**FIRST INTERIM NARRATIVE REPORT**

**Building Resilience of Vulnerable Communities of Panyijar County**

**Through Integrated Food Security and Nutrition Approaches**

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**Date: April, 2017**

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# ***List of acronyms used in the report***

AIDs Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

BCC Behaviour Change Communication

BHSs Boma Health Supervisors

CU5 Children under Five

CMAM Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition

CHD County Health Department

CNVs Community Nutrition Volunteers

CBDs Community-based Distributors

CMDRR Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction

DFID Department for International Development

DRR Disaster Risk reduction

EU European Union

ENA Essential Nutrition Actions

EBF Exclusive Breastfeeding

ERD Economic Recovery & Development

F100 Formula 100

F75 Formula 75

FFS Farmer Field School

FAO Food and Agricultural Organization

FFFS Fisher Folk Field School

FAO Food and Agricultural Organization

FFFS Fisher Folk Field School

FPG Farmer Producer Group

HIV Human Immunodeficiency Virus

IRC International Rescue Committee

IRM Integrated Resource Management

IYCF Infant and Young Child Feeding

IPTT Indicator Performance Tracking Tool

KG Kilograms

LW Lactating Women

M4P Market working for the poor

MCGs Mother Care Groups

OTP Outpatient Therapeutic Program

PLW Pregnant and Lactating Women

PW Pregnant Women

PHCC Primary Health Care Center

PHCU Primary Health Care Unit

RFP Request for Proposal

SPG Seed Producer Group

SC Stabilization Center

TSFP Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program

TBAs Traditional Birth Attendants

UNIDO Universal Development Organization

UK United Kingdom

UN United Nations

USAID United States of America Aid

VSLAs Village Savings and Loans

WHO World Health Organization

**Description**

* 1. Name of the coordinator of the grants contract: *International Rescue Committee UK*
	2. Name and title of the contact person: Ronald Paul Veilleux, Country Director.
	3. Name of beneficiary (ies) and affiliated entity (ies) in the Action: *International Rescue Committee UK and Universal Development Organisation*
	4. Title of the action:  *Building resilience through crisis prevention and post-crisis response strategy*
	5. Contract number: *DCI-FOOD/2015/369 284*
	6. Start date and end date of the Action: *25th December, 2015 to 24th December, 2017*
	7. Target country (ies) or region (s): *Panyijiar County, Unity State, South Sudan*
	8. Finalbeneficiaries & or target group (s) if different. Including number of men and women: *36,000 individuals (4500 households – 8 individuals per household) Country (ies) in which the activities take place.*
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1. **Assessment of implementation of Action activities**

**2.1 Executive summary of the action**

This project is financed by the European Union (EU) under the Pro-resilience (PROACT) programme. The overall objective of the PROACT programme is *to improve the food and nutrition security of vulnerable populations in conflict-affected areas by building resilience through crisis prevention and post-crisis response strategies*. This Action, with the specific objective *to increase the capacity of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and/or access food in Panyijar and Pariang counties of Unity State in South Sudan,* is in compliance with PROACT’s overall objective. This Action intends to achieve four results in pursuit of the stated overall and specific objectives. These results are: (i) Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage; (ii) Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems and financial services; (iii) Increased dietary diversity through improved food utilization; and (iv) *Support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources*. Identified activities, as stated in the work-plan, are being implemented to realise these results. The project targets IDPs and their host communities through support to agriculture and livelihoods; women and families, through an improved understanding of nutrition and food hygiene; and communities in general, through provision of community infrastructure, such as protected water sources, flood prevention dykes and market facilities. DRR (disaster risk reduction), conflict arbitration and peace-building skills are an additional component.

This report provides insight on the implementation progress of this Action during 2016, as well as achievements and recommendations on the way forward for the second year implementation. The Action is successfully enabling households to access and use sustainable agricultural practices that are contributing to an increase in food availability. This has been made possible through provision of staple crop seeds and farming tools to 705 households and fishing equipment to 375 households. The capacity of these households was built using 10 farmer field schools, 10 fisher folk field schools and training of 45 extension workers on modern farming. Household income is increasing through market access and financial support; this has been achieved through establishment and capacity building of 15 farmer producer groups. The farmer producer groups have been successful in producing enough seeds for the next season and surplus for the market. Market data has been collected on a weekly basis and disseminated to beneficiaries. Trade fairs organized in all the 10 payams strengthened the linkage between producers, suppliers and consumers. Twelve (12) village savings and loans groups have been formed through the process of empowering women and youth with financial services support. The capacity of 4 community-managed disaster risk reduction committees has been built. These committees will conduct a participatory disaster risk reduction activity in all the 10 payams.

Whereas the outcome indicators are planned to be measured at the end of the project intervention, this report provides a brief description and comments on the level of likeliness of reaching the final targets at the end of the intervention. With the project goal to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups especially women and children in conflict affected areas of Panyijar County in Unity State, South Sudan and a specific objective to enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food, there are mainly four action outcomes expected to be achieved by the end of the project. Table 1 presents comments based on the performance of the project in its first year of activities and how it relates to its outcome indicators.

Table 1: Outcome indicator performance and likelihood of achievement

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome Indicators**  | **Baseline** | **Target**  | **Comments on likelihood of achievement** |
| Objective: To enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food. |
| % increase of the average Food Consumption Score (FCS)% of the target population achieves acceptable FoodConsumption Score (FCS) throughout the action | 21% | 90% | We will need to review this indicator to between 60% and 70%.During the design, we set the indicator to 90% and there are concerns that we may not achieve the target due to the very low baseline target. Besides Panyijiar county continues to receive more IDPs as a result of the ongoing conflict and therefore any efforts made towards food security have broken down due to the huge IDP population. The county is at a high risk of sliding to famine according to the IPC report released in February  |
| % increase in gross margins per hectare over the project period | 10% | 30%  | The target will remain as set at the design of the project |
| The mean household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) oftarget beneficiaries increases over the project period  | 25% | 50 %  | The initial indicator was Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS), but IRC/UNIDO would like to change this indicator to mean Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS). During the implementation of the project, it proved challenging to measure IDDS as compared to HDDS, This is because the community in question share their food at household level and it is difficult to measure individual food consumption.  |
| ***Outcome Indicators (Result 1)*** |  |  |  |
| Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies) |
| % households with increased agricultural productivity of major staples/livestock by the end of the project |  10%  | 35% | We will review this indicator. |

The project intervention logic as shown on the project log frame matrix section 2.3 of this report still holds the same level of need and requirement for the project beneficiaries. The project goal, specific objectives and the four underlying results are still relevant as far as the project is concerned. At its midterm, the expected project outcomes have not yet taken effect as output results are yet to be completed since some activities are still ongoing. As such, the logic planned for the project is still relevant.

