Main sources of income include sales of sorghum, groundnut, simsim, cattle and goats and charcoal.

As a result of the FMNR activity community members are now saving trees on their farmland, and are integrating trees and crops. The cleared land given to the group by the executive chief is now used to hold meetings. Farmer field days are held at the site, these involve the whole community. Mahogany timber is sold to pay for school fees. There is an opportunity to add bee keeping and fruit tree propagation to this activity and also to include value addition from collection, processing and marketing of wild fruits and related products (e.g. Lulu, Shoum and Dhot). No nutrition training has taken place under the project. There is an opportunity to integrate nutrition behaviour changes messaging and community seasonal food calendars into this activity.

- **Seed Multiplication in Malnor, Tonj North County**

Groundnut multiplication group (30 women). This site has multiple activities: FMNR, seed multiplication and improved Granary (2m x 3m). Threshing will take place in January (5 bags of groundnuts in the store). The group was trained in line planting using a stick spacer, and has multiplied groundnut seeds, some of which they distributed among the members of the group after passing on one bag to a new group through World Vision. The group received weekly visits from community facilitators and extension officers guided them with learning by doing activities.

The group received 1 bag from World Vision, harvested 4 bags. 2 Bags were kept back for use in the group site next year, and one bag was distributed among the members. The group has a saving and business plan and VSLA. Records of savings are kept in a book by the group secretary. Initially they had 450 SSP in the savings box, not it is 150 SSP after using some of the fund to dig a well. Sources of income include: local beer, and sales of chickens and crops. They plan to procure an ox-plough and hire trained oxen next season. The group was trained in the use of ox-plough in 2011/2102 by a World Bank Project. Three people are needed to use an ox-plough, one to lead the ox, one to balance / stabilize the plough and one to plant seeds.

- **Mother Gardens in Malnor, Tonj North County**

The project has supported the development of a total of 50 mother gardens out of a total of 100 foreseen under the project. Initially these were intended for home consumption, with linkages to other project components such as nutrition, food fares and food preparation/cooking demonstrations. Improved access to vegetables during the dry season is highly appreciated by the communities.

The vegetable plots of each beneficiary of the Dhiot Group are mostly still quite small (10m x 10m) due to water supply. Sweet potato and five types of vegetable seeds were provided in July. The sweet potato plots are growing very well, intended for multiplication of vines for planting of wider areas. Onion seedling production has also been very successful. Many seedlings produced in group plots have been distributed in the wider community. Participants don't know where world vision procured the seed (Kenya, Uganda). They are aware of some types of seed available in Wau (okra, eggplant, onion, tomato, rugila and kudura) but commented that the quality of seed from Wau is generally poor. Other food aid projects are also providing seeds.

- **Visit with Community leaders Malnor, Tonj North County**

- The groups identified a general need for water pumps in order to produce more vegetables. The community leaders confirmed there is a general need for a water project.
- They also interested in better nutrition education and awareness and stated that they like the World Vision project as it is seen to be empowering women to feed their children better.
- The groups have not been possible to save the seed of some of the vegetables produced from the seed provided by World Vision.
- They also pointed out that there is a general need for means for transporting manure to the vegetable garden sites from cattle camps which are located some distance away.
- Community leaders recognised the success of the project, noting that group based team-work makes takes easier and increases sharing of ideas and learning. They extended their appreciation to the WV project manager for his support. They also highlighted that there is a need to scale up the project to include more women vegetable production groups and to also create similar groups for men.
- The community leaders pointed out that the trend of food shortages during the hunger season has been incrementally worsening over the past three years due to combinations of erratic rainfall, and intermittent drought and flooding. Production has also decreased recently due to non-replacement of ox-ploughs previously provided by a World Bank project. They cites as reasons: general lack of availability and accessibility of agricultural implements (price).

- **Visit with CAD, CHD and RRC, Tonj North County**

On Thursday 19 November 2015 the monitoring team met with staff from the County level Relief and Rehabilitation Committees (RRC), CAD and CHD in Warrap. Persons met include: Lazaro Dar Akucpa (RRC), Daniel Deng Adot (CAD), and Albino Mardot Akot and Santo Majok Aruta.

- The project is addressing knowledge gaps in vegetables and cereals production in 45 farmer groups. Main emerging needs are access to agricultural equipment, including pumps and watering cans, and obtaining the right planting materials and seed at the right time. An aspect that is very important that is still lacking is awareness raising among farmers of food security and nutrition.

- Practical training of farmers groups is important to pursue. There is a need for additional support to government extensions staff in the form of training and refresher courses, transportation and the means for the development of model farms (40 to 60 feddans). Government is supporting without the aid of NGOs some 45 farmer groups, in addition they are assisting NGO projects.
- Community training in nutrition is urgently needed, this should take a preventative approach and should not focus on treatment of severe cases / acute under nutrition. Topics that should be covered should include breastfeeding, food taboos, food consumption and increasing means of dietary diversity.
- The project is based in 2 out of 9 Payams in the County. The World Vision Project is very good and should be scaled up to cover more Bomas in more Payams.
- The CAD meets with World Vision about three times per month. Originally it was involved in the selection of target areas.
- THESO is welcome to operate in the county, and should commence its project activities as soon as possible in order not to delay further this important component.

- **Mayenyak Vegetable Production Group, Gogrial East County**

A group of 29 members producing irrigated tomato, okra, rugila, kudura, and onion in Toch West Payam using an innovative water lift. Crops are sold in Luonyaker, but also as far afield as Maod and Liadem markets. Production will last until January/February when the water source from rain collected in large holes made during preparation of the trunk road will dry up. Each plot in an area covering one feddan is watered twice a day, morning and evening.

- **Tarwyn FMNR Group and Improved Granary, Gogrial East County**

Community learning centre on land provided by the executive chief, useful trees (wood and fruit) to be retained are identified by the broader community before the group clears the land for agro-forestry. An improved granary was visited in the vicinity. It contained red and white sorghum and some yellow maize produced on about 0.5 feddans (10 bags). Security has been an issue in this area, resulting in people farming during the day and leaving their homesteads at night due to internal conflict between Gogrial East and West Counties.

## **2 Key findings/Notes on project development**

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

First year planned activities for result 1 & 2 were implemented. A total of 236 farmers groups were formed, 121 farmers groups received training on improved farming practices and seed multiplication, out of these 96 groups have already placed their acquired knowledge into practice (e.g. three new agricultural practices such as good land preparation, line planting, and proper and timely weeding). Some 15 groups are starting VSLA, 18 farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR) groups with demonstration, 56 seed multiplication groups and 50 group vegetable gardens (mother gardens: sweet potato, cassava and five types of vegetable seed) were established. Some 3,250 households (2,172 female) planted assorted vegetables in their homesteads. One improved granary per county was completed.

Each seed multiplication group received 8 kg of Gadam El Hamam and Recession type varieties of sorghum seeds (for 1.5 feddan) and 50 kg of unshelled red beauty variety groundnut seeds (0.5 feddan). The Gadam El Hamam variety of Sorghum has performed well (avg. 423 kg/feddan) but the recession type of sorghum is not so promising. The groundnut red beauty performed very well (avg. 153 kg unshelled/feddan). This is roughly double the baseline productivity for these crops. So far 20 groups have managed to return seed for transfer to new groups (12 groups of groundnuts and 8 groups of sorghum).

A participatory county disaster preparedness plan has been completed in cooperation with County stakeholders. A local value chain market assessment was completed for Sorghum and groundnuts. There has been a one-year delay in result 3 on improving the nutrition skills of farmer groups. This aspect was to have been conducted by the co-applicant THESO. The planned national symposium on agricultural extension approaches is yet to take place. This provision will either be used for launching of extension material prepared together with EU-TA and other partners or will be used to cover the transportation of state level delegates to an event for the launching of the NALEP by FAO under ZEAT-BEAD.

Over the coming year the following activities will be undertaken: mid-term evaluation, training and establishment of demonstration plots on climate smart natural resource management, conservation agriculture and farmer field school technologies, and business development and marketing. Vegetable seed will continue to be provided, farmer field days will be conducted and a further 4 improved granaries will be constructed. Full implementation of the nutrition behaviour change component must be conducted over the coming year.

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

Implementing partners in Warrap have together agreed on the following inputs distribution modality. For Vulnerable HHs, a once off input provision (vegetable seeds) as a start-up, they are then expected to transit to direct purchase after one round of support. For staple food crops, free seed provision will only be for farmer demonstration and Farmer Field school group learning activities. For seed multiplication it must be based on recovery in kind after harvest based on MoUs signed at Payam level.

World Vision has reduced the coverage of the project from an initial 5 counties to 4 counties. Project operations are limited to two Bomas per Payam. Targeted households will be reached through farmers' groups. WV received approval from EUD on 30/09/2015 endorsing the reduction of one county and 2,000 targeted HH from the original proposal.

World vision has faced a lengthy process of obtaining import permits for onions and tomatoes. WVI is seeking to obtain Orange flashed sweet potato vines, this is also still in process. In the interim, WVI procured red-vine sweet potato from Western Equatorial. As a result the provision of orange-fleshed sweet potato cuttings was postponed for a second year and instead so far a red vine variety available in Western Equatorial State was used instead for the establishment in the "mother gardens". The process of importing these items is still underway and work on getting official permits for OFSP is ongoing. During first year, the project brought the best performing available sweet potato varieties from Western Equatoria State and distributed cuttings to 50 mothers. These varieties are performing well in project area.

