



European Commission

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

**Draft Monitoring Report: FAO –
Sustainable Agricultural
Development through
Strengthening Extension, Inputs
Supply and Services (EISS)**

**Period covered:
2 and 3 February 2016**

Prepared by Angus Graham
and Omotayo Alabi
on behalf of



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TA implemented by
CARDNO

KEY DATA

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

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

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Report Quality Controlled by
Michael Gutteridge, Framework Contractors'
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Signature: _____

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

Monitoring: FAO – Sustainable Agricultural Development through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services (EISS)

Period covered: 2 and 3 February 2016

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Abbreviations and acronyms

CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CBEW	Community-Based Extension Worker
CTC	Crop Training Centre
EISS	Sustainable Agricultural Development through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer Field School
FSTP	Food Security Thematic Programme
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IPs	Implementing Partners
KFTC	Kagelu Forest Training Centre
MAFCRD	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
MARF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
MLLTC	Marial Lou Livestock Training Centre
NALEP	National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Policy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
SORUDEV	South Sudan Rural Development Programme
TA	Technical Assistance
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToTs	Trainers of Trainers
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UNMISS	United Nations Mission to South Sudan

Project Data

General Data

Contract beneficiary	UN Food and Agriculture Organisation
Project title	“Improved food security and income for rural smallholders in South Sudan”
Project ref. CRIS	FED/2014/353-259 (FAO ref.: GCP/SSD/009/EC)
Date of visit	2 February 2016
Location	Wau, Western Bahr-el-Ghazal
Monitoring Officers	Angus Graham and Tayo Alabi
Start date	2 February 2016
End date	3 February 2016

Financial Data

Total EC contribution	EUR 13,500,000 (of a total of EUR 13,847,114)
Total spent by project to date (EUR)	EUR 510,629 (official financial report by FAO for the period December 2014 to July 2015)
Balance of funds released to date	EUR 1,481,443 (Pre-financing received: EUR 1,992,072)
Anticipated date of next request/release of funds	July 2016
Anticipated amount of next request/release of funds	EUR 3,618,744 (in accordance with Article 4 of the Contribution Agreement)

1 Summary of Field Visits

Implementation by the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) of the EISS project officially started on 2 February 2015 and is intended to last 4 years. The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to improved food security and income of the population of South Sudan. To be implemented in the four states of Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal, with four distinct result areas, the project has completed a six-month inception period and has submitted an inception report to the Delegation of the European Union (EUD). Due to lack of clarity and of an articulate strategy, the FAO was asked to resubmit the report by 20 January 2016. The revised report was approved (with comments) on 9 February 2016.

In the new report FAO claims to have elaborated on the implementation strategies of all proposed activities. The FAO team is confident of having met the challenges related to the activities proposed for Result 3: “A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States” which includes the Rural Financing Mechanism and support to agro-dealership support and is the Result area to which the most funding is allocated. FAO proposes the use of coupons (at cost recovery), support to Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) and direct support to agro-dealers through matching fund mechanisms and the use of input trade fairs (ITFs).

FAO has submitted three versions of the inception report. Despite holding different meetings and seeking clarification with the EUD, the first and second reports were very inadequate in content and with no clear strategy of the project they planned to implement. There was clearly a lack of understanding of most parts of the project and the technical details presented were also not sufficient. For instance, in the description of the action there was no clear methodology particularly for the rural finance component of the project, no baseline information, operational location for the project not identified, no work plans, incomplete logical framework were presented and the strategy on how other SORUDEV partners will participate in the implementation beyond the coordination meetings was absent. These shortcomings were flagged by EUD and a request was made for FAO to resubmit an improved report. The approval of the third version of the inception report was pending at the time of writing this monitoring report in early February 2016. It was evident during this mission that the FAO team feels uncertain about the outcome of the inception report it submitted, since it cannot proceed with the implementation of any of the activities without the approval of the EUD. Because of this, even though there were project national staff already employed for over six months there were no tangible field level activities seen by the mission; hence the decision to undertake all monitoring activities (including interviews) at the Wau office.

Of the three international staff proposed for this project, two (the Project Manager and the Extension and Training Officer) have been deployed and prospective candidates for the position of Rural Finance Officer are still being interviewed. An advertisement for a Rural Finance expert was published, the deadline for which was the same day as the monitoring visit. The national Programme Coordinator and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) officers are actively engaged, along with four State-level national Extension and Training officers. The office is located within the UN Mission to South Sudan (UNMISS) compound in Wau and has adequate seating space with an active Local Area Network (LAN) connection. The Project also procured three vehicles (Toyota Land Cruisers) and has deployed 4 drivers. The operations, finance and procurement officers are among the Project-shared staff based in Juba. The system deployed by FAO is said to be both robust and sufficiently responsive, and includes adequate authorisation of the Project Manager to ensure that access to cash is smooth and that the financial needs of the office operations directed from Wau are met.

The mission was uncertain how this system works because there is no major procurement currently been handled by the Wau office. FAO is leading / chairing meetings for the State-level

coordination of the implementing partners (IPs) of the Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation – Bahr-el-Ghazal Agricultural Development (ZEAT-BEAD) project, i.e. GIZ, the UN Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO) and FAO. The purpose of these meetings is to ensure the practical coordination of action on the ground and the utilisation of common resources where possible. It is evident to the monitoring team that there is on-going discussion between UNIDO and GIZ on possible areas of coordination of activities around (e.g.) the warehouse to be constructed in Kangi. FAO is also hoping to coordinate with IPs under the Smallholder Component of the South Sudan Rural Development (SORUDEV) programme to enhance synergies between projects. The understanding is that these IPs will be invited to participate in the implementation of some aspect of project such as the VSLA and in input trade fair component.

Overall, it is clearer now than in November 2015 how FAO intends to proceed with its activities base on the Its presentation in the just-concluded 5th Quarterly Review Meeting (QRM) in Rumbek at the end of January 2016, at which it proposed the use of coupons. This proposition stimulated much debate among the participants. It was decided at the meeting to ask FAO to pilot the use of coupons linked to cash transfer and coupons linked to physical input distribution in two each of the four States. A segment of the SORUDEV partners still believe the approach will create conflict among the project components and do not favour the distribution of vouchers or coupons, but rather a VSLA process whereby farmers start their activities with their own savings and use these to meet needs, including for farm inputs.