Modification to the log frame

The IRC/ UNIDO would like to propose a change of some targets surpassed after one year of implementation of this Action. A change under result 2 where there is an increase in the number of individuals interested in participating in village savings and loans activity from a target of 500 individuals to 643. This change has been brought about by an increase in community interest towards group savings and loans activities. Increased targets under Result 1 indicator; # of farmers and fisher folk receiving inputs (seeds, farming tools, fishing gear) from 4500 to 5000 to absorb the additional 500 household that will be reached under seed fair and seed vouchers. This resulted from the fact that seeds procured locally within Panyijar County were far much cheaper compared to seeds procured from Juba as their prices are higher due to the high transport cost incurred in transporting them from Kenya and Uganda.

**2.2 Results and activities**

The project has four main result areas as listed below:

(1) Increase household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies); (2) Increase household income through enhanced access to market systems and financial services; (3) Increase dietary diversity through improved food access utilisation; and (4) Increase community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses.

### **Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage**

The IRC has supported farmers in Panyijiar County to increase food production rich in micronutrients and protein. At midterm, this result has achieved the following outputs through capacity building, provision and access to agricultural production inputs.

Table 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output Indicator | Planned Target | Achieved targets Mid term | Comments  |
| # of hectares where sustainable land management practices have been introduced with EU support  |  3 |  2 | Average hectare cultivated by a household targeted by midterm |
|  # of producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, farmers that applied improved technologies or management practices | 40  | 52 |  Most of FPGs, FFFS and additional groups were formed in the first year |
| # of individuals receiving rural advisory services (pre and post-harvest) with EU support (Farmer Field Schools, Fisher folk Field Schools) | 2,175 | 1,784 | None |
| # of farmers and fisher folk receiving inputs (seeds, farming tools, fishing gear) | 4,500 | 2,155 | None |
| # of farmers trained on post-harvest storage practices storage and post-harvest technologies or practices | 800 | 955 | None The targets were surpassed in the first year as this activity entailed general training on post-harvest practises .It targeted all those who received inputs. The training will continue to be provided in the second year to the same farmers and new other farmers. There was no budgetary implication to the supparsed targets. |

***Activity 1.1: Enabled households to access and use sustainable agricultural practices and inputs that increased crop and/or livestock production and quality***

***1. Distributed staple crop seeds:*** The IRC distributed staple seeds to 705 households, comprised of 2kg maize seed, 3kg sorghum seed, 3kg sesame seed, 3kg millet seed and 1kg of groundnuts seed per household. All the households who received the staple seeds planted. However, heavy rains experienced in the project area in 2016 between June and September led to massive flooding that destroyed most of the crops while at the vegetative stages. The seeds provided were meant to cover an average area of 3 hectares of farm land, but most households realized harvest for between 1 and 2 hectares. The community had dykes in place and contours (Contours are put in place to raise the ground where the crop is grown.)in their farms which partially mitigated the impact of floods.

**Table 2 #: Distribution of seeds by crop types to beneficiaries**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Payam** | **Number of households** | **Crop types** |
| Maize | Sorghum | Sesame | Millet | Groundnuts |
| 1. Ganyliel
 | 25HH | 50kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg |
| 1. Pachienjok
 | 25HH | 50kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg |
| 1. Thoanhoum
 | 25HH | 50kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg |
| 1. Tiap
 | 50HH | 100kg | 150kg | 150kg | 150kg | 150kg |
| 1. Pachak
 | 25HH | 50kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg |
| 1. Pachar
 | 50HH | 100kg | 150kg | 150kg | 150kg | 150kg |
| 1. Payinjar
 | 25HH | 50kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg | 75kg |
| **TOTAL** | 225 HH | 450kg | 675kg | 675kg  | 675kg | 675kg |

***2. Distributed farming tools:*** The IRC provided farming tools consisting of sickles, hoes, pangas, axes, wheelbarrows, folk hoes, malodas, rakes and watering cans to the 705 vulnerable farming households to facilitate their work during planting and harvesting seasons. Tools were procured from Juba and distributed to beneficiaries directly instead of using seed/tool vouchers, due to the unavailability of the tools in the local market. These tools facilitated efficient cropping and effective soil tillage, though as reported above, crops were partially destroyed by the floods

**Table 3 #: Distribution of hand tools to beneficiaries**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Payam** | **Number of households** | **Types of handtools** |
| Hoes | Forked hoes | Maloda | Panga | Axes | Sickles | Rakes | Wheel-barrows | Watering cans |
| 1. Ganyliel
 | 25HH | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 25 |
| 1. Pachienjok
 | 25HH | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 25 |
| 1. Thoanhom
 | 25HH | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 25 |
| 1. Tiap
 | 50HH | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 8 | 50 |
| 1. Pachak
 | 25HH | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 25 |
| 1. Pachar
 | 50HH | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 8 | 50 |
| 1. Panyinjar
 | 25HH | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 25 | 4 | 25 |
| **TOTAL** | 225HH | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 225 | 36 | 225 |

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***3. Established Farmer Field Schools (FFS):*** The IRC/UNIDO has established 15 FFS in Greater Ganyliel and Nyal with an aim to enhance agricultural productivity; 5 FFS were established in Greater Nyal and 10 FFS in Greater Ganyliel (5 formed in April and an additional 5 were formed in August). The FFS methodology is a farmer participatory approach to extension services that is demand driven and is aimed at increasing understanding of crop production and natural resource management. Ten agricultural extension workers and Payam tax collectors working formerly under the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security in different Payams were selected and trained for 5 days on the farmer field school approach and are now participating as FFS facilitators. Another 10 were drawn from the community. Twenty FFS facilitators have been trained on best agricultural practices that include land preparation, conservation agriculture, row planting, crop management, marketing skills and value addition. The FFS members identified 3 pieces of land that were prepared as demonstration plots and used by the groups as a learning site. The farmer field school identified various enterprises as their preferred choice of learning. Some of the enterprises chosen were growing sorghum, maize, millet, sesame, and vegetables (okra, tomatoes, cowpeas, amaranth, kudhra, watermelon, pumpkin and kale).

Some of the challenges identified during the learning process included pest management especially insects that attack okra plants, destroying the leaves. The FFS groups have to be taught traditional pest management methods, e.g. use of ash which has worked well for controlling caterpillars and ants, but unfortunately not the insect type that attacked the okra. There are plans to introduce biological pest management methods, e.g. intercropping tobacco plants between the vegetables as a way of keeping these insects away. 70% of FFS group members were women, while 30% were men; 85% of the FFS facilitators were men, while 15% were women.

***4.*** ***Formed Fisher Folk Field Schools (FFFS):*** The IRC identified 225 individuals to benefit from fishing gear. These individuals were organized into 15 member groups for fisher folk field school. Fifteen lead fisher folk members were selected and trained on the fisher-folk field school approach, which equipped them with skills and knowledge and they trained other fisher folk members. The team is expected to disseminate good practices and transfer the knowledge to Panyijar communities. The groups were provided with fishing equipment which included fishing twine, fishing hooks, knives, cooking pots and deep freezers. The groups are in the process of constructing 15 fish selling points within greater Ganyliel market and Nyal. All 225 fisher-folk members’ capacity for fish handling, processing and preservation has been enhanced. 97% of these beneficiaries were men, while 3% women: (fishing is predominantly practised by men in the project target communities).