The proposal, logical framework and budget were amended, and a partner agreement between THESO, World Vision Germany and World Vision South Sudan was signed in order to establish relevant authority to spend appropriately against approved budget lines for different activities. A funding advance has been made to THESO with specific milestone to be reached before a second tranche will be released. THESO still does not appear to have a presence on the ground and likewise there is no evidence it has commenced the required work in Warrap State.

During the monitoring visit, consultation meetings were held between World Vision with EU-TA and officials of the four counties covered by the project to understand their positions regarding a possible return of THESO to service in these areas in view of its role in the project. The State RCC after consultation with the Governor and his advisors confirmed that

THESO is welcome to operate in the four counties under the umbrella of the project in partnership with World Vision. THESO is advised to meet with county RRC and commissioners to commence their activities. While the state and county authorities are officially welcoming a return to their areas of governance, they are highly sceptical that this local NGO will deliver the services expected of them.

The EU-TA has recommended that the project focus on preventative aspects of nutrition and the using the existing channels of extension and outreach instead of seeking collaborative arrangements with health departments. A reorientation away from responsive management of dietary deficiency and acute undernutrition to towards more preventative aspects of nutrition such as behaviour change communication, preparing community food calendars and participatory planning and building capabilities for dietary diversity, dietary supplementation, preparation of complimentary foods, and improved water and sanitation.

World Vision has strengthened its communication and coordination /collaboration, and has actively engaged Government and target groups in supporting project implementation and monitoring. The relationship with County authorities, NRC (EU SORUDEV) and VSF Germany (EU FSTP in Gogrial East and West Counties) is good. World Vision has increased coordination with State and County governments and is conducting joint planning and monitoring of Project implementation with the relevant local authorities. A ToR for conducting a joint Project Steering Committee (PSC) has been drafted defining the scope, frequency, attendant, and cost sharing arrangements. All partners have agreed and implementation for the first quarter was completed in all project operation areas. (GW & GE Counties: WV, NRC & VSF-Germany; Twic: WV, NRC & GOAL; Tonj North: Only WV). Increase coordination with State and County governments, especially on joint planning and monitoring of Project implementation.

While the project is gender-mainstreamed, in order to ensure that female members of target groups are adequately represented at decision-making levels (e.g. the PSC and other committees) and otherwise empowered in the use of assets, the project has made special efforts to ensure the involvement of women in decision-making and leadership. Currently, this can be observed in different farmers/women's groups. Women representatives have been included in each county PSC Meeting. The Project exit strategy has been prepared, and will be refined as the project progresses based on further consultations with government and other partners working in Warrap.

### **Main strengths**

World vision has successfully fielded one project officer in each of the 4 counties, one field assistant in each Payam (ie 8 assistants in 8 Payams) and is maintaining operational bases in each county (Turalei, Kwajok, Warrap, and Luonyaker).

World vision is maintaining good relations with government and local authorities and is working well with them in advancing the project. All planned activities in the first two result areas of the project have been completed.

The project has successfully managed to establish strong linkages to sources of planting materials eg sweet potato, cassava, groundnuts and sorghum (including legally established cooperatives in West Equatoria).

The FMNR approach is an innovative approach to conservation of genetic diversity and prevention of land degradation. It has a good scale-up potential with inclusion of livelihoods diversification and agro-forestry value addition activities (e.g. beehives, fruits, wood, grazing, crop cultivation).

### **Main weaknesses**

The project is broadly dispersed over a wide geographic area, which makes it more difficult and costly to manage. Nevertheless the project team effort is commendable.

The reputation of the Co-applicant THESO is not good in some counties, and there are concerns that the nutrition aspect of the project will not take place.

The nutrition component is linked to the health sector, which can be a source of confusion and conflict among sectors not accustomed to collaboration and sharing project resources.

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

THESO is still not working on the ground, and is causing additional delays. The scope of the nutrition component should be focused on adequate diets and feeding practices and predominantly oriented towards livelihoods development.

Means of efficiently delivering water to crops and crop protection solutions e.g. to cassava, tomato and okra plant diseases need to be introduced.

### **Further actions required**

#### World Vision should:

- Continue its efforts to increase EU visibility among its project activities;
- Continue to set the agenda and lead coordination meetings with the SMAFCRD;
- Establish (together with the SMAFCRD) a number of working briefs in the fields of: a) Geographical Information System (GIS)-referenced registration of activities by various partners; b) human resource development; c) the formation of producer groups and cooperatives; d) value chain points of leverage; e) post-harvest production, management and marketing; f) Crop and food supply forecasts; g) plant disease and pest control;
- Circulate to the monitoring team its:
  - First interim report
  - Detailed work schedule with quarterly targets
  - Breakdown of funding expenditure to date
  - Procurement Plan and quarterly expenditure forecasts
  - List of other projects/partners and main activities
- Commission an external mid-term evaluation (MTE) as foreseen under the project;
- Ensure to collect relevant project information against its baseline; and
- Proceed with planting and harvest forecasts and crop production estimates.

### **Changes to project context**

The deteriorating economic situation in South Sudan has adversely affected the socio-economic situation of beneficiaries, with high inflation and price volatility affecting farmers.

### **Progress toward achieving project objectives in summary**

- Overall objective: To improve food security and nutrition of 7,000 vulnerable households in four counties of Warrap State, South Sudan ;
- Specific objective: Capacity building and input provisions for vulnerable households, in order to improve food production and nutritional status

### **On achievements against each specific result**

- *R1: Strengthened farmer groups and build networks among farmer groups.*

About 25 groups are highly engaged and attending meetings as per their bi-laws which in turn has improved their social cohesions. Some 15 groups have showed strong interest to starting VSLA. They have already registered to start saving and have also developed group constitutions.

- *R2: Increased crop yields, farm income and reliability of agricultural production*

121 farmers groups received 275 bags of groundnuts (25kg unshelled groundnuts bags), 127 packs of sorghum (8kg packs) and 6249 packs of sesame (½ kg/pack). Out of 56 seed multiplication groups formed, 20 groups (12 groups of groundnuts and 8 groups of sorghum) have managed to return seed for pass-on to other groups' members. 3250 households (2172 female) received different type of vegetables and directly benefited by growing vegetables in their garden using the training given in the earlier period.

- *R3: Improved food utilization especially among pregnant/breastfeeding women and children under two years of age*

No progress in this result during this monitoring period.

### **Sustainability of the Action**

- Building technical capacity of CAD staff in the fields of FMNR and FFS, working with farmer groups and VSLA, formulation of community disaster preparedness plans and environmental efforts through FMNR community based activities.
- Introduction of new early maturing planting materials, seed multiplication, improved granaries, and vegetable farming and income generating activities.

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

- *EU Visibility*

The visibility of the EU as the donor and World Vision as FSTP Programme implementing partner was good. The implementation of the project communication and visibility plan is progressing eg 8 sign posts, banners, T-shirts and caps and EU stickers.

- *Gender issues*

It is evident that World Vision has made special efforts to actively include women and youth in the project. This should continue and every opportunity should be pursued to empower women in the programme as staff and beneficiaries.

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

World Vision should introduce integrated plant production and plant pest control into the programme, and in addition to promoting early maturing varieties through seed multiplication should also evaluate/consider incorporating a broader range of good performing locally adapted seed varieties.

A broader joint review of seed selection and performance needs to take place before the next season in order to better understand local planting strategies, preferences, successes, strengths, weaknesses, constraints, and opportunities. Placement, storage conditions and timing of release of seeds to be provided should be reviewed with a review to being prepared for any climatic eventualities.

Monthly State level coordination meetings and quarterly project steering committee meetings at county level are improving cooperation and support and should be continued. These meeting should be used to ensure a successful broader introduction of VSLA next year. The monitoring and evaluation plan should be updated to reflect the introduction of this activity.

Many of the project beneficiary groups contacted expressed an interest to hire tractors for land preparation. The feasibility of introducing appropriate mechanisation should be explored. This should include not only land preparation but also water delivery systems for expanding dry season vegetable production.

### 3 Programme Schedule

Day	Time	Event	Responsibility
Sunday 15 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel to Twic picking Angus from NRC (Alek)</li> <li>- Visit Vegetable producer group,</li> <li>- Evening: Twic (Wunrock)</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde
Monday 16 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Visit seed multiplication group &amp; Improved grain storage)</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde
Tuesday 17 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Meeting with County government partner.</li> <li>- Travel from Twic to Kuajok (3 hr)</li> <li>- Travel to Wau (2 hrs)</li> <li>- Evening: Wau</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde
Wednesday 18 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel from Wau to Tonj North County (2 hr). Visit farmers groups, vegetable garden, improved grain storage, seed multiplication.</li> <li>- Field Visit of FMNR sites and meeting with farmers group. Travel to Luenyaker (2 hr).</li> <li>- Evening: Luenyaker</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde
Thursday 19 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Brief presentation about the project progress.</li> <li>- Travel to TN County (1 hr).</li> <li>- Meeting with County Government officials</li> <li>- Travel to Luenyaker (1 hr)</li> <li>- Evening: Luenyaker</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde
Friday 20 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel Luenyaker Wau</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde
Saturday 21 November		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Debriefing in Amarula Hotel</li> <li>-</li> </ul>	Berhanu Wolde

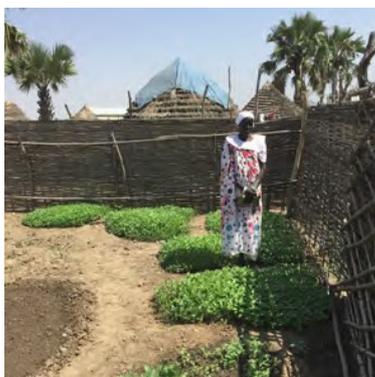
Out of the four operational counties of this project, two counties (Tonj North & Gogerial East) are in the left side of Wau town and Gogerial West and Twic Counties are in right side of Wau. Just to avoid too much travel, the monitoring will start with TN & GE and end in GW & Twic. Even though the security situation has improved, because of security concerns field visits and community meetings in GW & GE may be reduced to avoid some Payams and Bomas should the need arise. Out of the four operational counties, government staff meetings in two counties scheduled. If there is a need to meet State level officials, it will be amended based on need.