Other projects implemented by FAO in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal are the Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) project in Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal and Warrap States and the Department for International Development (DfID)-funded Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) project also being implemented in these States. The EU-funded Pastoralist Livelihood and Education Project, Agricultural and Food Information System (AFIS) Project and Emergency Livelihood and Relief Project are implemented in various locations across the country, including in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal.

2 Key findings/Notes on project development

FAO has spent one year working on this project with very little to show for it. They have received missions from their headquarters, engage regional consultants and have employed some state level staff yet there are no activities which can directly benefit the small holder farmers on the ground.

The monitoring team was unable to assess the efficiency of project implementation because there is no tangible activity on the ground. Overall, FAO is still formulating this project one year after signing of contract.

The monitoring team feels that the approach detailed by the FAO team in its most recent inception report (though controversial because they once aging brought back the use of coupons) was clearer than in the inception report. However, even within the organisation the need still exists to ensure that everyone is on the same page.

It appears that the FAO South Sudan country programme, is still concentrating on the delivery of emergency services hence the lack of sufficient capacity in country to support the design of this project. The financial mechanism component of this project presented a major challenge to the organisation for instance. Perhaps instead of depending on an individual, FAO should have explored the possibility of working/ collaborating with other UN agencies (such as IFAD) with more experience in this field. It appears that FAO has no intension to recruit a senior project officer for the rural finance component of the project. This is perhaps the reason they have delayed the recruitment of the officer to oversee the implementation of activities in Result three.

The SORUDEV and FSTP implementing partners have expressed willingness to work with FAO; this was not the case six months ago when FAO invited them to express their interest. The collaboration between FAO and the SORUDEV partners is important to achieve the overall objective of the integrated nature of the EUD funded food security programme.

The relationship between FAO and the Government ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources at national and state level is cordial. However, there is reservation regarding the slow nature of procurement done by FAO.

The state level plans written by FAO staff during the inception period of this project are largely irrelevant since they were done when activities were not finalised nor approved by the EUD. The plans can in no way be used to advance the dissemination of the National Agriculture Livestock and Extension Policy (NALEP) as intended.

The following specific activities were accomplished by FAO between June 2015 and February 2016:

- A list of possible implementing partners has been compiled and contact made with them through the various platforms created by the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU);
- A baseline survey of existing supply systems for inputs, equipment and services was carried out, following which the team redesigned the activities under Result 3;
- A visibility strategy is said to be in place in accordance with FAO communication and visibility guidelines. This will need to be submitted to the EUD for approval; and
- The Project has also produced 4 State Action Plans for year 1 and a detailed work plan for the 4 results. Currently, these exist only on paper as activities have not really been implemented.

Recommendations of the TA Monitoring Mission:

FAO is yet to commence field-level implementation of Project activities because they were unable to properly submit a convincing strategy and work plan since the end of the inception period. The approval of the inception report submitted is expected to pave the way for the smooth implementation of the projects.

On Result 1: Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established FAO plan is to train 92 ToTs from Government extension staff (30 at County level and 62 at Payam level) to train CAHWs and CBEWs using the adapted curricula and FFS methodology. They also plan to identify capacity gaps and select 20 State-level extension staff for specialist training and to draft a regulatory framework

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On Result 2: Understanding of the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Policy/NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed

The key activities planned here are to seek formal approval of NALEP dissemination from the MAFCRD and MARF. In collaboration with the MAFCRD and MARF, develop 2-page NALEP brochures, banners and a 15-page NALEP summary. Print 5 banners, 500 brochures, 500 summaries and 500 hard copies of NALEP and Print 300 copies of each of the 3 sets of technical extension guides (900 in total).

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On Result 3: A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States

- This is the most challenging component of the Project. The internal capacity and the challenging economic and security context of South Sudan are sources of concern. There are also concerns about a potential conflict of strategy with the SORUDEV projects. FAO is banking on rigorous sensitisation and clear delineation of Bomas. FAO has agreed to the suggestion made at the QRM in Rumbek that coupons and cash be issued in two States each;
- FAO should continue to monitor its decision to use coupons tied to cost recovery;
- Work with SORUDEV partners to ensure that VSLAs and Farmer Field Schools (FFS) are properly coordinated as the entry point for the development of producer groups;
- SORUDEV envisaged the identification of major dealers to import veterinary drugs in bulk to be sold at wholesale prices to smaller sellers of veterinary drugs at State, County and Payam level. This is currently absent from the approach. Agro-veterinary dealer shops in the region should be assessed in detail and supported. FAO expects they will qualify for matching grants (at a ratio of roughly 70:30). Animal health workers, seed producers, blacksmiths and community extension agents make up other agro-dealers who may for the grant; and
- FAO should explain in more detail how it will provide training to agro-dealers and how it will institute steering or recovery committees to receive and revolve the funds without adversely affecting their seed capital.

On Result 4: A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States

- The plan to support and train Farmer Field School (FFS) and VSLA members and develop them into seed producer groups is laudable. FAO should provide more details on the training, mindful of the technicalities involved, in the establishment of farmer-level seed production groups. There are lessons to be learnt from successful seed producers in the Equatorial States of South Sudan and the farmer groups should be exposed to them in order to borrow experiences.

Main strengths

FAO's has a long-established presence in South Sudan and experience of implementation of food security and agricultural activities. The organisation has an excellent working relationship with the Government. FAO has access to a pool of experts to support implementation of all its projects, as well as a strong institutional framework with the potential to advocate for policies in favour of the Project. Over the past two months FAO South Sudan has developed an internal strategy to harness together complementary projects (even when funded by other donors) and synergise the rich diversity and knowledge of staff within the country. FAO currently implements 3 components of the food security and rural development programmes being funded by the EU.

Main weaknesses

FAO still has limited technical expertise on the ground for implementation of the EISS programme, especially the rural finance activities (this being a new area for the organisation in South Sudan) – and is yet to recruit a Finance Officer for the project. It is hoped that the employment of an officer will improve FAO's capacity to design and implement activities under Result 3., the most challenging and which the team on the ground has the least knowledge of implementing. Finalisation of the inception period was also delayed.