**Table 4 #: Distribution of fishing gears to fishing groups**

| **Payam** | **Name of Group** | **Number of group members** | **Type & quantity of each type of fishing gear distributed** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fishing twine | Fishing hooks | Knives | Cooking pots | Deep freezer |
| Ganyliel | 1. Tayar
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Pachienjok | 1. Kolier
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Thoanhom | 1. Muonydeng
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Tiap | 1. Pabol
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 | 1 |
| Pachak | 1. Nyibek
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Pachar | 1. Dhiach
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Panyinjar | 1. Ramruop
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Tiap | 1. Tuochluok
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Pachar | 1. Tuochdol
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| Panyinjar | 1. Dong
 | 15 | 2 Nylon twines | 100 Size 7 | 17 | 2 |  |
| **TOTAL** |  **10 Groups** | **150** | **20** | **1000** | **170** | **20** | **2** |

**Table 5 #: Distribution of fishing gears to fishing groups**

| **Payam** | **Name of Group** | **Number of group members** | **Type & quantity of each type of fishing gear distributed** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fishing twine | Fishing hooks | Knives | Cooking pots | Salts |
| Nyal | 1. Nyal Group 1
 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2bales of 25kg |
|  | 1. Nyal Group 2
 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2bales of 25kg |
|  | 1. Katieth Group
 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2bales of 25kg |
| Kol | 1. Kol 1
 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2bales of 25kg |
|  | 1. Kol 2
 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 2bales of 25kg |
| **TOTAL** | **5 Groups** | **100** | **100** | **100** | **25** | **10** | **250kg** |

***5 .Provided fishing equipment:*** The IRC through a stakeholder’s forum identified and registered 150 households (other than those already participating in the FFFS) to benefit from fishing equipment distribution for emergency response. The fishing gear (nets, hooks, twine) were procured from Juba and distributed to the identified beneficiaries in December 2016. The fishing gear was efficient and environmentally friendly and conformed to the government and the UN/FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

**Table 6 #: Distribution of fishing gears to households**

| **Payam** | **Number of households** | **Type & quantities of fishing gears distributed** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fishing twines | Fishing hooks  | Deep freezer |  |
| 1. Ganyliel
 | 15 HH | 30 Nylon twines | 1500, Size 7 |  |  |
| 1. Pachienjok
 | 30 HH | 60 Nylon twines | 3000, Size 7 |  |  |
| 1. Thoanhom
 | 15 HH | 30 Nylon twines | 1500, Size 7 |  |  |
| 1. Tiap
 | 30 HH | 60 Nylon twines | 3000, Size 7 |  |  |
| 1. Pachak
 | 15 HH | 30 Nylon twines | 1500, Size 7 |  |  |
| 1. Pachar
 | 30 HH | 60 Nylon twines | 3000, Size 7 |  |  |
| 1. Panyinjar
 | 15 HH | 30 Nylon twines | 1500, Size 7 |  |  |
| **TOTAL** | **150** | **300** | **15000** |  |  |

**Table 7 #: Distribution of fishing gears to households**

| **Payam** | **Number of households** | **Type & quantities of fishing gears distributed** | **Remarks** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Fishing twines | Fishing hooks  | Salt |  |
| 1. Nyal Payam
 | 60 | 240 | 120 | 150kg |  |
| 1. Kol Payam
 | 40 | 160 | 80 | 100kg |  |
| **TOTAL** | **100 HH** | **400** | **200** | **250kg** |  |

***6. Trained Extension Workers:*** Forty five extension workers (former government and non-government affiliated extension workers-formerly trained under other IRC projects) received two four-day trainings. The training focused on vegetable production, staple crop production, pest and disease control, site selection, land preparation, nursery preparation, transplanting and harvest management. The training was delivered using lecture and group discussion methods. The trainees also had the opportunity to conduct short community trainings in their respective Payams and villages on vegetable growing - from seed bed preparation to transplanting, weeding and harvesting as part of practical lessons. The extension workers received supplies which included rain coats, gum boots, back packs, t-shirts and umbrellas that will assist them during their extension work. These extension workers now provide advisory services to the FPGs and FFSs through on-site technical assistance and trainings focused specifically on farming activities.

***Activity 1.2: Supported households to increase and extend food storage through improved post-harvest knowledge and facilities***

1. ***Supported seed development and production:***  The IRC has supported 4 farmer producer groups and 5 seed producer groups to produce, store, and sell seeds. Trainings were provided on seed selection, handling and multiplication, and post-harvest seed handling and storage. Through farmer field school the groups were able to identify the most viable staple crops that had locally available adaptive-seed varieties originally produced by the community. However, excessive flooding affected crop production across the county. Therefore the high production that was expected could not be achieved (quantity produced at group level was below expectations, see the table below). At group level, the seed producers were able to preserve the quantities shown in the table below for 2017 sale and for their own production: The IRC is in the process of organizing a seed fair on these locally produced crop seeds within the project area for 2017 distribution and production…………………………………………………………………………………………

**Table 8 #: Quantity of food produced by the seed producer groups**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No** | **Group Name** | **Sorghum** | **Maize** |
| 1 | Nyajang Seed producer group - Pariel | 175kg | -Did not produce  |
| 2 | Yiey Seed producer group -Jiech | 100kg | 35kg |
| 3 | Parun Seed producer group -Pachar | 444kg | 100kg |
| 4 | Kudlang Seed producer -Thornhuom | 150kg | 100kg |
| 5 | Makueng Seed producer grp - Pachak | 105kg | -Did not produce |

1. ***Support improved post-harvest storage:*** The IRC has planned to conduct this activity to occur in the second year of the action. Prior to conducting training, post-harvest loss assessments will be conducted to determine the degree and geographic scope of loss. Most farmers in the target locations lack good storage facilities and therefore end up consuming and or selling their produce at low prices. The IRC will train farmer groups and extension workers using the USAID Post-Harvest Handling Training Manual for Extension Workers developed in South Sudan[[1]](#footnote-1)[[2]](#footnote-2) to improve drying and protection of the produce. The IRC will identify effective traditional storage structures that can be replicated easily or invest in improved community storage facilities. The IRC and UNIDO will also look at robust pest control and grading and storage of higher-quality products beyond the immediate harvest period. Farmers will be trained on post-harvest handling, storage and selection of quality produce for competitive marketing. The activity was not implemented in the first year because more emphasis was put on formation of farming structures and production.