## 4 People met and activities to be visited

World Vision Staff		
Names	Position	Telephone
Jacobus Koen	WVSS, Program Development and Quality Assurance Director	+211-928123529
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Berhanu Wolde	EU Project Manager	+211-926056622
Daniel Mabil	EU Project Officer –Business Development	+211-914823082
Akot Akeen	EU Project Officer-Food Security	+211-924222084

Farmers' Field Group Members	
Names	Gender
<b>Twic Nyiel vegetable group</b>	
Achol Malong Deng	F
Achol Atem Dut	F
Akech Akuei Wel	F
Akech Chol Deng	F
Deng Agoth Manyiel	M
Door Malong Deng	M
<b>Twic : Dhiehot Seed multiplication group</b>	
Angelina Nyadeng Luk	F
Bona Nyuol	M
Achel Teeng	F
Majak Manut Makuch	M
Adior Yach Goch	F
Achol Not Deng	F
<b>Twic: Grain storage</b>	
Mathon Aquek Deng	M
<b>Tonj North Grain Storage</b>	
Anyang Wol Bul	F
<b>Tonj North County-Pagol- FMNR Groups</b>	
Achol Wol Machor	F
Ayen Chan Ayuel	F
Abak Mawien	F
<b>Gogerial East –FMNR Groups</b>	
Mangong Agoth Garang	M
Mathok Akech Majak	M
Anyaar Garang	M
Akur Majok Angok	F
Abuk Deng Yak	F
Muoja Akeen Dut	M
<b>Grain Storage –Gogerial East</b>	
Adeeng Mathiang Atem	F
<b>Tonj North County-Manlor -FMNR Groups</b>	
Achol Makuac Aruop	F
Ayen Athian Keng	F
Adit Akoc Ngor	F
Albino Akuei Achuil	F
<b>Tonj North Vegetable women's group</b>	
Anyang Wol Bul	F
Athulueth Arou	F
Ayanut Chan Bol	F
Anoon Akot Wek	F
Ayen Wol Madier	F
Abuk Chan Wol	F
Anay Agiw Bol	F

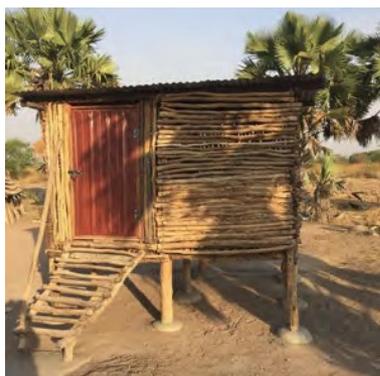
## 5 Picture Gallery



**1<sup>st</sup> Row: Vegetable Producer Groups in Twic**



**2nd Row: Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in Tonj North**



**3rd Row: Improved Granaries in Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj North**



**4th Row 1st Pic: inside improved granary, other two traditional granaries, Twic**

## Annex 1 Project Summary

<b>Title of the Project</b>	Improving food and nutrition security for vulnerable groups in Warrap State through the adoption of more productive, sustainable and resilient agricultural livelihood strategies, 2014-2017
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	World Vision Germany (WV-G)
<b>Location(s) of the action: specify country(ies) and region(s) that will benefit from the action</b>	State: Warrap State (WBG), South Sudan Counties <sup>1</sup> : Gogrial East and West, Tonj North and South and Twic Counties, Payams <sup>2</sup> : Manlor, Pagol, Kuach North, Gogerial, Toch West, Toch North, Turalei and Wunrok.
<b>Total duration of the action (months)</b>	24 months from 01 November 2014 to 31 October 2017
<b>Objectives of the action</b>	<u>Overall objective</u> : To improve food security and nutrition of 7,000 vulnerable households in four counties of Warrap State, South Sudan <u>Specific objective</u> : Capacity building and input provisions for vulnerable households, in order to improve food production and nutritional status
<b>Target group(s)<sup>3</sup></b>	7,000 Households
<b>Final beneficiaries<sup>4</sup></b>	42,000 family member
<b>Estimated results</b>	<i>R1 – Strengthened farmer groups and build networks among farmer groups. R2 – Increased crop yields, farm income and reliability of agricultural production R3 – Improved food utilization, especially among pregnant / breastfeeding women and children under two years of age</i>
<b>Main activities</b>	A1 – Group formation and development A2 – Facilitating and conducting farmer field school, demonstration and farmer field days A3 – Training on vegetable production, seed multiplication and post-harvest technology A4 – Provision of vegetable and staple food crop seeds, sweet potato and cassava planting materials as a starter pack. A5 – Construction of improved grain storage for demonstration.
<b>Number of technical staff</b>	11 (8 field assistance , 2 project officer and 1 project manager)

<sup>1</sup> County: an administrative unit in South Sudan immediately below the State

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

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

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

## Annex 2 Project Staff

Name	Gender	Position	Telephone	Email
Berhanu Wolde	M	Project Manager	211-926-056622	<a href="mailto:berhanu_wolde@wvi.org">berhanu_wolde@wvi.org</a>
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Ater Gabriel Jok	M	Field Assistance	Resigned Sept. 2015	Replacement is process
Dominic Door Ajok	M	Field Assistance	+211-924119280	
Clement Kuol Reech	M	Field Assistance	+211-921018337	
Aldo Nul Bol	M	Project Driver	+211-912975129	

## Annex 3 Work Plan: May 2015 to October 2015

Activity	Unit	Six Month Work Plan						Planned Beneficiary		
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	M	F	Total
6.1.4 Train 40 TOT on package of climate smart NRM technologies	Training	20						240	260	500
6.1.7 Hold a national symposium on agricultural extension to develop improved strategies for extension services in south sudan	Symposium						1			
<b>6.2 Result 2, output 2 Improved knowledge on climate smart agricultural practices</b>										
6.2.2 provide seeds for 2250 kitchen vegetable gardens at HH level	HHs		2250					1080	1170	2250
6.2.3 training of 40 farmers groups on conservation Agriculture	Groups	25						300	325	625
6.2.4 Organisation of 40 farmer field days	Field Days			10		5		480	520	1000
6.2.5 provide training in kitchen water conservation	HHs		50					40	10	50
6.2.6. Provide 100 treadle pumps and usage training for large producers				50				575	675	1250
6.2.7 Pedal cycle purchase for agricultural extension community volunteers as an Incentives for voluntary service	No					16		12	4	16
<b>6.3 promotion of high value and drought tolerant crops</b>										
6.3.1 Procurement of vegetable seed for 3000HHS	HH		1000					460	540	1000
6.3.2 Training of 3000 on vegetable production		1000						480	520	1000
6.3.3 Procure improve seeds of groundnuts, Sesame, sorghum for 7000 HHS through 40 seed multiplication groups(50 ground nuts & 8 kg of sorghum for each group with 1/2kg sesame for each HHs)	Groups	56						480	520	1000
6.3.5 Establish 100 mother gardens(10Mx10M) of low cyanide cassava and orange flesh sweet potato, and training	HH	50						0	50	50
6.3.6 Carry out basic LVCD market assessment	Assesment		1							
<b>6.4 Improve acces to farming inputs</b>										
6.4.1 input supply retailers supported by advertising & Signage in store fronts	Retailer							6	3	9
6.4.2 Train 3000 project farmers on postharvest technologies	HH		500	500				480	520	1000
6.4.3 construction of 8 improve demo granaries at selected farmers households(using local materials) Two demo-granaries at each county	Granaries				2	2		3	1	4
<b>6.5 Results 2 output 2.4 improved knowledge and practice in sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)</b>										
6.5.1 establish 4 community Disaster preparedness committees(at least 9 members)	Committee	4								
6.5.2 Participatory development of community Disaster preparedness plan in 4 counties	Plan		4							
6.5.3 Train 20 farmers groups in FMNR and NRM	Groups	5						156	169	325
6.5.4 strengthen government and community local forest policy enforcement	Workshop							40	10	50
6.5.5 Establish 20 FMNR protected areas	Protected Area	8	5					156	169	325
<b>6.6 Results 3</b>										
6.6.1 Conducting 4 trainings (for health staff and workers, CNVs and BHWs in total 1.832 participants) on CIYCF; nutrition intergration into food security, nutrition assessment and PHHE	No							880	952	1832
6.6.2 Conducting 4 cooking demonstrations ( 1 per county) for PD Hearth support group	Demo				2	2		480	520	1000
6.6.3 Conduct 20 nutrition Food fairs ( 1 per Boma) for PD Hearth support group for 1 day in 25 Bomas ( villages)	Food Fairs				10	10		480	520	1000
6.6.4 Production of a recipe book from demonstrated home grown recipes	Recipe						1			
6.6.7 Holding 4 project inception meetings (4 in counties ) with local stakeholders	Meeting							60	20	80
6.6.8 25 Boma health workers/Home Health Promoters to supervise the CNVs and oversee the activities at Boma level	Monthly	1	1	1	1	1	1			
6.6.8 25 Boma health workers/Home Health Promoters to supervise the CNVs and oversee the activities at Boma level	Monthly	1	1	1	1	1	1			