Further actions required

The mission recommends that FAO should:

- Complete recruitment of the Finance Officer, and consider technical expertise needs to support FFS and other components of the project;
- Send the visibility and communication strategy to the Delegation of the European Union (EUD) for approval;
- Ensure that there is a distinct list of Bomas and Payams in which it wants to work.
- Ensure that SORUDEV partners are consulted for the selection of project areas;
- Ensure that all areas selected have GIS coordinates;
- Collaborate with SORUDEV partners (selection of such partners should as done using a transparent process);
- Continue to actively work with GIZ and UNIDO at to ensure there is practical coordination; and
- Extend the coordination meetings in Wau to also include the other States.
- The OVI section of the logical framework needs to be reviewed. Many of them are not measurable.
- Activity 3.2.1 in the work plan is a lot to accomplish as an activity. It should be revised.

3 Cross-cutting and other issues

EU Visibility

There was no EU visibility at FAO offices or on other Project items at the time of this visit. There are plans to make sign-boards, T-shirts and informative leaflets and banners but this has not yet started since field activities are not yet in progress. The plan is to have all visibility items in place by June 2016.

Gender

FAO plans to encourage women's participation. The negative social and cultural perceptions associated with sending women for long-term training outside their homes is a challenge. There is an imbalance in the ratio of women to men at the Wau office. Currently, there is only one woman among the staff in the field.

4 Programme Schedule

<i>Day</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Responsible</i>
1 February 2016	10:30am	Introduction and briefing of FAO staff on mission objective	Tayo
	11am to 1pm	Discussion of Project achievements and challenges to date	Nehru
	1pm to 4pm	Discussion with general Project staff of the Project work plan	Nehru
2-3 February 2016		Contact via email and telephone conversations	Tayo

5 Location, people met and activities visited

<i>Date</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Organisation</i>	<i>Name/Activity</i>
2 February 2016	Wau	FAO	Nehru Abigail Charles Isaac Bazugba

Annex 1: Project Summary

Title of the Project	Sustainable Agricultural Development through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services
Implementing Agency	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations (FAO)
Location(s) of the action: specify country(ies) and region(s) that will benefit from the action	Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal, Western Bahr-el-Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States
Total duration of the action (months)	48 months (start date 2 February 2015)
Objectives of the action	<p>The Overall Objective is to contribute to the improved food security and income of the population of South Sudan.</p> <p>The Specific Objective is to enable rural producers in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal to increase agricultural production and productivity, as well as agricultural incomes, on an economically viable and environmentally sustainable basis by enhancing the capacity of agro-dealers and private service providers to deliver required inputs, equipment and services of good quality and at competitive prices, continuously and on time.</p>
Target group(s) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 rural subsistence households reached • 1,000 producer groups including (400 FFS, 400 VSLAs and 200 others groups) trained, licensed and linked to agro-dealers and extension service providers • 100 blacksmiths trained to repair agricultural equipment and produce spare parts • 90 Community Seed Producers trained in seed production and manipulation • 40 Traders/Agro-dealers trained to meet producers' need for agricultural inputs • 200 Community Animal Health Workers trained in animal treatment and the conservation and manipulation of veterinary drugs and vaccines
Final beneficiaries ²	In the four States of Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal, an average household comprises six individuals – (200 of the latter at least) will receive relevant training according to harmonised curricula and technical standards. The capacity of extension staff will be strengthened to develop relevant training curricula and standards for the licensing of CBEWs and CAHWs and to orientate and monitor them.
Expected results	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established 2) Understanding of the NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed 3) A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States 4) A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including

¹ "Target groups" are the groups/entities who will directly benefit from the action

²"Final beneficiaries" are those who will benefit from the action in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large

	extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States
Main activities	<p>Result 1: <i>Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established</i></p> <p>1.1 Assess the present capacity for extension service delivery and practice 1.2 Develop harmonised curricula for the training of Government and non-Government extension practitioners and animal healthcare service providers (including NGOs and private sector operators)</p> <p>Result 2: Understanding of the NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed</p> <p>2.1 Inform stakeholders of the NALEP and disseminate it among them 2.2 Support the development of NALEP-based extension support plans in the four States by Government and non-Government extension staff (including NGOs and private sector operators)</p> <p>Result 3: <i>A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States</i></p> <p>3.1 Assess private sector supply and service delivery systems, smallholder demand for inputs and equipment, marketing systems and structures for rural produce in all four States 3.2 Support producers to access inputs to enhance their productive capacity 3.3 Establish cost-recovery systems for beneficiary groups 3.4 Strengthen producers, agricultural input suppliers and service providers through a Matching Grant Facility</p> <p>Result 4: <i>A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States</i></p> <p>4.1 Train CAHWs to deliver treatment services on a cost-recovery basis 4.2 Support communities to establish and run 400 FFS in the four States, including the training of CBEWs and facilitators 4.3 Enhance producers' financial assets by promoting VSLAs 4.4 Enhance the production and marketing capacity of producer groups 4.5 Strengthen Government capacity to support private sector-driven input supply networks and provide market-orientated extension services 4.6 Develop a simple but effective M&E system for Results 3 and 4</p>
Number of technical staff	12, including 1 Project Manager, 1 National Coordinator, 1 Extension and Training Officer, 1 Rural Finance Officer, 4 State Extension Assistants and 4 State Rural Finance Assistants

Annex 2: Project Staff

Currently deployed

Name	Gender	Position	Telephone	Email
Nehru B Essomba	M	Project Manager	0953330063	Nehru.essombabeugono@fao.org
Isaac Bazugba	M	National Project Coordinator	0955450121	Isaac.Bazugba@fao.org
Abure Moses	M	State Rural Finance Officer		
Abigail Wathome	F	Extension and Training Expert	0955174586	Abigail.wathome@fao.org
Elias Benard	M	State Extension and Training Officer		
Oliver Yassona	M	State Extension and Training Officer		
Makur Marko	M	State Extension and Training Officer		
Lomena Charles	M	Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officer	0955927557	Lomena.Charles@fao.org
George Yeni	M			