### **Result 2: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems and financial services**

Table 9: Enhanced access to market systems and financial services

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output Indicator | Planned Target | Achieved targets Mid term | Comments  |
| % increase in farmers and fisher folk reporting increased access to markets |  +35% baseline (71%) | N/A |  The indicator can only be measured after a study e.g. midterm evaluation or HEA study |
|  % increase of individuals reporting increased ability to access loans and finance | +25% baseline (46%) |  NA/ |  The indicator can only be measured after a study e.g. midterm evaluation or HEA study |
| # of individuals participating in Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs) | 500  | 300 | None  |

***Activity 2.1: Supported farmer producer groups to increase income through market sales***

1. ***Facilitated farmer, producer and marketing groups*** to participate in trade fairs and shows.
This activity was conducted at Payam level where different producer groups brought their farm produce to a central place for display to consumers, other farmers and traders. The aim was exposure to new farm products to the market, encourage other farmers to produce and strengthen a linkage between producer groups and local traders and brokers.
2. ***Reached agricultural producers with improved technologies and techniques.*** IRC/UNIDO formed 20 farmer producer groups (FPGs) in targeted Payams. Each group comprised of 25 members (20 female, 5 males). IRC/UNIDO worked with each Payam administrator, boma chiefs and natural resource management committees to allocate land to FPGs. Trainings provided to FPGs included land preparation and cultivation, pest management, harvesting and post-harvest handling. IRC/UNIDO is in the process of training FPGs in using the Five Skill Sets[[3]](#footnote-3) methodology, which will help them progress and graduate into farmer field schools. The first farmer producer groups were very successful in the production of staple crop seeds (mainly maize and sorghum); however heavy rains resulted in flooding, affecting crops at a vegetative stage and hence reducing the amount of food harvested. This was despite having in place mitigation mechanisms such as dykes and contours built into the farms. However, action plans and early warning systems are being created with CMDRRC to be better prepared for flooding in the future.
3. ***Conducted market mapping.*** The IRC has been conducting weekly market surveys and the information is shared on a weekly basis with FAO and the national cash and markets technical working group in Juba. A list of items available in the market and their weekly prices are placed on a public notice board at a community dissemination point in Ganyiel Payam.

Prices of basic food commodities, non-food items and livestock have been increasing from the beginning of 2016 towards the end of the year. This was brought about by the weakening of the South Sudanese Pound against the U.S. dollar, as well as July fighting in Juba that disrupted business for a period of 3 months (July to September), and the fact that Panyinjiar County has been cut off from the Government since December 2013. WFP food distributions have managed to lower prices of certain farm food products; however, the low purchasing power of the community continues to prevent very poor households from accessing the market. Difficult road transport caused by insecurity and floods has led traders to rely on river transport which takes longer and is more expensive, resulting in the higher prices for goods.

1. ***Developed and strengthened market linkages****:* The IRC is facilitating trade fairs and trade shows that are aimed at strengthening and promoting market linkages between our FPGs, FFSs, traders and customers in all the 10 Payams of greater Ganyiel. The approach is based on Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) methodologies,[[4]](#footnote-4) as an adaptation for post-conflict/crisis settings that strengthens partnerships between farmers and market actors. Some of the examples of the market linkage success is linking our seed producers with farmers through seed fair methodologies. Another example is linking the fisher folk with other inland markets (e.g. Ganyiel, Nyal Markets) for the sale of fish.

***Activity 2.2: Supported women to accumulate savings, access social funds and generate interest on cash through participation in Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs)***

***Created Village Savings and Loan Associations:*** Several community awareness meetings were conducted from July to August 2016 where the VSLA concept was introduced and community expectations levelled. A VSLA mapping exercise was also conducted in the community to identify any existing VSLA groups prior to this project. From the mapping, IRC discovered no existing VSLA groups, but rather a saving model locals referred to as *Sanduk* loosely translated as box (meaning people contribute money through a merry go round system and keep the money with one member and that is circulated among the group members). The project sensitized the community and encouraged them to form new VSLA groups. After formation, the groups were trained on basic VSLA principles and group dynamics. The IRC has established 12 VSLAs with a membership of 25 persons in all the 10 Payams of greater Ganyliel. 4 VSLA agents were recruited and trained on the VSLA approach and in turn, they have continued to facilitate VSLA weekly meetings in different Payams by training members on group dynamics and VSLA methodology. Each of the groups has been provided with a cash box for cash storage and a ledger book for record keeping. The total amount of savings from the 12 groups is 133,500.00 South Sudanese Pounds, and the amount of cash loaned out is 96,500 South Sudanese Pounds, most of which was spent on the creation of small scale business enterprises.

**Table 10: VSLA group savings and loans amount for different groups**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N/S** | **Payam** | **GROUPS NAMES** | **GROUP MEMBERS.** | **TOTAL SAVING** | **SSP** | **LOANED OUT** | **LOANED REPAYED.** |
| 1 | Jiech | Pulnor VSLA  | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 7,000 | 8,400 |
| 2 | Tiap | Kuerkuach VSLA | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 8,000 | 9,600 |
| 3 | Thornhoum | Kuerlel VSLA | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 8,500 | 10,100 |
| 4 | Ganyiel | Youth Program VSLA | 25 | 24,000 | SSP | 16,000 | 19,200 |
| 5 | Ganyiel | Ganyiel Town Center | 25 | 12,000 | SSP | 5,000 | 7,000 |
| 6 | Panyinjar | Manyal VSLA (Chuk) | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 8,000 | 9,600 |
| 7 | Panyinjar | Loang VSLA (Under Chuk) | 25 | 12,500 | SSP | 10,000 | 12,000 |
| 8 | Pachak | Nyajang VSLA (Pachak) | 25 | 5,000 | SSP | 2,000 | 2,200 |
| 9 | Pachar | Pachar VSLA | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 4,000 | 4,800 |
| 10 | Ganyliel | Charity VSLA (Under Ganyliel) | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| 11 | Pariel | Pariel VSLA | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 6,000 | 7,200 |
| 12 | Panyijar | Kuerietni VSLA | 25 | 10,000 | SSP | 7,000 | 8,400 |
| 13 | Nyal | Nyal Group 1 (Gaap) | 13 | 13,200 | SSP |  |  |
| 14 | Nyal | Nyal group 2 | 3 | 800 | SSP |  |  |
| 15 | Nyal | Katieth | 6 | 15,000 | SSP |  |  |
| 16 | Kol | Ganglet | 18 | 15,000 | SSP |  |  |
| 17 | Kol | Pathiel | 3 | 400 | SSP |  |  |
| # |  | **TOTAL AMOUNT:** | 300 | **177,900**  | SSP | **96,500** | **104,500** |

### **Result 3: Increased dietary diversity through improved food utilization**

Table 11: dietary diversification achievements

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output Indicator | Planned Target | Achieved targets Mid term | Comments  |
| % of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed |  45% | 22% | This under-achievement is attributable to the challenges associated with behaviour change. It is a gradual process.  |
| The mean Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) of target beneficiaries increases over the project period | 25% | %  |  Combination of locally available foods into balanced diets remained a challenge because of the nomadic and pastoralist nature of the community. |
| # of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children (6-24 months) receiving micronutrients supplementation and supplementary food through TSFP | 1,750 (PLW)7,121 (CU5) | 1,452 (PLW)3,211(CU5) | Micronutrients for PLW now being provided in static health facilities and during National immunization days and immunization campaigns, during the reporting period only one round of National Immunization Day was carried out |
| % of households who report improved ability to grow and eat nutritious food | 50%) | N/A | Will be measured during the midterm evaluation |

In order to reduce the levels of under-nutrition in Panyijiar County, IRC with support from community local leaders developed and implemented robust mechanisms to promote Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices at the community level in order to enhance survival of children under five years of age (CU5).