## Annex 4 Progress toward achieving objectives

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Update as of 30 April 2015	Update as of Nov 2015
<p>Project Objective</p> <p>To improve food security and nutrition of 7,000 vulnerable households in four counties of Warrap State, South Sudan</p>	<p>30 % targeted households will have <b>year-round access to sufficient food</b> to meet family needs</p>	<p>Project is on the right track to improve food security.</p>	<p>Implementation of proposed activities aimed at improving food security is on course.</p>
<p>Specific Objective</p> <p>Capacity building and input provisions for vulnerable households, in order to improve food production and nutritional status</p>	<p>% vulnerable households who report improved <b>capacity for food production</b>. Target 75 %</p> <p>% of farmer group members with improved skills to support <b>mother and child nutrition</b> Target 75 %</p>	<p>All first-year agricultural training and preparation for field work (including group formation) has been completed - except the nutrition component</p>	<p>First year planned activities for result 1 &amp; 2 were implemented except for the delay in starting activities for result 3. The result focused field monitoring report showed that out of 121 farmer groups which received training on improved farming practise and seed multiplication, 96 groups utilized their knowledge and are practicing at least three practices (good land preparation, line planting and proper and timely weeding).</p>
<p>Results</p> <p>R1 - Strengthened farmer groups and build networks among farmer groups.</p>	<p>Farmer networks <b>trained and supported</b></p> <p># Community groups with functioning <b>farmer networks</b> Target: 50</p> <p>% HH members with sense of improved <b>social cohesion</b> Target 40%</p> <p># <b>case studies</b> that demonstrate social impact Target: 4</p>	<p>236 farmer groups formed. Some groups have developed their own by-laws and begun regular weekly or fortnightly meetings</p>	<p>Of those farmers group formed, 20% of them were highly engaged and attending their meeting as per their bi-laws which in turn improved their social cohesions. Approximately 15 groups showed strong interest for starting VSLA. They have already registered to start saving and have also developed group constitutions.</p>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Update as of 30 April 2015	Update as of Nov 2015
R2 : Increased crop yields, farm income and reliability of agricultural production	<p>% <b>change of crop yield</b> for selected crops ( ground nuts, sorghum &amp; sesame) Target: 40%</p> <p># MAF Extension workers utilising FFS <i>Target: 40</i></p> <p># Community Committees with <b>disaster preparedness plans</b> <i>Target: 4(all)</i></p> <p>% Increase in # farmers with &gt; to annual visits by MoAF extension workers <i>Target: 75%</i></p> <p>% HH with improved <b>dietary diversity</b> <i>Target: 75 %</i></p> <p>% Farmers adopting one or more <b>risk reduction strategies</b> and climate change adaption <i>Target: 60%</i></p> <p>% of vulnerable HH with increased <b>income</b> <i>Target 50%</i></p> <p>% HH with improved access to <b>farming inputs</b> <i>Target: 40%</i></p> <p>% Farmers adopting at least one <b>NRM methodology</b> <i>Target: 40%</i></p> <p>% HH with improved <b>food storage</b> techniques <i>Target: 30%</i></p> <p>% HH using at least one <b>new crop</b> production method <i>Target 20 %</i></p>	<p>40 demonstrations (good land preparation, line planting and proper and timely weeding)</p> <p>38 groups trained in business development and market linkages.</p> <p>40 farmers groups trained in seed multiplication and preparation of communal land for seed production.</p> <p>25 mother gardens established.</p> <p>TOT for 13 World Vision and 6 Government staff on farmer-managed natural regeneration (FMNR).</p> <p>FFS Master training - refresher for 8 Govt. staff and 8 World Vision field assistants). FFS community facilitators identified. TOT of 25 FFS facilitators. 40 sites for climate-smart agriculture</p> <p>Training of 40 groups in seed multiplication. Improved seeds provided to 40 seed multiplication groups, 40 demo-plots and 25 FFS (groundnut, sorghum and sesame).</p>	<p>Groundnuts: 275 bags (25kg unshelled groundnuts bags) &amp; Sorghum: 127 packs (8kg packs) distributed for 121 farmers group Sesame: 6249 packs ((1/2 kg/pack) for 6249 HHs.</p> <p>As per field monitoring report, out of 56 seed multiplication groups, 20 groups (12 groups of groundnuts and 8 groups of sorghum) have managed to return back seed.</p> <p>3250 households (2172 female) received different type of vegetables and directly benefited by growing vegetables in their garden using the training given in the earlier period.</p> <p>Additional 25 mother gardens established. All 50 mothers received planting materials of sweet potato, cassava and five types of vegetable seed.</p> <p>Community Disaster Preparedness Committees were formed in four counties and all counties developed Participatory Disaster Preparedness Plan.</p> <p>18 FMNR closed area established by 18 farmers groups that will be used for different purposes.</p>

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Update as of 30 April 2015	Update as of Nov 2015
<p>R3 - Improved utilisation of food, particularly by pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under 2</p>	<p>Improved <b>food</b> utilisation and hygiene education <b>knowledge and practices among community members</b>, and early community <b>identification of malnourished individuals</b>.</p> <p>% Women with increased <b>food consumption</b> during their pregnancy <i>Target: 40%</i></p> <p>% Increase <b>exclusive breastfeeding</b> of children under 6 months of age: <i>Target: 10%</i></p> <p>% Increase children aged 6-23 months receiving a <b>minimum acceptable diet</b> <i>Target: 40%</i></p> <p>% HH with increased frequency of <b>hand-washing</b> <i>Target: 60%</i></p> <p># people trained in participatory <b>hygiene and personal safety promotion</b> <i>Target: 5,000</i></p> <p># functional PDH <b>support groups</b> <i>Target: 250</i></p> <p>% Increase <b>referrals to health facilities</b> of children aged 6-23 months with malnutrition or diseases by CNVs</p>	<p>Identification of Boma Health Workers and CNVs.</p> <p>Baseline survey and bottleneck / barrier assessment of 2 water and sanitation 3 and nutrition behaviours conducted.</p>	<p>No progress in this result during this monitoring period.</p>

## Annex 5 Challenges and follow-up actions

	Observations during the EU Field Mission in October 2014	Action taken/recommended during the EU Field Mission in April 2015	Update as of Nov 2015
<b>Inputs cost recovery from beneficiaries, no free distribution of project inputs.</b>	The WV FSTP project and the NRC (SORUDEV) project cover the same geographical area (Gogrial East and West, Tonj South and Twic Counties) with a slightly different target groups (NRC: small-scale farmers, World Vision vulnerable subsistence homesteads). There is potential for contradictions / confusion among communities facing different agencies working in the same geographical area implementing different strategies targeting different beneficiary groups.	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. Even though the target groups of SORUDEV and FSTP are different, efforts were made in close consultation with VSF Germany to draw a roadmap for transition from free handouts to cost recovery within the Project period.	In close consultation with other implementing partners who are implementing in Warrap i.e. VSF-Germany, we agreed on the following input distribution modality. For Vulnerable HHs, a once off input provision (vegetable seeds) as a start-up. HHs are then expected to transit to direct purchase after one round of support. For staple food crops, free seed provision will be only for farmer demonstration and Farmer Field school group learning. For seed multiplication it must be based on recovery in kind after harvest based on MoUs signed at Payam level.
<b>Project scope and coverage in terms of number of beneficiaries and extent of areas to be covered.</b>	Considering the size of the target area and the projected number of direct beneficiaries (9,000), project resources may be insufficient. World Vision should reduce the project scope, number of counties covered (5 to 4 counties), and number of target beneficiaries - Inception Report / Project Rider.	Project operation area reduced by one County and the number of targeted households by 2,000. Project operations limited to two Bomas per Payam. Targeted households will be reached through farmers' groups.	This is done. WV got approval from EUD on 30/09/2015 endorsing the reduction of one county, and 2,000 targeted HH from the original proposal.
<b>Lengthy process of obtaining import permits for orange-fleshed sweet potato, onions and tomatoes.</b>	The import of orange-fleshed sweet potato was postponed for a second year. The best available variety in South Sudan was used in Western Equatorial State for the establishment of a "mother garden".		This is in progress. The project has been working on getting official permits for OFSP. During first year, the project brought best performing sweet potato varieties from Western Equatoria State and distributed to 50 mothers. Those varieties are performing well in project area.
<b>Authority to spend appropriately against approved budget and activities.</b>	Revise the proposal, logical framework and budget, especially activities under Result 3, and take remedial actions together with THESO. A key co-applicant, The Health Support Organisation (THESO) was to implement nutrition related activities under Result 3 but was expelled by the State and Country Authorities. Local County Authorities (of Gogrial West County in particular) expressed dissatisfaction with World Vision for not having consulted them during the design / selection of the local implementing partner of this activity.		The proposal, logical framework and budget amended as per the recommendation and suggestion of former EU technical advisor. The partner agreement between THESO, World Vision Germany and World Vision South Sudan has been signed. THESO still to commence the work in Warrap.
<b>Coordination and collaboration</b>	The Project does not have a Project Steering Committee. It relies on the monthly food security information-sharing platform that does not develop the ownership and role of		This is well done as per the recommendation of May 2014 EU monitoring visit. WV took the