Note that the Value Chain and Rural Finance Expert, 3 Rural Finance Officers and 3 State Extension and Training Officers are still to be recruited

Annex 3: Work Plan for the Period since Inception

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
Result 1: Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established														
1.2 Develop harmonised curricula for the training of Government and non-Government extension practitioners and animal healthcare service providers														
1.2.1	Develop ToR and recruit consultants to facilitate the adaption of curricula at the CTC and MLLTC to community-based extension training													FAO
1.2.2	Establish a committee for the adaption of curricula at the CTC and MLLTC to community-based extension training													FAO
1.2.3	Conduct a 10-day workshop for the adaption of CTC and MLLTC curricula to the needs of CBEWs and CAHWs													Consultant
1.2.4	Test the adapted curricula in the field													ToTs
1.2.5	Collate data and information on field testing of the adapted curricula for presentation at the evaluation workshop													IPs and ToTs
1.3 Identify and train Government extension staff to train and supervise community-based extensionists														

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
1.3.1	Identify and select ToTs													Government
1.3.2	Train 92 ToTs from Government extension staff (30 at County level and 62 at Payam level) to train CAHWs and CBEWs using the adapted curricula and FFS methodology													CTC, MLLTC and KFTC
1.3.3	Identify capacity gaps and select 20 State-level extension staff for specialist training													Government
1.4 Develop a standardised system for the recognition of trained CBEWs and CAHWs														
1.4.1	Develop ToR and recruit Consultant													FAO
1.4.2	Draft a regulatory framework													Consultant
1.4.3	Hold a workshop to assess the regulatory framework drafted by the Consultant (1.4.2)													Consultant
Result 2: Understanding of the NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed														
2.1 Inform stakeholders of the NALEP and disseminate it among them														
2.1.1	Seek formal approval of NALEP dissemination from the MAFCRD and MARF													FAO
2.1.2	In collaboration with the MAFCRD and MARF, develop 2-page NALEP brochures, banners and a 15-page NALEP summary													FAO, MAFCRD, MARF
2.1.3	Print 5 banners, 500 brochures, 500 summaries and 500 hard copies of NALEP													FAO

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
2.1.4	Print 300 copies of each of the 3 sets of technical extension guides (900 in total)													FAO
2.1.5	Send invitations to DGs from 10 States, NGOs and donors to a NALEP launch													FAO
2.1.6	Book NALEP launch venue and make flight reservations for participants													FAO
2.1.7	Conduct a 1-day NALEP launch in Juba (with media coverage by radio and TV)													FAO, MAFCRD, MARF
2.1.8	Distribute NALEP documents to officials from the 10 States during the launch													FAO
2.2 Support the development of NALEP-based extension support plans in the four States by Government and non-Government extension staff (including NGOs and private sector operators)														
2.2.1	Develop ToR and recruit consultants to facilitate the development of extension work plans based on NALEP													FAO
2.2.2	Conduct 5-day workshops in each State (to which State DGs and representatives of County Agricultural Departments and NGOs should be invited) for the dissemination of NALEP and the development of 4 State and 22 County extension work plans													Consultant
Result 3: A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States														

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
3.1. Assess private sector supply and service delivery systems, smallholder demand for inputs and equipment, marketing systems and structures for rural produce in all four States														
3.1.1	Conduct a baseline survey in the four States													Acacia consulting firm
3.2 Support producers to access inputs to enhance their productive capacity														
3.2.1	Develop ToR and select IPs, mobilise communities, identify beneficiaries and agro-dealers and make preparations for input trade fairs													FAO, IPs
3.2.2	Conduct input trade fairs													IPs
3.2.3	Monitor the use of inputs													IPs
3.2.4	Procure donkey-ploughs and ox-ploughs from local suppliers													FAO
3.2.5	Procure animal-drawn rippers (international)													FAO
3.2.6	Distribute ploughs and rippers and provide training in their use													FAO
3.3 Establish a cost-recovery system for beneficiary groups														
3.3.1	Mobilise communities to introduce cost-recovery mechanisms to beneficiaries													FAO, IPs
3.3.2	Build capacity for group formation													IPs
3.3.3	Cost-recovery													Community
3.4 Strengthen producers, agricultural input suppliers and service providers through a Matching Grant Facility														

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services															
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)															
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body	
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
3.4.1	Identify IPs and establish steering committees														FAO
3.4.2	Finalise the operational procedures and rules to be observed by the matching grant facility														FAO, IPs
3.4.3	Identify target groups														IPs
3.4.4	Organise sensitisation meetings with target groups														IPs
3.4.5	Support target groups to develop business plans and collect baseline data on the groups														IPs
3.4.6	Submit the grant applications to the steering committee and disburse the grant upon their approval														FAO, IPs
3.4.7	Provide TA support to the groups														IPs
3.4.8	Monitor the use of the grant														IPs
Result 4: A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States															
4.1 Train CAHWs to deliver treatment services on a cost-recovery basis															
4.1.1	Develop ToR, launch Calls for Proposals for the selection of IPs, select IPs														FAO
4.1.2	Conduct community meetings to create awareness of CAHWs and the cost-recovery approach in 31 target Payams														FAO, IPs, MARF
4.1.3	Identify Bomas/villages for CAHW activities in the target Payams														FAO, IPs, MARF

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
4.1.4	Identify existing and new CAHWs (total 200)													IPs and MARF
4.1.5	Procure 200 CAHW kits, 15 solar fridges, 45 cool boxes, 225 vaccine carriers and 200 bicycles													FAO
4.1.6	Conduct training of CAHWs													ToTs
4.1.7	Distribute CAHW kits, cool boxes, vaccine carriers and bicycles to CAHWs and solar fridges to Counties and carry out installation													FAO and IPs
4.2 Support communities to establish and run 400 FFS in the four States, including the training of CBEWs and facilitators														
4.2.1	Develop ToR, launch Calls for Proposals for the selection of IPs, select IPs													FAO
4.2.2	Develop ToR and recruit an FFS Expert													FAO
4.2.3	Conduct community awareness meetings to identify Bomas/villages and introduce the FFS approach in the 31 target Payams													IPs, FAO, MAFCRD
4.2.4	Select and train 400 CBEWs and facilitators													IPs, FAO, ToTs
4.2.5	Conduct a needs assessment of the FFS groups and help them identify learning technologies													FAO
4.2.6	Procure and distribute training materials, inputs and 400 bicycles to the FFS groups													IPs, FAO
4.2.7	Set up demonstration plots and provide training inputs to FFS groups													IPs
4.2.8	Introduce FFS group members to the concept of VSLAs and provide training													IPs