Besides the preventive activities, the IRC also implemented Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition (CMAM). CMAM provided therapeutic feeding services (using Therapeutic Food and Routine medications) to CU5 identified with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). These children were treated in the Outpatient Therapeutic Program (OTP). Additionally, the IRC provided supplementary feeding services to CU5 and PLW identified with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). These children were enrolled in the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP). The project also targeted households with CU5s with acute malnutrition enrolled in the CMAM program with inputs and knowledge on starting home gardens as well as training the local Ministry of Health staff on what needs to be done in order to improve nutrition practices in Panyijar County

***Activity 3.1 Supported men and women to utilize key nutrition practices***

The IRC and UNIDO promoted preventive nutrition interventions with a focus on IYCF and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) through all supported health facilities as well as at the community level. The goal of these interventions was to improve the health and nutritional status of women and children from vulnerable households and reduce rates of under-nutrition in Panyijiar to recommended thresholds. The following specific activities were conducted by the IRC during the first year of implementation:

 In conjunction with the local Chiefs, Payam Administrators, women’s groups, traditional healers, Traditional Birth Attendants (TBAs), religious leaders, Community Nutrition Volunteers (CNVs), Community-based Distributors (CBDs), Boma Health Supervisors and other community members, the IRC and UNIDO conducted community sensitization 28 sessions of communality sensitizations organised by the program staff and county health department with supports from the community nutrition workers, IYCF supervisors and peer educators who did prior mobilizations, set appointments the through the area chiefs about the schedules of the monthly community sensitizations, this were conducted in all the 10 Payams around dangers of under-nutrition in relation to health, fostering community ownership and participation in the program. During the sensitization sessions both local chiefs and are given chances to contribute and give ideas on topical issues under discussion approximately 2,670 (1102F: 1568M) members attended the sensitization sessions. The IRC and UNIDO conducted four (4) quarterly meetings with the local authorities and also in attendance were the community nutrition workers, community nutrition volunteers and respective MCG members, organised by the IYCF supervisors and peer educators from all 10 Payams to discuss the importance and modalities of operating home gardens as well as the nutritional value of green vegetables. One hundred and fifty (150) households were targeted and selected based on the following criteria: families with children enrolled in OTP or TSFP; single mothers; and families with no stable sources of food and no other economic activities.

Key issues addressed during sensitization sessions included:

* Domestic prevention of common causes of malnutrition including common childhood infections.
* Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) for the first six months and effective complementary feeding thereafter with continued breastfeeding for up to two years.
* Nutrition in pregnancy and lactation and utilization of locally available foods and combining these foods into balanced diets. This included use of kitchen gardens to grow green vegetables as a source of vitamins for households.
* During routine supplementary and therapeutic feeding activities, IRC/UNIDO also conducted group and individual counselling sessions for PLW as well as other beneficiaries who visited service delivery points. 1,730 PLWs received individual counselling in IYCF at community and health facility levels.
* IRC/UNIDO conducted 100 sessions for mothers in Mother Care Groups and 162 sessions for lactating women and IYCF counsellors on key IYCF messages.
* IRC/UNIDO reached 1,387 households with key hygiene and sanitation messages.

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***Activity 3.2: Supported women and men to produce vegetables in homestead gardens for home consumption***

1. ***Provided nutrition-dense agricultural inputs/short maturing variety seeds to women for kitchen gardening:***

The IRC/UNIDO conducted community awareness campaigns in all 10 payams. During the campaigns, IRC/UNIDO provided a variety of vegetable seeds to four farmer producer groups, five seed producer groups and 640 households with malnourished children to initiate home gardens. IRC also trained local Ministry of Health staff on proper nutrition activity implementation. The types of vegetable seeds provided were: okra, amaranth, tomato, kudhra, eggplant, Sukuma wiki, onion, watermelon, cowpea and pumpkin. A variety of farming tools were also provided which included: hoes, pangas, malodas, fork hoes, rakes, watering cans and wheelbarrows. The beneficiaries established homestead gardens and grew nutritious vegetables along flood lines for ease of irrigation during the dry season. The IRC/UNIDO built the capacity of selected household members on vegetable production, vegetable marketing, irrigation and conservation. Treadle pumps and water pipes were provided for irrigation using flood water.

1. ***Promoted nutrition best practices through cooking demonstrations.***

The IRC conducted cooking demonstration sessions for the 40 MCGs during monthly meetings to empower members in the group on best practices for effective cooking. These 40 MCGs will cascade the skills acquired to the rest of the women within the communities, with assistance from IRC.

***3. Distributed poultry to poor women and youth.***

Twenty groups of women and youth were provided with 12 hens and 3 cockerels for a total of 300 chickens distributed to these groups. Of the 20 groups, 50 members were adult women and the other 50 members were male youth.

Table 12: Poultry distribution for youth and women groups

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **N/S** | **Payam** | **GROUPS NAMES** | **GROUP MEMBERS.** | **CHICKEN RECEIVED** | **COCK RECEIVED** |
| 1 | Ganyliel | Thar Yier  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 2 | Ganyliel | Reykei  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 3 | Thoanhoum | Thoanhoum  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 4 | Thoanhoum | Kei | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 5 | Pachienjok | Yai  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 6 | Pachienjok | Thiel  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 7 | Tiap | Tiap  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 8 | Tiap | Luok  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 9 | Tiap | Wicwang | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 10 | Tiap | Jiech | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 11 | Panyijar | Paak | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 12 | Panyijar | Kueritni | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 13 | Pachar | Pariel | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 14 | Pachar | Dhorbuokni  | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 15 | Pachak | Maatnyal | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 16 | Pachak | Nguer | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 17 | Pachar | Pinybak | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 18 | Pachar | Rotkuach | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 19 | Pachienjok | Pakeen | 5 | 15 | 3 |
| 20 | Pachienjok | Yongyaad | 5 | 15 | 3 |
|  | **TOTAL** | **20 Groups** | **100**  | **300** | **60** |

***Activity 3.3. Built the capacity of community structures, including key SMoH staff to support nutrition initiatives***

1. ***Provided training and capacity building on nutrition and Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF)***

A workshop was conducted on Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) for community nutrition volunteers (CNVs), village health committees (VHCs), community-based distributors (CBDs) and key health facility staff. Training was also conducted for peer educators (key community figures, health staff, and project staff) in IYCF promotion and BCC. IRC provided IYCF supplies, charts and other IEC materials to 10 targeted facilities to promote IYCF counselling at the health facility and community level. IRC/UNIDO conducted one round of IYCF trainings for health facility staff and community volunteers, attended by 347 participants (18 CHD health facility staff, 65 CNVs and 264 CBDs).