	Observations during the EU Field Mission in October 2014	Action taken/recommended during the EU Field Mission in April 2015	Update as of Nov 2015
	Government and target groups in supporting project implementation and monitoring. Establish a Project Steering Committee in all four Counties and collaborate with VSF-Germany. Increase coordination with State and County governments, especially on joint planning and monitoring of Project implementation. Improve the relationship with County authorities cultivate their ownership and the sustainability of the action. Strengthen communication with NRC (EU SORUDEV) and VSF Germany (EU FSTP in Gogrial East and West Counties) with regards to input distribution modalities.		initiative of developing draft ToR for conducting joint Project Steering Committee (PSC) defining the frequency, the content, county partner expected to attend, sharing hosting role and cost sharing. All partners agreed and its implementation for the first quarter completed in all project operation areas. GW & GE Counties: WV, NRC & VSF-Germany; Twic: WV, NRC & GOAL; Tonj North: Only WV.
<b>Exit strategy</b>	Project has no exit and sustainability strategy, this should be done jointly by World Vision, target groups representatives, and the government. It should include types of future support anticipated by the Government or other agencies, and any synergies and linkages to ongoing efforts.		Project exit strategy prepared and based on the time frame of implementation different consultation will be done with government and other partners working in Warrap.
<b>Visibility</b>	Donor visibility at project sites was not evident and should be improved.		In the first year the project used different visibility tools as per plan which include the printing of T-shirt and cap, use of banners, stickers with EU Logo and use of sign post in all Payams and Counties
<b>Gender</b>	The Project is gender-mainstreamed. There is need to ensure that female members of target groups are adequately represented at decision-making levels (e.g. the PSC and other committees) and otherwise empowered in the use of assets.		Project put extra effort to ensure the involvement of women in decision-making and leadership. Currently, this can be observed in different farmers/women's group. Women representatives included in each county PSC Meeting.

## Annex 6 Work Plan: November 2015 to October 2016

Activity	Type of Cost	Year Two Work Plan											
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
<b>5.2 Studies, research<sup>9</sup></b>													
<b>5.4 Evaluation costs</b>													
5.4.1 Mid term evaluation	DPC												
<b>5.5 Translation, interpreters</b>													
<b>5.7 Costs of conferences/seminars<sup>9</sup></b>													
5.7.1 Key Project staff ( Manager and officer) attending quartely project coordination meetings, workshop and seminars in Juba by field staff	DPC												
5.8. Visibility actions <sup>10</sup>													
5.8.1 Visibility and Documentation (Sign Boards, logo...)	DPC												
<b>Subtotal Other costs, services</b>													
<b>6. Other</b>													
<b>6.1 Result 1 output 1 Farmer networks trained and supported</b>													
6.1.1 Bussiness development and market linkage trainings to 50 groups for 3 days	DPC												
6.1.2 Train 40 TOT on package of climate smart NRM technologies (16 units @100 )	DPC												
6.1.3 Training of 40 TOT facilitators on FFS methodology for( 5 days @ 80 )	DPC												
6.1.4 Capacity building to project staffs(8 field assistants)	DPC												
6.1.5 Hold a national symposium on agricultural extension to develop improved strategies for extension services in south sudan	DPC												
<b>6.2 Result 2, output 2 Improved knowledge on climate smart agricultural practices</b>													
6.2.1 Establishment of 40 demonstration plots (promoting climate smart agricultural practices,) 2 water saving technology	DPC												
6.2.2 provide seeds for 2250 kitchen vegetable gardens at HH level	DPC												
6.2.3 training of 40 farmers groups on conservation Agriculture	DPC												
6.2.4 Organisation of 40 farmer field days	DPC												
6.2.5 provide training in kitchen water conservation and provide 100 treadle pumps and usage training for large producers	DPC												
6.2.6 Pedal cycle purchase for agricultural extension community volunteers as an Incentives for voluntary service	DPC												
<b>6.3 promotion of high value and drought tolerant crops</b>													
6.3.1 Procurement of vegetable seed for 3000HHS	DPC												
6.3.2 Training of 3000 on vegetable production	DPC												
6.3.3 Procure improve seeds of groundnuts, Sesame, sorghum for 7000 HHS through 140 seed multiplication groups(50 ground nuts & 8 kg of sorghum for each group with 1/2kg seasame for each HHs)	DPC												
6.3.4 training of 236 groups in seed multiplication technologies through farmers group	DPC												
6.3.5 Establish 100 mother gardens(10Mx10M) of low cyanide cassava and orange flesh sweet potato, and training	DPC												
6.3.6 Carry out basic LVCD market assessment	DPC												
<b>6.4 Improve acces to farming inputs</b>													
6.4.1 input supply retailers supported by advertising & Signage in store fronts	DPC												
6.4.2 Train 3000 project farmers on postharvest technologies	DPC												
6.4.3 construction of 8 improve demo granaries at selected farmers households(using local materials)	DPC												
<b>6.5 Results 2 output 2.4 improved knowledge and practice in sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and disaster risk reduction (DRR)</b>													
6.5.1 Participatory development of community Disaster preparedness plan in 4 counties	DPC												
6.5.2 Train 20 farmers groups in FMNR and NRM	DPC												
6.5.3 Support government and community for formulation of State forest policy	DPC												
6.5.4 Establish 20 FMNR protected areas	DPC												
<b>6.6 Results 3</b>													
6.6.1 Conducting 4 trainings (for health staff and workers, CNVs and BHWs in total 1.832 participants) on CIYCF; nutrition intergration into food security, nutrition assessment and PHHE	THESO												
6.6.2 Conducting 4 cooking demonstrations ( 1 per county) for PD Hearth support group	THESO												
6.6.3 Conduct 16 nutrition Food fairs ( 1 per Boma) for PD Hearth support group for 1 day in 25 Bomas ( villages)	THESO												
6.6.4 Production of a recipe book from demonstrated home grown recipes	THESO												
6.6.5 25 Boma health workers/Home Health Promoters to supervise the CNVs and oversee the activities at Boma level	THESO												
6.6.6 25 Boma health workers/Home Health Promoters to supervise the CNVs and oversee the activities at Boma level	THESO												

## Annex 7 Operational Payam & Boma GPS Information

County	Payam	Boma	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude
Gogerial East	Toch North	Mayom-chol	N080 24'43.75"	E0280' 24' 34.48"	399.6M
		Apiath	N080 29'25.95"	E0280' 26' 24.20"	403.4M
	Toch West	Malual-awien	N080 24'56.25"	E0280' 20' 40.05"	395.9M
		Tarweng	N080 21'16.19"	E0280' 26' 21.64"	406.5M
Tonj North	Manlor	Wunagep	N070 52'20.51"	E0280' 24' 32.30"	412.7M
		Ataap	N070 56'49.39"	E0280' 28' 29.59"	396.5M
	Pagol	Lurchuk	N070 50'17.23"	E0280' 26' 24.47"	446.9M
		Majok	N070 47'18.28"	E0280' 28' 59.59"	421.7M
Gogerial West	Gogeria	Gogeria	N080 32'31.62"	E0280' 06' 36.61"	408.2M
		Madeng	N080 35'30.11"	E0280' 00' 10.32"	408.2M
	Akon South	Ayien	N080 55'27.94"	E0270' 53' 50.36"	412.0M
		Agal	N080 49'54.89"	E0270' 59' 33.63"	412.7M
TWIC	Turalei	Nyiel Abiel	N090 05'19.91"	E0280' 27' 43.99"	388.4M
		Mangkok Amuol	N090 02'58.13"	E0280' 23' 52.67"	274.0M
	Wunrok	Tiitcok	N080 54'49.84"	E0280' 16' 18.84"	447.4M
		Abek	N090 01'29.29"	E0280' 18' 57.31"	410.1M
Kuajok			N080 18'29.72"	E0270 58' 27.47"	420.6M

## Annex 8 Exit and Sustainability Strategy

### 1. Background;

Improving Food and Nutrition Security for Vulnerable Groups in Warrap State through the Adoption of more Productive Sustainable and Resilient Agricultural Livelihood Strategies a project funded by European Union under the program Food Security Thematic Programme (FSTP) Addressing Food Security for the Poor and Vulnerable in Fragile Situations – South Sudan.

The project is operational in four counties of Warrap State since November 2014 with a total budget of 1,500,000 EUR. World Vision implements this project in partnership with THESO, the local government, and the community. Utilizing an integrated approach for food security and nutrition interventions, the project is targeting 7,000 HHs and a population of 36,000 in eight Payams, two in each of the four counties.

The project has been implemented as per the plan starting November 1, 2014 and will end in October 31, 2017. This document lays down sustainability and exit plan of the project.