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
Results and activities	2016												Implementing body	
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
4.3 Enhance producers' financial assets by promoting VSLAs														
4.3.1	Develop ToR, launch Calls or Proposals for the selection of IPs, select IPs													FAO
4.3.2	Conduct community awareness meetings to identify Bomas/villages and introduce the VSLA approach in the 31 target Payams													FAO
4.3.3	Facilitate the formation of 400 VSLAs													IPs and FAO
4.3.4	Train groups in the VSLA approach													IPs
4.3.5	Procure and distribute VSLA materials													Consultant
4.3.6	Conduct weekly VSLA meetings (in synergy with Activity 4.4)													IPs
4.4 Enhance the production and marketing capacities of producer groups														
4.4.1	Select the groups to be supported													IPs
4.4.2	Facilitate access to inputs through input trade fairs (in synergy with Activity 3.2)													IPs
4.4.3	Facilitate participation in the Matching Grant Facility (in synergy with Activity 3.4)													IPs
4.4.4	Conduct weekly VSLA meetings (in synergy with Activity 4.3)													IPs
4.4.5	Review each group at the end of its first year of existence													IPs
4.5 Strengthen Government capacity to support private sector-driven input supply networks and provide market-orientated extension services														

Project: Sustainable Agricultural Extension through Strengthening Extension, Input Supply and Services														
Period: ANNUAL WORK PLAN (January to December 2016)														
	Results and activities	2016												Implementing body
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	
4.5.1	Sensitise key stakeholders at State and County levels to market-orientated and private sector-driven approaches to agricultural development													FAO
4.5.2	Organise short specialist courses at local training centres													FAO
4.5.3	Get stakeholders involved in their supervisory roles at the level of their responsibility													FAO
4.6 Develop a simple but effective M&E system for Results 3 and 4														

Annex 4: Progress toward achieving Project objectives

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators (OVIs)	Achievement as of February 2016
<p>Overall objective</p> <p>To contribute to the improved food security and income of the population of the Republic of South Sudan</p>	<p>75% of the target population benefiting from improved food security (31% baseline)</p> <p>Average income of the target population increased by 20%</p>	<p>Up until February 2016 FAO was still formulating the project. The project contribution to the overall objective of improved food security and income cannot be assessed at this stage of implementation.</p>
<p>Specific objective</p> <p>To enable rural producers in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal to increase agricultural production and productivity, as well as agricultural incomes, on an economically viable and environmentally sustainable basis by enhancing the capacity of agro-dealers and private service providers to deliver required inputs, equipment and services of good quality and at competitive prices, continuously and on time</p>	<p>60% of the targeted population adopts best practices relevant to climate-smart agriculture (18% baseline)</p> <p>Percentage of targeted rural households enabled to regularly acquire agricultural inputs and services from the local market (54%)</p>	<p>All activities contributing to the achievement of the specific objectives were still being developed up to February 2016 and no specific objectives has been achieved.</p>
<p>Expected results (R)</p> <p>R1 – Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established</p>	<p>Harmonised curricula for private extension operators are adopted</p> <p>Non-Government agricultural service providers are linked to relevant training institutions</p>	<p>The monitoring mission found that it is too early to assess progress under this result area.. This is because the only activities undertaken in the 12 months since the start of the project were discussions held with MAFCRD and MLFI at national level during it was confirmed that the relevant training centers(CTC and LTC) are offering one day to 3 month and nine month training modules including outreach programmes that could be tailor made for project</p>
<p>R2 – Understanding of the NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed</p>	<p>NALEP is disseminated to stakeholders throughout Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal</p> <p>4 State work plans are developed and agreed</p> <p>15 County work plans are developed and agreed</p>	<p>Discussion was held between FAO and MAFCRD and MLFI about this result area. The outcome is that NALEP should be launched at national level and that the FAO project will focus on NALEP dissemination in four target states. As far as assessing the practical implementation of this component, there are no</p>

		activities being undertaken yet .
R3 – A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States	<p>40% of targeted households receive inputs, equipment and services through a coupon system coupled with a cost-recovery system or a matching grant facility</p> <p>Number of targeted households producing and selling at least 20% more crop and/or livestock products</p> <p>Number of selected wholesalers and agro-dealers supplying agro-inputs effectively and on time</p> <p>60% of selected blacksmiths are able to repair and produce spare parts for the most relevant agricultural tools</p> <p>Number of producer and processor groups accessing matching grants</p> <p>Number of VSLAs established, saving and lending to members</p>	<p>As at the time of this monitoring mission no tangible activity has been undertaken to set up a private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment in any of the four states.</p> <p>During the first year of this project four missions were conducted: two technical backstopping and two rural finance missions by FAO HQ staff. FAO in the period analysed the current project situation in terms of financial services offered, demand and absorption capacity for credit and other financial services and developing procedures for selection of partner agencies for VSLA establishment for which they produced a report. The report produced did not present practical suggestions on how to achieve the results in this area. However, the plan is to use input trade fairs and coupons; and to work with agro dealers.</p>
R4 – A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States	<p>% of trained CBEWs and CAHWs (male and female) able to deliver quality extension services to producers</p> <p>% of certified CAHWs and CBEWs who successfully deliver agricultural and livestock extension services</p> <p>At least 40% of targeted beneficiaries (male and female) adopt and utilise new technologies and improved farming practices</p>	<p>Other than the plans to focus on working with CAWHS, community extension workers and ox plough trainers through the integrated Farmer Field Schools and VSLAs (including the plan to fund the printing of the extension guides for the four target states) the monitoring mission saw nothing tangible to monitor in the field as at February 2016.</p>