***2. The IRC worked closely with the County Health Department (CHD) and the community nutrition program integrated into existing primary health care services, operating in the county.*** IRC’s health department supports one Primary Health Care Center (PHCC) in Ganyiel town and 7 Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs) in other parts of Panyijiar County. CHD staff at PHCCs and PHCUs were trained in assessment and identification of malnutrition through anthropometric screening and physical examination. Additionally, the staff were trained on referral of complicated cases and management of other MAM and SAM cases within health facilities. In collaboration with the trained health workers, the IRC conducted regular nutrition and hygiene promotion activities to make the community aware of causes and preventive measures for malnutrition.

***3. IRC provided treatment, training, and counselling in IYCF for pregnant and lactating women.***

The project enrolled and treated 2,528 Pregnant and Lactating Women with moderate acute malnutrition at TSFPs during the reporting period. 6,288 pregnant women received individual counselling in IYCF, nutrition in pregnancy, lactation and utilisation of supplementary food. 4,420 lactating women and caretakers of children <6 months attended individual counselling sessions focusing on IYCF during the reporting period. 577 households were reached with an IYCF counselling package during the reporting period by the 40 trained Mother Care Groups (MCGs).

### **Result 4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses**

***Activity 4.1: Support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output Indicator | Planned Target | Achieved targets Mid term | Comment  |
| % increase in households reporting improved ability to cope with future shocks |  45% | n/a | Will be measured during the midterm evaluation |
| # of households ) applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support | 2,300 | 1,460 |  Implementation of DRR plans will be done in the 2nd year |
| # of communities with community disaster risk reduction management committee (CDRRMC) plans and frameworks | 50 | 60 | New Payams created have been included  |

***1. Training on community managed disaster risk reduction***

The IRC has engaged and consulted with Payam communities and established 4 disaster risk committees as follows: Ganyliel, Yai, and Pachienjok has 15 DRR committee members; Pachar, Pachak and Pariel have 15 DRR committee members; Tiap and Thornhuom have 10 DRR committee members; while Jiech and Payinjar have 10 DRR committee members. The 4 DRR committee’s work is being coordinated by 5 central members as follows: 2 members from the Relief Rehabilitation Commission of South Sudan; 2 individuals from the Ministry of Natural Resources and 1 greater Ganyliel Administrator. The Committees elected a leadership body, comprising a chairperson, vice chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and community mobilizer, as well as 5-6 other community members to run the group’s affairs and coordinate functions.

All the 4 DRR committee members and 5 coordinating members were trained on community managed disaster risk reduction approach and the tools required to conduct a participatory disaster risk analysis. The committees have conducted a participatory disaster risk analysis in all the 10 Payams for 5-6 different and highly ranked hazards affecting the community.

A hazard analysis was conducted; drought/hunger, floods, political/ tribal conflict, revenge killings and malaria. These were ranked as the first five main disasters affecting the county. The most vulnerable groups to all hazards based on the assessment are children under five, pregnant and lactating mothers and the elderly. However youth and adult men were ranked highly vulnerable to political/ tribal conflict and revenge killings.

***2. Training of communities on soil and water conservation***

Thirty five community members were trained on soil and water conservation, soil erosion, effects of soil erosion, sheet erosion, rill erosion, gully erosion, methods of controlling soil erosion, characteristics of soil fertility, how soil loses fertility, maintenance of soil fertility, water, sources of water, uses of water, water pollution and contamination. The training was hands on meaning that it happened on the field of one of the community members, where practical lessons were offered.

**2.3 Logframe matrix updated**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Intervention logic*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Baseline*** | ***Current Value*** | ***Targets (incl. reference year*)** | ***Sources of Verification*** | ***Assumptions and Risks*** |
|  |  |  | ***Reference year(****Beginning of project)* | ***Reference date (January 2017)*** | ***Yr1*** | ***Yr 2*** |  |  |
| Overall Objective (Goal) | To improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups especially women and children in conflict affected areas of Panyijar and Pariang counties in Unity State, South Sudan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Specific Objective** | To enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food. | % increase of the average Food Consumption Score (FCS)% of the target population achieves acceptable FoodConsumption Score (FCS) throughout the action | 21%  | N/A | N/A | 90% | Baseline; End line Reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings |
| %increase in gross margins per hectare over the project period | 10% | N/A | N/A | 30%  | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports  | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings; also adopt the practices taught |
| The mean household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) oftarget beneficiaries increases over the projectperiod  | 25% | N/A | N/A | 50 %  | KAP survey: baseline and EndlinePre- and Post- harvest reports ; Activity Observation | Participants in the Action attend community briefings and trainings; also adopt practices taught |
| **Expected Results** | ***Results*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Target*** |  |  |  | ***Sources of Verification*** | ***Assumptions and Risks*** |
| Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies) | % households with increased agricultural productivity of major staples/livestock by the end of the project |  10%  | N/A  | N/A | 35% | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings/adopt taught practices |
| # of hectares where sustainable land management practices have been introduced with EU support  |  2 | 2 | 2 |  3  | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings |
|  # of producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, farmers that applied improved technologies or management practices | 0 |  37  | 37 | 40 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend  |
|  | # of individuals receiving rural advisory services (pre and post-harvest) with EU support (Farmer Field Schools, Fisherfolk Field Schools) | 0 | 1,784 | 1,784 | 2,175 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings |
|  | # of farmers and fisherfolk receiving inputs (seeds, farming tools, fishing gear) | 0 | 2,155 | 2,155 | 4,500 | Distribution lists | Participants in the Action pick-up agricultural inputs |
|  | # of farmers trained on post-harvest storage practices storage and post-harvest technologies or practices | 0 | 955 |  | 800 | Attendance lists | Participants in the Action attend trainings |
| Result 2: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and financial services | % increase in farmers and fisherfolk reporting increased access to markets | 0 | N/A | N/A | 45%  | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | The business market and access remain stable, improved security  |
| % increase of individuals reporting increased ability to access loans and finance | 0 | N/A | N/A | 46%  | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports VSLA records | Participants continue saving and VSLA groups remain cohesive and are able to lend members |
|  | # of individuals participating in Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs) | 0 | 300 | 343 | 500 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports VSLA records | Participants in the Action attend VSLA meetings and are able to save |
| Result 3: Increased (individual) dietary diversity through improved food access and utilisation | % of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed | 18% | N/A | N/A |  43% | IYCF Baseline/Endline; |  That the mothers adopt the practices they are taught. Stable external factors like access to food and stability remain conducive |
| The mean Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) oftarget beneficiaries increases over the projectperiod | 25% | N/A | N/A | 50% | Food security and Nutrition Monitoring systems (FSNMS) Reports; HEA  | Participants in the Action attend trainings |
| # of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children (6-24 months) receiving micronutrients supplementation and supplementary food through TSFP | 0 | 1,452 (PLW)3,211(CU5 | 1,452 (PLW)3,211(CU5 | 1,750 | TSFP Distribution reports Micro nutrients supplementation campaigns report | Supplies available and accessible by the PLW and children throughout the targeted period |
| % of households who report improved ability to grow and eat nutritious food | 15% | N/A | N/A | 50%  |  Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Targeting and are possible in communities |
|  | Result 4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses | % increase in households reporting improved ability to cope with future shocks | 25% | N/A | N/A | 45 %  | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Participants in the Action attend trainings and community meetings in order to increase knowledge of DRR |
|  Number of households )applying SustainableConsumption and Productionpractices with EU support | 0 | 1,460 | 1,460 | 2300 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,Activity Observation;Baseline/ Endline reports | Participants in the Action attend trainings and community meetings in order to increase knowledge of DRR |
| # of communities with community disaster risk reduction management committee (CDRRMC) plans and frameworks | 0 | 60 | 60 | 50 | Attendance lists | Participants in the Action draft plans |
| **Activities** | ***Key Activities*** | ***Means*** | ***Costs*** | ***Assumptions*** |
| **Result 1:** Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies) |
| *1.1 Enable households to access and use sustainable agricultural practices and inputs that increase crop and/or livestock production and quality** Provision for farming tools
* Provision of seeds of nutrition-rich crops
* Provision of fishing equipment
* Establish Farmer Producer Groups
* Establish Seed Producer Groups
* Support extension service delivery by extension agents
* Establish Farmer Field Schools
* Establish Fisher Folk Field Schools
* Support diversification of crops
* Support the selection and training CAHWs