### 2. Objective;

The overall objectives of the strategy are;

1. To ensure each activity is owned by the project group (beneficiaries are organized in groups based on proximity to each other and a common interest in agricultural production);
2. To identify which activities have the best potential for sustainability and what type of support is required to achieve this;
3. To identify potential areas of weakness or need for technical support (e.g. extension services, village savings and loan association (VSLA) groups, and income-generating activities) to be addressed by the Government or other agencies (such as SORUDEV and FSTP partners in the area).

### 3. Exit Strategy of the project by result.

The following will list the exit strategy per result. This aim is to ease the monitoring of the implementation exit and sustainability strategy, and ensure follow-up.

#### Result -1: Strengthened farmer groups and build networks among farmer groups.

The project has planned for the formation and strengthening of 236 farmers group. The farmer groups will facilitate group learning such as farmer field school, farmer demonstration, seed multiplication, and farmer managed natural regeneration. The functionality and continuity of all 236 groups is not expected after the end of the project period. Some groups are formed for a specific reason, such as accomplishing a certain task of extension learning in a specific period within the project period. Nonetheless some groups (forty farmer groups) are expected to continue their activities after the end of the project. The activities World Vision will undertake to ensure the farmer groups can sustain their activities after the project period are;

- ✓ Ensure farmer group formation and development training which will allow the group to be formed and structured as per the principles of farmer groups.
- ✓ Providing support in providing bylaws and selecting group leaders.
- ✓ Providing training on Village Saving and Loan Association for the farmer groups who are interested in this activity. World Vision will provide a safe box, a pad lock and a registration book.
- ✓ Connecting eligible farmer groups with the concerned government office for continued support after the end of this project.
- ✓ Providing training on record keeping and financial management to manage the group resources.

#### Result-2: Increased crop yields, farm income and reliability of agricultural production

Several exit strategies are listed below under this result.

##### 2.1 Yield Increase

To establish increasing yields the project will focus on promoting group learning through farmer field school and farmer demonstration plots. Farmer field days will be organized in order to improve the farming practices in land preparation, line planting and weeding. In addition to this, the project will focus on the following activities to ensure the yield increase effort continues after the project ending:

- ✓ Capacity building of government staffs in;
  - Farmer Field School, Climate Smart Agricultural Practice & Agricultural Extension.
- ✓ Preparation of different field guides and manuals to support the field staff during farmer support;
  - Field guide on major crops (ground nuts, sorghum & sesame)
  - Field guide on vegetables (tomato, okra, onion, rigila & kudura)
  - Field guide on drought tolerant crops (sweet potato & cassava)
- ✓ The introduction of drought tolerant and nutritious crops in Warrap State;
  - Introduction of sweet potato & cassava
  - Introduction of early maturing sorghum and ground nuts seeds

## 2.2 Income Increase

In order to reach the result of increased income, the project will implement various activities such as undertaking a market assessment, strengthening value chain, supporting local traders and promoting Village Saving and Loan Associations. The following specific activities will ensure the sustainability of increased income after the project ends:

- ✓ The construction of feeder roads and bridges connecting Gogrial East County with the town and market of Kuajok. This project will be implemented by another EU funded project.
- ✓ Local value chain development for selected crops involving all value chain actors.
- ✓ Connecting farmer groups with purchasing agencies such as WFP during the project period.
- ✓ Support and strengthen farmer groups to supply seeds with reasonable price.

## 2.3 Ensure reliability of agricultural production

As per the project proposal, different interventions are included to ensure the reliability of agricultural production beyond the project period. During the project period the following activities will take place: the formation of disaster preparedness committees in all the four target counties, the introduction and promotion of Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), the formulating a State forest policy, training for farmers group on FMNR, and establishment of enclosed FMNR sites are some of the activities. To ensure community and government ownership of the project result the project will:

- ✓ Train government officials on FMNR (Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration)
- ✓ Facilitating the formulation of State forest policy
- ✓ Formation of County Disaster Preparedness Committee and preparation of County Disaster Preparedness Plan

## Result-3: Improved utilization of food, particularly for pregnant and lactating mothers and children under 2.

This result will be achieved through the improved utilization of food. The project will aim to increase the knowledge and skills of the targeted communities, paying special attention to the pregnant and lactating women, and children under two years of age. In order to sustain the project achievements after the project end, the following specific activities will take place;

- ✓ Training communities using the existing government health and nutrition structure and by working with County Health Workers, Boma health staffs, and community volunteers.
- ✓ Undertaking a barrier assessment on five key behavioural topics related to nutrition and WASH practices. An assessment report with specific recommendations is developed which can be used as a guide for the community and government workers after the project's ending.
- ✓ Production of a recipe book with dishes made from home grown crops.

### 4. The role of Government beyond the project period

The role of the government in ensuring the continuity of some of the project activities is vital. To ensure this continuity, World Vision will involve the State and County government in all stages of the project. All training materials and other resources will be developed with these departments.

The State Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Cooperatives and Forestry and State Ministry of Health will be the main offices for cooperation. The County Agriculture and Health Department as well as the RRC are partners.

### 5. The role of World Vision beyond the project period

After the project will end, World Vision will remain operational in Warrap State. The World Vision management will ensure that some of the current beneficiaries and adjacent communities are part of future food security programmes. The current DFATD funded Food Security project (FEED) covers Peacebuilding, Livelihoods, Agriculture and Livestock in the same counties as this project. World Vision's future programming with WFP and the Health Pool Fund in Tonj North, Gogerial East and Gogrial West Counties will support the nutritional activities.

## 6. Asset Management

The project has purchased one hardtop Toyota Land Cruiser, two motorbikes and five laptops, eight sets of furniture, and three cameras to run the current activities. It is expected that most of these fixed assets will have lost their value by the end of the project due to the poor condition of the road network in Warrap.

As per the EU General Conditions, Article 7.5: *Where a Beneficiary(ies) does not have its headquarter(s) in the country where the Action is implemented and unless otherwise specified in the Special Conditions, its equipment, vehicles and supplies paid for by the budget for the Action shall be transferred to any local beneficiary(ies) and/or to any local affiliated entity (ies) and/or to the final beneficiaries of the Action, at the latest when submitting the final report. Copies of the proofs of transfer of any equipment and vehicles for which the purchase cost was more than EUR 5000 per item, shall be attached to the final report.*

*Proofs of transfer of equipment and vehicles whose purchase cost was less than EUR 5000 per item shall be kept by the Beneficiary (ies) for control purposes.*

Identification of the local beneficiary and/or any other local affiliated entity and/or final beneficiary will be done in close consultation with the EU after mid-term evaluation of the project. The mid-term evaluation will assess the capacity and gaps of the different project partners.

## 7. Staff Management

The contract of all project staff will terminate within the final quarter of the project implementation period (August – October 2017) based on the availability of the remaining budget. The World Vision HR department will notify staff one month before the end of their contract.

## 8. Monitoring plan for the exit strategy

As a part of the Monitoring and Evaluation plan, Counties Project Steering Committees have been established in each county. These committees are comprised of community leaders and all heads of the government County Departments. In addition to the regular quarterly project review meetings, these committees are encouraged to take ownership of project outputs and essential in sustaining the expected achievements in the project. In order to periodically monitor the implementation of the exit and sustainability strategy, the following monitoring plan is prepared. The below matrix lists the key activities.

s/no	Activity	Year = 2				Year = 3				Implementing Agency
		Q-I	Q-II	Q-III	Q-IV	Q-I	Q-II	Q-III	Q-IV	
<b>1</b>	<b>Capacity Building</b>									
1.1	Farmer Groups									WVSS & THESO
1.2	Government Staff									WVSS & THESO
1.3	CBOs/Local Partner									WVSS & THESO
<b>2</b>	<b>Reflection and Learning</b>									
2.1	Mid Term evaluation									WVSS
2.2	Final Evaluation									WVSS
2.3	Reflection & Learning									WVSS
<b>3</b>	<b>Assets Management</b>									
3.1	Discussion with EU and IP									WVSS & Govt .Partner
3.2	Plan for asset transfer									WVSS & Govt. Partner
3.3	Develop MoU for transfer									WVSS
3.4	Asset Transfer									WVSS

## Annex 9 Logical Framework

Intervention logic		Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<b>Overall objectives</b>	To improve food security and nutrition of 7,000 vulnerable households in four counties of Warrap State, South Sudan	30 % targeted households will have year-round access to sufficient food to meet family needs Decrease in number of months without sufficient food to meet family needs by 2 months	Caregiver H/H survey , IPC report, ALNA, Crops Assessment reports	The economy remains stable and fiscal and monetary policies predictable; Inter-tribal or border conflicts do not escalate into widespread displacement of people leading to disruption of livelihoods & Adequate rainfall is received during the seasons while seasonal flooding is not severe and does not affect the project site.  <b>Preconditions:</b> National and State agricultural extension workers within Warrap have resources available and access to support farmers  <b>Risks to consider:</b> Drought or flooding affects crop yield Reluctance by small scale farmers to invest in agricultural inputs Security in target areas deteriorates, limiting access to project areas
<b>Specific objective</b>	Capacity building and input provisions for vulnerable households, in order to improve food production and nutritional status	SO: % vulnerable households who report improved capacity for food production: 75 %  SO: % of farmer group members who report improved skills to support mother and child nutrition: 75%	Baseline survey End of project evaluation IPC report, ALNA, Crops Assessment reports	
<b>Expected results 1</b>	<b>Result 1: Strengthened farmer groups and build networks among farmer groups.</b>  Output 1.1 - Farmer networks trained and supported	# of community groups with functioning farmer networks: 50 (R1)  % of surveyed HH members who report perceived sense of improved social cohesion during life of project: 65% (R1)  Collection of case studies (most significant change stories) to demonstrate social impact: 4 (R1)	Project progress report (Indicator 1.1, 2.9, 3.8, 3.8)  Baseline and end of project evaluation reports (Indicator 1.2, 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 3.5)  Farmer group register (Indicator 1.1)	Farming inputs are available and affordable for farmers to access or purchase  Local and modern pest management facilities and options are available to farmers to appropriately manage crop diseases appropriately  Communities and targeted beneficiaries are open to trying new more nutritious foods for consumption