Annex 5: Challenges likely to impact implementation and action to be taken

Challenges Identified	Action Taken During the EU Field Mission in February 2016
Late kick-off	FAO has maximised internal synergy in order to capitalise on the field implementation of other FAO projects in the hope of speeding up launch of the Action. A coordination and synergy workshop is planned to be held in the second half of February.
Lack of clarity of strategy	An updated strategy that included clearer definition of activities under Result 3 was submitted by FAO to the EUD on 20 January.
Delayed recruitment process	FAO has maximised internal synergy in order to capitalise on the field implementation of other FAO projects in the hope of speeding up launch of the Action. A coordination and synergy workshop is planned to be held in the second half of February.
High rates of inflation	An updated budget was submitted to the EUD that took this into account.
Physical insecurity	This issue should be addressed by the targeted geographical coverage at Boma level that is being prepared in consultation with partners (for completion by mid-February).
Poor road conditions	This may lead to the adjustment of initial geographical coverage at Boma level (in consultation with partners).
Operating in an environment saturated with relief aid	A strong sensitisation campaign to educate beneficiaries about the certain end of free access to inputs, and the shift toward a market-orientated and private sector-driven agricultural sector, is planned for implementation starting in the second half of February 2016.

Annex 6: Work Plan for July 2016 to September 2017

Project: Sustainable agricultural extension through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services							
Period: PROJECT WORK PLAN (July 2016 to September 2017)							
	Results and activities						Implementing body
		2016		2017			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Result 1: Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established							
1.1 Assess the present capacity for extension service delivery and practice							
1.1.1	Conduct a baseline survey in the four States						Acacia consulting firm
1.2 Develop harmonised curricula for the training of Government and non-Government extension practitioners and animal healthcare service providers							
1.2.1	Develop ToR and recruit consultants to facilitate the adaption of curricula at the CTC and MLLTC to community-based extension training						FAO
1.2.2	Establish a committee for the adaption of CTC and MLLTC curricula to community-based extension training						FAO
1.2.3	Conduct a 10-day workshop for the adaption of CTC and MLLTC curricula to the needs of CBEWs and CAHWs						Consultant
1.2.4	Test the adapted curricula in the field						ToTs
1.2.5	Collate data and information on field testing of the adapted curricula for presentation at the evaluation workshop						IPs and ToTs
1.2.6	Conduct evaluation workshop to finalise and endorse the adapted curricula						Consultant
1.3 Identify and train Government extension staff to train and supervise community-based extensionists							
1.3.1	Identify and select ToTs						Government
1.3.2	Train 92 ToTs from Government extension staff (30 at County Level and 62 at Payam level) to train CAHWs and CBEWs using the adapted curricula and FFS methodology						CTC, MLLTC and KFTC
1.3.3	Train 92 ToTs at the MLLTC and CTC (46 in January 2017 and 46 in October 2017)						CTC, MLLTC and KFTC
1.3.4	Identify capacity gaps and select 20 State-level extension staff for specialist training						Government

Project: Sustainable agricultural extension through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services							
Period: PROJECT WORK PLAN (July 2016 to September 2017)							
	Results and activities						Implementing body
		2016		2017			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
1.3.5	Train 20 State-level extension staff through specialist courses						FAO, CTC, MLLTC and KFTC
1.4 Develop a standardised system for the recognition of trained CBEWs and CAHWs							
1.4.1	Develop ToR and recruit Consultant						FAO
1.4.2	Draft a regulatory framework						Consultant
1.4.3	Hold a workshop to assess the regulatory framework drafted by the Consultant (1.4.2)						Consultant
Result 2: Understanding of the NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed							
2.1 Inform stakeholders of the NALEP and disseminate it among them							
2.1.1	Seek formal approval of NALEP dissemination from the MARF and MAFCRD						FAO
2.1.2	In collaboration with the MARF and MAFCRD, develop 2-page NALEP brochures, banners and a 15-page NALEP summary						FAO, MAFCRD, MARF
2.1.3	Print 5 banners, 500 brochures, 500 summaries and 500 hard copies of NALEP						FAO
2.1.4	Print 300 copies of each of the 3 sets of technical extension guides (900 in total)						FAO
2.1.5	Send invitations to DGs from 10 States, NGOs and donors to a NALEP launch						FAO
2.1.6	Book NALEP launch venue and make flight reservations for participants						FAO
2.1.7	Conduct a 1-day NALEP launch in Juba (with media coverage by radio and TV)						FAO, MAFCRD, MARF
2.1.8	Distribute NALEP documents to officials from the 10 States during the launch						FAO
2.2 Support the development of NALEP-based extension support plans in the four States by Government and non-Government extension staff (including NGOs and private sector operators)							
2.2.1	Develop ToR and recruit consultants to facilitate the development of extension work plans based on NALEP						FAO
2.2.2	Conduct 5-day workshops in each State (to which State DGs and representatives of County Agricultural Departments and NGOs should be invited) for the dissemination of NALEP and the development of 4 State and 22 County						Consultant

Project: Sustainable agricultural extension through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services							
Period: PROJECT WORK PLAN (July 2016 to September 2017)							
	Results and activities						Implementing body
		2016		2017			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
	extension work plans						
Result 3: A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States							
3.1 Assess private sector supply and service delivery systems, smallholder demand for inputs and equipment, marketing systems and structures for rural produce in all four States							
3.1.1	Conduct a baseline survey in the four States						Acacia consulting firm
3.2 Support producers to access inputs to enhance their productive capacity							
3.2.1	Develop ToR and select IPs, mobilise communities, identify beneficiaries and agro-dealers and make preparations for input trade fairs						FAO, IPs
3.2.2	Conduct input trade fairs						IPs
3.2.3	Monitor the use of inputs						IPs
3.2.4	Procure donkey-ploughs and ox-ploughs from local suppliers						FAO
3.2.5	Procure animal-drawn rippers (international)						FAO
3.2.6	Distribute ploughs and rippers and provide training in their use						FAO
3.3 Establish a cost-recovery system for beneficiary groups							
3.3.1	Mobilise communities to introduce cost-recovery mechanisms to beneficiaries						FAO, IPs
3.3.2	Build capacity for group formation						IPs
3.3.3	Cost-recovery						Community
3.4 Strengthen producers, agricultural input suppliers and service providers through a Matching Grant Facility							
3.4.1	Identify IPs and establish steering committees						FAO
3.4.2	Finalise the operational procedures and rules to be observed by the matching grant facility						FAO, IPs
3.4.3	Identify target groups						IPs
3.4.4	Organise sensitisation meetings with target groups						IPs
3.4.5	Support target groups to develop business plans and collect baseline data on the groups						IPs