*1.2 Support households to increase and extend food storage through improved post-harvest knowledge and facilities** Support the training of farmers producer groups on preservation of seeds
* Provide trainings on good storage practices of farm produce
* Facilitate capacity training for farmers on agro-processing
* Provide training on fishing, processing and preservation and on value addition and marketing skills
 | Procurement of seeds, tools, and fishing gear and associated logistical supportTraining materials and staff time for agriculture and fishing materials | 165,849 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activitiesParticipants want and use provided inputs |
| **Result 2:** Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and financial services |
| *2.1 Support farmer’s producer groups to increase income through market sales** Support value addition on cereals and other crops (e.g. grinding and repacking of sorghum)
* Facilitate the farmer, producer and marketing groups to participate in trade fairs and shows
* Facilitate the strengthening of the marketing information system at the county levels

*2.2 Support women to accumulate savings, access social funds and generate interest on cash through participation in Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs)** Conduct community awareness on savings and lending
* Conduct a mapping of existing VSLA groups and set up new groups where necessary
* Recruit and train VSLA agents
* Support capacity building of VSLA groups on issues related to group dynamics and savings
* Procure and distribute VSLA record books and saving boxes
* Conduct regular monitoring of VSLA saving trends and group growth
* Support the VSLA with business skills and assist the develop business plan to start small business
 | * Market assessments
* Information dissemination in communities

Identification of VSLA agents and target households | 14,279 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activitiesParticipants want and use provided inputs |
| **Result 3:** Increased (individual) dietary diversity through improved food access and utilization |
| *3.1 Support men and women to utilise key nutrition practices** Provide IYCF counselling and promote exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) and optimum complementary feeding practices (OCFP) through Mother Care Groups (MCG)
* ­
* Support campaigns for the promotion of EBF in the community/health centres
* Support micronutrient supplementation and de-worming among PLW and children 6 to 24 months
* Support nutrition learning through peer education and MCG initiatives
* Promote proper hygiene and sanitation practices at the household and community levels
* Provide capacity building to MCGs
* Conduct baseline survey on IYCF practices

*3.2 Support women and men to produce vegetables and raise small livestock in homestead gardens for home consumption** Provision of nutrition-dense agriculture inputs (vegetable/short maturing variety seeds) to women for kitchen gardening
* Promote nutrition best practice through cooking demonstrations
* Promote best practice on agriculture among poor women

*3.3 Build the capacity of community structures, including key SMoH staff to support nutrition initiatives** Train peer educators (key community figures, health staff, project staff) in IYCF promotion and BCC
* Conduct training workshop on Essential Nutrition Actions for community nutrition volunteers (CNVs), village health committees (VHCs), community-based distributers (CBDs) and key health facility staff
* Equip targeted facilities with supplies and materials to promote IYCF counselling at the health/community level
* Support the development and implementation of a comprehensive BCC strategy
 | * Information dissemination in communications about nutrition activities
* Procurement of seasonal rations and associated logistics inputs

Procurement of seeds and tools for homestead gardening and associated logistics inputs | 105,606 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activitiesParticipants want and use provided inputs |
| **Result 4:** Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses |
| *4.1 Support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources** Form CMDRRCs
* Conduct CMDRR training to staff and local authorities (ToT) and develop disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans
* Train CMDRRC members and mobilise communities to implement DRR activities
* Support county authorities to develop disaster preparedness and early warning systems
* Support communities with fruit trees farming (nurseries establishment) and planting
* Train selected village promoters on the use of energy saving stoves
* Support village promoters to facilitate household access to energy saving stoves
 | * Information dissemination in communications about DRR
* Training for CMDRR committee members and community members
* Training for community members on stove use

Procurement of nursery supplies and associated logistics inputs | 40,346 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activitiesParticipants want and use provided inputs |