<p><b>Expected results 2</b></p>	<p><b>Result 2 -Increased crop yields, farm income and reliability of agricultural production</b></p> <p>Output 2.1 - Improved knowledge of farmers through better agronomic and adoption of climate smart agricultural practices.</p> <p>Output 2.2 - Promotion of farmers income and marketing opportunists by introducing high value and drought tolerant crops</p> <p>Output 2.3 - Improved access to farming inputs through one-off free distribution</p> <p>Output 2.4 - Improved knowledge and practice in sustainable natural resource management (NRM), climate smart agriculture and disaster risk reduction (DRR)</p>	<p>% change of agricultural Production: 40% (R2)</p> <p>% of HH using at least five new crop production methods: 20% (R2)</p> <p>% of HH received farming inputs: 40% (R2)</p> <p>% of HH have improved diet diversity: 75% (R2)</p> <p># MoAF extension workers utilising the farmer field school methodology: 40 (R2)</p> <p>% change in vulnerable household income (R2)</p> <p>% change in the # of farmers who report &gt; 2 visits per year by MoAF extension workers: 75% (R2)</p> <p>% of HH employing improved food storage techniques: 60% (R2),</p> <p># malnourished children identified by the community (R3)</p> <p>All Community Disaster Committees have disaster preparedness plans: 4 (R2)</p> <p>% of farmers have adopted at least three farming strategies that will reduce risk to disaster and climate change: 60% (R2)</p> <p>% of farmers have adopted at least three NRM methodology: 40% (R2)</p>	<p>Disaster preparedness plans (Indicator 2.9)</p> <p>Farmer group diaries showing seasonal harvests and support from extension officers (Indicator 2.1,2.7)</p> <p>Caregiver survey at HH level (Indicator 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5)</p> <p>PD/Hearth support group Registers (Indicator 3.2, 3.3, 3.6, 3.7)</p> <p>Progress reports and routine monitoring data collection tools (Indicators 3.4, 3.6, 3.7)</p>	<p>Farmers have adequate land for crop production</p> <p>Host communities, returnees and IDPs co-exist peacefully without competition for resources</p> <p>Peace in target areas as conflict resulting in displacements will affect crop production</p> <p>Road access to target areas during rainy season</p>
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<p><b>Expected results 3</b></p>	<p><b>Result 3 – Improved utilisation of food, particularly for pregnant and lactating mother and children under 2</b></p> <p>Output 3.1 - Improved food utilisation knowledge and practices of community members Output 3.2 – Support early identification of malnourished individuals members using community systems Output 3.3 - Participatory health and hygiene education</p>	<p>% change in referrals to health facilities for children (aged 6-23 months) identified with diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria, anaemia, malnutrition and other childhood diseases by community nutrition volunteers (R3)</p> <p>% change in exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age: 10% (R3)</p> <p>% change of children (aged 6-23 months) receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD): 40% (R3)</p> <p>% of women report increased food consumption during most recent pregnancy: 40 % (R3)</p> <p>% of HH report increased frequency of hand-washing: 60% (R3)</p> <p># of people trained in participatory health and hygiene promotion: 5000 people (R3)</p> <p># of functional positive deviant hearth support groups: 250 PD Hearth support groups (R3)</p>	<p>Community Health worker monitoring reports (Indicator 3.1)</p> <p>Most significant change stories (Indicator 1.3)</p>	<p>Communities are forthcoming in sharing IYCF practices</p> <p>Continued support from MoH on data collection</p> <p>Families do not migrate and are available for follow up</p> <p>Literate volunteer facilitators available for recruitment</p> <p>Community members have access to local health posts or health centres</p> <p>Willingness of target households to participate in training</p> <p>Community health volunteers are motivated to conduct IYCF training</p>
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### Activities

- Activity 1.1.1 - Hold Inception workshops for staff and Government extension worker representatives (R1, 2, 3,)
- Activity 1.1.2 - Conduct a baseline survey (R1, 2, 3)
- Activity 1.1.3 - Meet with State level ministries, County and Boma leadership to introduce implementation plan and timeline, and make arrangements for process of selecting farmers (R1, 2, 3,)
- Activity 1.1.4 - Conduct 50 Boma consultations to select farmers to form groups (R1)
- Activity 1.1.5 - Organise and agree on schedule for group formation and training times and locations with Boma leadership (R1)
- Activity.1.1.6 - Group development and training for 236 group leaders (R1)
- Activity 1.1.7 - Develop training material, identify trainers and agree on timeline to train 50 groups (R1)
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- Activity.2.1.1 - Identification and selection of community facilitators to take TOT on FFS and NRM technologies (R2)
- Activity 2.1.2 - TOT for 40 community facilitators on package of climate smart NRM technologies (R2)
- Activity 2.1.3 - TOT for 40 community facilitators in FFS methodology (R2)
- Activity 2.1.4 - Identify sites for demonstration plots with FFS community facilitators and extension workers (R2)
- Activity 2.1.5 - Promote a climate smart agriculture package using 40 demonstration plots (R2)
- Activity 2.1.6 - Identify farmers and sites for annual field days (R2)
- Activity 2.1.7 - Train 3000 farmers on vegetable care, cultural practices, and fencing (R2)
- Activity 2.1.8 - Hold 40 annual field days (R2)
- Activity 2.1.9 - Train 236 groups in multiplying seed, seed selection procedures, and improved storage practices (R2)
- Activity 2.1.10 - Train farmers on post-harvest technologies and techniques, and construction of improved granaries (R2)
- Activity 2.1.11 - Identify farmers for granary demonstration, plans and materials (R2)
- Activity 2.1.12 - Construct 8 improved demonstration granaries with local materials (R2)
- Activity 2.1.13 - Train Extension workers on new extension approaches (R2)
- Activity 2.1.14 - Pedal cycle purchase for agricultural community volunteers as an Incentives and transport facilitation (R2).
- Activity 2.1.15 - Prepare 40 extension staff from Warrap state for the review of the State Extension strategy (R2)
- Activity 2.1.16 - Hold a national symposium on to review extension strategy (R2)
- Activity 2.2.1 - Conduct Farming as a business training (50) groups) on (markets, understanding supply and demand, introduction to principles of LVCD- Local Value Chain Development) (R2)
- Activity 2.2.2 - Carry out basic LVCD market assessment (R2)
- Activity 2.2.3 - Input supply retailers supported by advertising & Signage in store fronts(R2)
- Activity 2.2.4 - Identify beneficiaries with access to low lying land (R2)
- Activity 2.2.5 - Establish 100 mother gardens of low cyanide cassava and orange fleshed sweet potato with seed multipliers (R2)
- Activity 2.2.6 - Agree with group leaders on timing and location for training (R2)
- Activity 2.2.7 – Support Village Savings and Loan Associations (R2)
- Activity 2.3.1 - Request procurement of supplies; work with Boma and FFS leadership to identify beneficiary HHs for seeds (R2)
- Activity 2.3.2 - Provide seed for 2,250 kitchen vegetable gardens (R2)
- Activity 2.3.3 - Procurement of vegetable seed for 3000 HHs (R2)
- Activity 2.3.4 - Select beneficiaries for treadle pumps and provide 100 treadle pumps (R2)
- Activity 2.3.5 - Request procurement and delivery of seeds and agree with community leadership on distribution process (R2)
- Activity 2.3.6 - Provide improved seed to 140 farmer groups for seed multiplication and distribution for 3 improved climate smart crops (R2)
- Activity 2.3.7 - Request procurement of supplies; work with Boma and FFS leadership to identify beneficiary HHs for seeds (R2)

<p>Activity 2.4.1 - Agree on arrangements for training location and timing (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2 - Provide training in kitchen water conservation (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.3 - Mobilise and establish Community Disaster Preparedness Committees in 4 counties (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.4 - Develop community disaster preparedness plans in 4 counties (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.5 - Train 20 farmers groups in FMNR and NRM (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.6 - Organize workshop for consultation of stakeholders for drafting State forest Policy (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.7 - Establish 20 FMNR protected areas (R2)</p> <p>Activity 2.4.8 - ToT for government and WV staff on FMNR using an experienced expert from Uganda</p> <p>Activity 2.4.9 - Training on Climate Smart Agricultural Practise for 25 WV and Government staffs.</p>
<p>Activity 3.1.1 - Mobilise farmers to identify positive deviant Hearth support groups and for the identification health workers, CNV, and Boma Health Workers (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.2 - Establish 250 Positive deviant Hearth support groups (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.3 - Conducting 4 cooking demonstrations (1 per county) for PD Hearth support group (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.4 - Conduct 20 nutrition Food fairs (1 per Boma) for PD Hearth support group for 1 day in 25 Bomas (villages) (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.1.5 - Production of a recipe book from demonstrated home grown recipes (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.1 - Train 2 health staff per health facility, 40 Boma Health workers and 200 CNV on integration of food security and nutrition; CIYCF; PHHE, Nutrition assessments and counselling and making of Tippy taps (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.2 - Hold monthly group meetings for Positive deviant Hearth support groups facilitated by the 200 CNV (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.3 - Hold monthly household follow up visits of PLW and HH with under 2 by the Community Nutrition Volunteer (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.2.4 - Assist severely malnourished children to be referred into the government health system (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.3.1 - Conduct barrier assessments on three (3) nutrition behaviours and one (1) WASH behaviours (R3)</p> <p>Activity 3.3.2 - Train 40 Boma Health workers and 200 CNVs for behavioural change on identified health and nutrition barriers.</p>