Project: Sustainable agricultural extension through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services							
Period: PROJECT WORK PLAN (July 2016 to September 2017)							
	Results and activities						Implementing body
		2016		2017			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
3.4.6	Submit the grant applications to the steering committee and disburse the grant upon their approval						FAO, IPs
3.4.7	Provide TA support to the groups						IPs
3.4.8	Monitor the use of the grant						IPs
Result 4: A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States							
4.1 Train CAHWs to deliver treatment services on a cost-recovery basis							
4.1.1	Develop ToR, launch Calls for Proposals for the selection of IPs, select IPs						FAO
4.1.2	Conduct community meetings to create awareness of CAHWs and cost recovery approach in 31 target Payams						FAO, IPs, MARF
4.1.3	Identify Bomas/villages for CAHW activities in the target Payams						FAO, IPs, MARF
4.1.4	Identify existing and new CAHWs (total 200)						IPs and MARF
4.1.5	Procure 200 CAHW kits, 15 solar fridges, 45 cool boxes, 225 vaccine carriers and 200 bicycles						FAO
4.1.6	Conduct training of CAHWs						ToTs
4.1.7	Distribute CAHW kits, cool boxes, vaccine carriers and bicycles to CAHWs and solar fridges to Counties and carry out installation						FAO and IPs
4.1.8	Conduct 4 awareness campaigns every 3 months on animal health and livestock production in each target Payam						IPs
4.1.9	Conduct refresher training for CAHWs						IPs and ToTs
4.2 Support communities to establish and run 400 FFS in the four States, including the training of CBEWs and facilitators							
4.2.1	Develop ToR, launch Calls for Proposals for the selection of IPs, select IPs						FAO
4.2.2	Conduct community awareness meetings to identify Bomas/villages and introduce the FFS approach in the 31 target Payams						IPs, FAO, MAFCRD
4.2.3	Select and train 400 CBEWs and facilitators						IPs, FAO, ToTs
4.2.4	Conduct a needs assessment of the FFS groups and help them identify learning technologies						FAO

Project: Sustainable agricultural extension through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services							
Period: PROJECT WORK PLAN (July 2016 to September 2017)							
	Results and activities						Implementing body
		2016		2017			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
4.2.5	Procure and distribute training materials, inputs and 400 bicycles to the FFS groups						IPs, FAO
4.2.6	Set up demonstration plots and provide training inputs to the FFS groups						IPs
4.2.7	Organise field days, exchange visits and graduation ceremonies						IPs
4.2.8	Introduce FFS group members to the concept of VSLAs and provide training						IPs
4.2.9	Conduct refresher training of CBEWs (in synergy with Activity 4.4)						IPs
4.3 Enhance producers' financial assets by promoting VSLAs							
4.3.1	Develop ToR, launch Calls or Proposals for the selection of IPs, select IPs						FAO
4.3.2	Conduct community awareness meetings to identify Bomas/villages and introduce the VSLA approach in the 31 target Payams						IPs and FAO
4.3.3	Facilitate the formation of 400 VSLAs						IPs
4.3.4	Train groups in the VSLA approach						FAO
4.3.5	Procure and distribute VSLA materials						IPs
4.3.6	Conduct weekly VSLA meetings (in synergy with Activity 4.4)						IPs
4.4 Enhance the production and marketing capacities of producer groups							
4.4.1	Select the groups to be supported						IPs
4.4.2	Facilitate access to inputs through input trade fairs (in synergy with Activity 3.2)						IPs
4.4.3	Facilitate participation in the matching grant facility (in synergy with Activity 3.4)						IPs
4.4.4	Conduct weekly VSLA meetings (in synergy with Activity 4.3)						IPs
4.4.5	Review each group at the end of its first year of existence						IPs
4.5 Strengthen Government capacity to support private sector-driven input supply networks and provide market-orientated extension services							
4.5.1	Sensitise key stakeholders at State and County level to market-orientated and private sector-driven approaches to agricultural development						FAO
4.5.2	Organise short specialist courses at local training centres						FAO

Project: Sustainable agricultural extension through strengthening extension, inputs supply and services							
Period: PROJECT WORK PLAN (July 2016 to September 2017)							
	Results and activities						Implementing body
		2016		2017			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
4.5.3	Get stakeholders involved in their supervisory roles at the level of their responsibility						FAO
4.6 Develop a simple but effective M&E system for Results 3 and 4							

Annex 7: Summary of follow-up actions to be taken

	Action to be taken by FAO	Responsible	Deadline
1	Complete recruitment of the Finance Officer		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
2	Send the visibility and communication strategy to the EUD for approval		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
3	Ensure that there is a distinct list of Bomas and Payams in which it wants to work. The list should include justification of the choice of each location and it should also be made clear how activities will complement (and <i>not</i> go against) SORUDEV and FSTP activities being implemented in the same areas		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
4	Ensure that SORUDEV partners are consulted for the selection of operational areas for the project		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
5	Ensure that all areas selected have the right GIS coordinates		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
6	Collaborate with SORUDEV partners as preferred partners, mainly to ensure that ZEAT-BEAD continues to build on the achievements of the SORUDEV programmes		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
7	Continue to actively work with GIZ and UNIDO at State level to ensure there is practical coordination		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved
8	Extend the coordination meetings at State level in Wau to also include other States		Will depend on when the inception report and budget are approved

Annex 8: Operational Payam and Boma GPS Information

As the Project has not yet selected its areas of operation, there are no GPS coordinates. These should however form an integral part of the M&E and data collection system. The table below shows the proposed States, Counties and Payams in which FAO plans to implement projects.

States (4)	Counties (15)	Payams (31)	Boma GPS Coordinates (to be provided by FAO)
Lakes	Rumbek Centre	Jiir	
		Matangai	
		Amongpiny Cuiadukani	
	Wulu	Bhar-Gel	
		Wulu	
	Yirol West	Aluakluak	
Mapuordit			
Northern Bahr el-Ghazal	Aweil Centre	Aroyo	
	Aweil East	Madol	
		Yar-Got	
	Aweil North	Ariath	
		Malual Loc	
	Aweil South	Nyoc Awany	
Wath-Mouk			
Warrap	Gogrial East	Toch East	
		Pathon East	
	Gogrial West	Kuac North	
		Kuac South	
	Tonj East	Ngapagok	
		Paliang	
	Tonj North	Akop	
		Awuul	
Twic	Turalie (Ayen)		
Western Bahr el-Ghazal	Jur River	Kayango	
		Marial-Wau	
		Wadhalelo	
	Raja	Super	
		Yoaljokw	
	Wau	Bagare	
		Besselia	
Bussere			

Annex 9: Logical Framework

**GCP/SSD/009/EC – Updated Inception Report
ANNEX XII: REVISED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK**

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Sources and Means of Verification	Assumptions
Overall objective	To contribute to the improved food security and income of the population of the Republic of South Sudan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 75% of the target population reached and benefited from improved food security (31% baseline) • Average income of the targeted population increased by 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field surveys • Agricultural census • Household income and expenditure surveys • AFIS reports, including integrated phase classification (IPC) maps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong Government commitment to addressing food security issues • Government increases its spending on agriculture • Peace and stability prevail in the country • Absence of serious environmental shocks (drought, flooding, major outbreaks of disease, etc.)
Specific objective	To enable rural producers in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal to increase agricultural production and productivity, as well as agriculture-based incomes, on an economically viable and environmentally sustainable basis by enhancing the capacity of agro-dealers and private service providers to deliver required inputs, equipment and services of good quality and at competitive prices, continuously and on time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% of the targeted population adopt best practices relevant to climate-smart agriculture (18% baseline) • Percentage of targeted rural households enabled to regularly acquire agricultural inputs and services from the local market 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field monitoring reports • Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) • Mid-term review and final evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of serious environmental shocks (drought, flooding, major outbreaks of disease, etc.) • Beneficiaries are willing to pay for inputs and services • Macro-economic market trends and policies are conducive to free market and private sector investment • The rural feeder road network is sufficiently passable to facilitate the movement of goods and services • States continue to prioritise the goals of the Action and to take concrete steps toward creating an enabling framework for market-orientated production and supply systems

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Sources and Means of Verification	Assumptions
Result 1	Harmonised curricula for non-Government extension workers and animal health service providers are defined, appropriate training expertise identified and links with relevant licensing institutions established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonised curricula for private extension operators are adopted Non-Government agricultural service providers are linked to relevant licensing institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biannual and annual progress reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and State ministries and their relevant departments are supportive and collaborative
Result 2	Understanding of the NALEP among both Government extension staff and non-Government extension workers is enhanced and State-level extension support plans developed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NALEP is disseminated among stakeholders in Greater Bahr-el-Ghazal 4 State work plans are developed and agreed 22 County work plans are developed and agreed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biannual and annual progress reports NALEP work plans developed Mid-term and final evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NALEP remains the relevant national policy framework Stakeholders are willing to participate and cooperate with each other Coordination of NALEP dissemination is effective
Result 3	A private sector-driven system for the supply of inputs and equipment, as well as the marketing of produce, is rolled out in the four States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 40% of targeted households receive inputs, equipment, services through a coupon system coupled with a cost-recovery system or matching grant facility Number of targeted households producing and selling at least 20% more crop and/or livestock products Number of selected wholesalers and agro-dealers supplying agro-inputs effectively and on time 60% of selected blacksmiths are able to repair and produce spare parts for the most relevant agricultural tools Number of producer and processor groups accessing matching grants Number of VSLAs established, saving and lending to members 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biannual and annual progress reports Market reports Field monitoring reports Mid-term and final evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Macro-economic market trends and policies are conducive to free market and private sector investment Marketing arrangements between rural producers, retailers, wholesalers and buyers have win-win effects Road networks linking production areas to urban centres and markets allow for mobility

	Intervention Logic	Objectively Verifiable Indicators (OVIs)	Sources and Means of Verification	Assumptions
Result 4	A system for the delivery of good-quality services (including extension) which strongly relies on the private sector is rolled out in the four States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of (male and female) trained CBEWs and CAHWs able to deliver quality extension services to producers • % of certified CAHWs and CBEWs who successfully deliver agriculture and livestock extension services • At least 40% of targeted beneficiaries (male and female) adopt and utilise new technologies and improved farming practices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biannual and annual progress reports • Mid-term and final evaluation reports • Field monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainees are ready and willing to be trained for extended periods • Training centres have qualified trainers and adequate support infrastructures • Extension departments participate in backstopping
Activities	Result 1			
	1.1 Assess the present capacity for extension service delivery and practice			
	1.2 Develop harmonised curricula for the training of Government and non-Government extension practitioners and animal healthcare service providers (including NGOs and private sector operators)			
	Result 2			
	2.1 Inform stakeholders of the NALEP and disseminate it among them			
	2.2 Support the development of NALEP-based extension support plans in the four States by Government and non-Government extension staff (including NGOs and private sector operators)			
	Result 3			
	3.1 Assess private sector supply and service delivery systems, smallholder demand for inputs and equipment, marketing systems and structures for rural produce in all four States			
	3.2 Support producers to access inputs to enhance their productive capacity			
	3.3 Establish cost-recovery mechanisms for beneficiary groups			
	3.4 Strengthen producers, agricultural input suppliers and service providers through a Matching Grant Facility			
	Result 4			
	4.1 Train 200 CAHWs to deliver treatment services on a cost-recovery basis			
	4.2 Support communities to establish and run 400 FFS in the four States, including the training of CBEWs and facilitators			
4.3 Enhance producers' financial assets by promoting VSLAs				
4.4 Enhance the production and marketing capacity of producer groups				
4.5 Strengthen Government capacity to support private sector-driven input supply networks and provide market-orientated extension services				
4.6 Develop a simple but effective M&E system for Results 3 and 4				