<i>Costs (SEE BUDGET FOR DETAILS)</i>	
	TRAVEL EUR 98,400
	EQUIPMENT & SUPPLIES EUR 65,923
MoAF and MoH requirements Extension Workers	LOCAL OFFICE EUR 141,660
Boma Health Workers Community Nutrition Workers	OTHER COSTS, SERVICES EUR 54,623
Supplies Stationery, fuel and spare parts for motorbikes and vehicles, offices, seeds, treadle pumps.	OTHER (Activity Costs) EUR 509,306
Other Data collection tools, referral cards	

## Annex 10 Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Indicator Definition	Information /data to be gathered (Numerator and Denominator for calculating % / proportions)	Standard / unit of measure	Source of Data	Frequency of data collection	Person responsible to collect data	Person responsible to report
30 % targeted households will have year-round access to sufficient food to meet family needs	A. This indicator will measure the percentage change in household food deficit months over a 12 month period	Numerator: Average number of household food deficit months at each stage of monitoring and end of project evaluation Denominator: Average number of household deficit months at baseline	%	Caregiver H/H survey, IPC report, ALNA, Crops Assessment reports	Baseline and Evaluations	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
SO: % vulnerable households who report improved capacity for food production: 75 %	Percentage of farmers who adopt at least five of the following improved farming practices such as; land preparation, timely planting, inter cropping, crop rotation, line planting, proper spacing, use of improved seeds, use of fertilizers etc	Numerator: Number of farmers who report at least five improved capacity for food production Denominator: Total number of farmers interviewed	%	Caregiver H/H survey , IPC report, ALNA, Crops Assessment reports	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
SO: % of farmer group members who report improved skills to support mother and child nutrition: 75%	Percentage of farmers who adopt at least two of the following improved skills to support mother and child nutrition: exclusive breastfeeding for in the first six months, food diversity, extra meal during pregnancy, complimentary feeding, immediate breast feeding after birth etc	Numerator: farmer group members who report improved skills to support mother and child nutrition Denominator: Total number of farmer group members interviewed	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
1.1 Number of community groups with functioning farmer networks: 50 (R1)	This indicator measures percentage of farmer groups that meet regularly as per the set group by-laws	Numerator: community groups with functioning farmer networks Denominator: Total number of groups formed	%	Project reports	Quarterly	Food Security project Officer	Project Manager
1.2 % of surveyed HH members who report perceived sense of improved social cohesion during life of project: 65 % (R1)	Surveyed Households members who report an improved positive inter-personal relations, communal engagements and trust among group members and other members of the community	Numerator: surveyed HH members who report perceived sense of improved social cohesion Denominator: Total number of households interviewed	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer

1.3 Collection of case studies (most significant change stories) to demonstrate social impact: 4 (R1)	Number of case studies conducted to inform program on most significant change	Number of studies conducted	Number	Project reports	Annual	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.1 % change of agricultural Production: 40% (R2)	Percentage of households who had an increase in production of major crops (sorghum, ground nuts and simsim) per Feddan	Numerator: average crop production (sorghum, ground nuts and simsim) per Feddan and different stages of monitoring and evaluation Denominator: Average crop production for each selected crop at baseline	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.2 % of households using at least five new crop production method: 20% (R2)	Percentage of households who used five new crop production methods in the last planting season.	Numerator: households who used five crop production method in the last planting season Denominator: Total number of households	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.3 % of households have improved access to farming inputs: 40% (R2)	Percentage of households who report access to improved seeds	Numerator: Households who reported they were able to access improved seeds Denominator: Total number of households interviewed	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.4 % of households have improved diet diversity: 75% (R2)	The number of different food groups consumed over a given reference period. To better reflect a quality diet, the number of different food groups consumed is calculated, rather than the number of different foods consumed. The indicator is designed to measure household diversity, on average, across all members using a 24hr recall period.	Numerator: Total number of households who consumed foods from $\geq 4$ food groups during the previous day Denominator: The total number of respondents. The following set of 12 food groups is used to calculate the HDDS: A. Cereals , B. Root and tubers , C. Vegetables , D. Fruits , E. Meat, poultry, offal , F. Eggs , G. Fish and seafood, H. Pulses / legumes / nuts, I. Milk and milk products, J. Oil/fats, K. Sugar/honey, L. Miscellaneous	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.5 Number of MoAF extension workers utilising the farmer field school methodology: 40 (R2)	Number of ministry of agriculture and Fisheries workers who participate in educating farmers using farmer field schools	N/A	Number	Project reports	Annual	Food Security project Officer	Project Manager

2.6 % of vulnerable households report increased income: 50% (R2)	% of households reporting increased income	Numerator: Number of farmers who report increased income Denominator: Total number of households interviewed	%	Household survey	Baseline & Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.7 % change in the number of farmers who report 2 or more visits per year by MoAF extension workers; Target value 75% (R2)	Percentage of farmers who report 2 or more visits per year by MoAF extension workers	Numerator: Number of farmers who report 2 or more visits by an extension worker Denominator: Total number of households interviewed	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.8 % of households employing improved food storage techniques: 60% (R2)	Percentage of households employing at least one improved food storage techniques e.g. granaries, drying racks, sacks etc	Numerator: Number of households employing at least one improved food storage technique Denominator: Total Number of households surveyed	P%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.9 All Community Disaster Committees have disaster preparedness plans:4 (R2)	This indicator measures community committees with disaster preparedness plans that are actionable	N/A	Number	Project reports	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
2.10 % of farmers have adopted three farming strategies that will reduce risk to disaster and climate change: 60% (R2)	Percentage of farmers who have adopted one or more farming strategies that will reduce risk to disaster and climate change: 60% (R2). i.e. mulching, shade, early planting, heat resistant varieties, short term growth plants, improved varieties	Numerator: Number of farmers who adopt three farming strategies that will reduce risk to disaster and climate change Denominator: Total number of farmers	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	Food Security project Officer	Project Manager
2.11 % of farmers have adopted at least three NRM methodology: 40% (R2)	Percentage of farmers who use at least one of the following NRM methodologies: Natural Regeneration of trees, Tree Planting, Soil and Water Conservation Practise, Agro-forestry practise, Inter-cropping, different water harvesting techniques etc	Numerator: farmers have adopted at least three NRM methodology: Denominator: Total number of farmers supported	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	Food Security project Officer	Project Manager

3.1 % change in referrals to health facilities for children (aged 6-23 months) identified with diarrhoea, pneumonia, malaria, anaemia, malnutrition and other childhood diseases by community nutrition volunteers (R3)	This indicator measures cases referred by community nutrition volunteers.	Numerator: Number of children referred to health facilities by CNVs Denominator: Total Number of under 5 consultations	%	Project reports	Quarterly	Nutrition Officer	Project Manager
3.2 % change in exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age: 10% (R3)	Percentage of mothers who report having exclusively breast fed a child under 6 months	Numerator: Number of mothers who exclusively breast fed their children Denominator: Total number of mothers interviewed	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
3.3 % change of children (aged 6-23 months) receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD): 40% (R3)	non-breast fed children 6-23 months of age who receive at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and minimum meal frequency during the previous day	Numerator: Number of non-breast fed children 6-23 months of age who receive at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and minimum meal frequency during the previous day Denominator: Total number of children aged 6-23 months	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
3.4 % of women report increased food consumption during most recent pregnancy: 40 % (R3)	Percent of mothers who had birth within the previous two years, who report increasing the number of meals or snacks during pregnancy	Numerator: # respondents answering 'more snacks' '1 meal more per day or 2 meals more per day' Denominator: Total number of mothers who had birth in previous 2 years	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
3.5 % of households report increased frequency of hand-washing: 60% (R3)	Percent of households who recall practicing hand-washing using effective product such as soap or ash, at least two critical times during the past 24 hours	Numerator: # households who recall practicing hand-washing using effective product such as soap or ash, at least two critical times during the past 24 hours Denominator: Total # of households	%	Household survey	Baseline and Evaluation	DM&E Officer	DM&E Officer
3.6 Number of people trained in participatory health and hygiene promotion: 5000 people (R3)	Number of individuals trained on personal hygiene and sanitation	Numerator: # of beneficiaries trained Denominator: Total number of all beneficiaries	Number	Training report	Quarterly	Nutrition Officer	Project Manager
3.7 Number of functional positive deviant hearth support groups: 250 PD Hearth support groups (R3)	Functional positive defiant support groups	Numerator: Functional Deviant hearth support groups Denominator: Total # of Deviant hearth groups	Number	Project report	Quarterly	Nutrition Officer	Project Manager