**2.4 Please provide an updated action plan for the future activities of the project[[5]](#footnote-5)**

| **Europe Aid Work Plan for Year 2** | **Half-year 2** | **Half-year 2** | **IMPLEMENTING BODY** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| **Pre-Inception Activities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Security assessment in Panyijar and Pariang counties |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Engagement of community leaders to re-introduce program |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Beneficiary targeting activities with community leaders |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| **Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision of staple seeds (Maize, Sorghum, Sesame, Groundnuts) |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Provision of Farming tools (Sickles, Folk/Hoe, Panga, Watering Cans) |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Provision of Fishing tools (Rods, Line, Bait) |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Support and conduct seed fairs ,seed vouchers  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Formation of Farmer Producer Groups  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Training of Farmer Producer Groups on best agricultural practices |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  | X |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Formation of Seed Producer Groups |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Establish Farmer Field Schools |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Establish Fisherfolk Field Schools |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training of Community Extension Workers/Government Extension Workers (5 days) | X |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Supply kits for Extension Workers (Rain Coats, Gumboots, Umbrellas) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Establish Farmer Training and Demonstration Centres (Fencing, demonstration inputs) | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  | X | IRC, UNIDO |
| Training of Seed Producer Groups on seed preservation (2 hour sessions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  | IRC |
| Train FPGs on good storage practices of farm produce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Training of farmers on agro-processing  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Construction support for storage facilities for farmer producer groups |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Containers and dryers for food storage |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  | IRC |
| Training on fish processing, preservation, and utilization |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Market linkage between (producers, suppliers and consumers |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | IRC |
| **Result 2: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems and financial services** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support the formation of organised farming association, consisting of farmer producer groups and marketing groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Support value addition on cereals and other crops (e.g. grinding and repacking of sorghum)  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | IRC, UNIDO |
| Establish Fisheries Management Associations | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
|  Facilitate the farmer, producer and marketing groups to participate in trade fairs and shows |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Collect and disseminate market information to the community | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC |
| Training on marketing skills and value addition | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | IRC, UNIDO |
| Conduct community awareness on savings and lending /mapping of existing VSLA groups and set up new groups where necessary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support capacity building of VSLA groups on issues related to group dynamics and savings | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC |
| Recruit and train VSLA agents  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | IRC |
| Support by procuring and distribution of VSLA record books and saving boxes VSLA records books and saving boxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |
| Support the VSLA groups with business skills and assist them in development of business plan to start small business and linking them to small business opportunities | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | IRC |
| Organize farmers into 10-person vegetable cultivation groups |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Procure vegetables production tools ( hoes, watering cans , Malodas) |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| **Result 3: Increased dietary diversity through improved food utilisation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meetings with the community leaders/key figures in the targeted areas | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC/UNIDO |
| Baseline survey on IYCF practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development of key IYCF messages and BCC strategy |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Identification and formation of MCGs |  |  | X | X |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Training of Peer Educators and IYCF counsellors on IYCF and BCC |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Support IYCF counselling (Exclusive breastfeeding and optimum complementary feeding practices) activities through supported MCGs | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC/UNIDO |
| Community nutrition awareness raising and support campaigns for the promotion of EBF | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC/UNIDO |
| Supplementation and de-worming campaign | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC/UNIDO |
| Household nutrition training |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Technical and financial support to MoH in the development of the IYCF guidelines and protocols  | X |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Mapping of homestead gardens plots |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Capacity building of mother leaders, Peer Educators and SMoH staff on Essential Nutrition Actions |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  | X | X |  |  | IRC/UNIDO |
| Provision of training and supplies for homestead gardens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Result 4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Formation of CMDRR committees |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Conduct Disaster risk assessment in all supported Boma |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | IRC |
| Formation of CMDRR committees |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Facilitate the development of Boma level DRR plans |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  | IRC,UNIDO |
| Train members of CMDRR committees and mobilize communities implement DRR activities; |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | IRC, UNIDO |
| Training of community members on natural resource management |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | IRC |
| Support County authorities to develop Disaster preparedness and early warning systems |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  | IRC |
| Train communities on soil and water conservation initiatives | X |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | IRC, UNIDO |
| Support communities with fruit trees farming (nurseries establishment) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | IRC, UNIDO |

**3. Beneficiaries/ affiliated entities and other Cooperation**

## **3.1 How do you assess the relationship between beneficiaries/ affiliated entities of this grant contract (I.e. those having signed the mandate for the Coordinator)? Please provide specific information for each beneficiary/ affiliated entity.**

***Local community and local leaders***

Consultations took place with local leaders at the beginning of the project regarding targets, beneficiary selection, and the activity implementation methodology. A community based targeting approach was used in the selection of beneficiaries and the vulnerability criteria was discussed and agreed in the meetings. Community leaders were involved in the selection of the beneficiaries. The established VSLAs, producer groups, and DRR committees at the local level facilitated implementation of this action in a culturally appropriate way. This facilitated ownership of the activities by the community and provided an internal monitoring mechanism. The project team organized and conducted community meetings at the beginning of the action, briefed beneficiaries and stakeholders about the goals and objectives of the project and established a baseline. Several other community meetings were conducted on a monthly basis where challenges, community feedback and complaints were received and handled. The IRC interacted on a monthly basis with the local leaders who are part of the CMDRR committee and this has strengthened the relationship.

**3.2. How would you assess the relationship between your organisation and State authorities in the Action countries? How has this relationship affected the Action?**

***State Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security****.* TheCountyDirector of Agriculture has been involved in the training of all Agriculture extension workers on modern farming techniques that include vegetable production. Agriculture inspectors and rate collectors in the County have been identified and trained on the Farmer Field School approach, and are currently in charge of some seed producer and farmer producer groups formed using FFS methodology that has improved farm yields. The Ministry has disseminated rules on livestock grazing patterns and management during the farming season to enable the community to farm with no interference from livestock, as farm fencing is not possible in the area.

***State Ministry of Health IRC/UNIDO work closely in Panyijar County with the County Health Departments in areas of providing joint support supervisions to health facilities, TSFPs and OTPs. During trainings IRC/UNIDO involve the county health department officials as trainers. During selection of community volunteers, the county health department participate in identification of community nutrition volunteers with the project staff.***

The IRC/ UNIDO has a cordial working relationship with the national Government both at Juba and at state level. A good relationship also exists between the IRC and local authorities governing Panyijiar County. The IRC/UNIDO are neutral humanitarian organizations and therefore have been successful in working with the authorities at the field level without bias. The Action has strengthened the relationship of IRC/UNIDO and the local communities further due to the diverse activities being implemented under the action.

**3.3. Where applicable, describe your relationship with any other organisations involved in implementing the Action:**

* **• Associate (s) (if any?)**\ The IRC has been working in partnership with a national NGO – Universal Development Organization (UNIDO) which is implementing this action in greater Nyal which is also part of Payinjar County. The working relationship between the two organizations is cordial and professional.
* **Sub-contractor (s) (if any):** None.
* **Final beneficiaries and target groups:** The relationship between IRC and final beneficiaries has been good. Public project information was shared with all beneficiaries and each beneficiary learned what they are entitled to. Complaints and beneficiary feedback were channelled through field staff, local authorities, group leaders, chiefs and directly to the Program Manager.
* **Other third parties involved (Including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGO etc.).** The IRC has a cordial working relationship with the Government of Payinjar County, and both national and international NGOs working in the county.

**(a) *Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)***

The Food and Agriculture Organization provided agricultural and livelihood kits to 5,000 households in the County as follows: crop kit consisted of 5kg maize seeds, 3kg sorghum seeds, 2kg cowpeas seeds and 1 maloda; a vegetable kit comprised of seeds of: okra, cabbage, carrot, amaranth, onion, watermelon, collards, tomato, eggplant and 1 maloda for each household. Other items provided included a fishing kit that consisted of fishing twine, hooks and monofilament for fishing net preparation. A post distribution monitoring exercise was conducted where 15% of the overall beneficiaries were interviewed and the data was submitted to FAO for analysis and reporting.

**(b) *World Food Programme (WFP)***

WFP provided mixed food commodities for General Food Distribution (GFD) as well as TSFP throughout the year with the exception of January, July and August which were disrupted by conflict in Juba and tension on the ground. Temporary suspension of flights to Panyijiar also interrupted provision of supplies.

**(c) *All INGOs***

All humanitarian activities are coordinated through a joint forum hosted by the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Cluster and sector activities are coordinated by sector or cluster lead agencies. At the State and county level, activities are coordinated by selected lead agencies (UN and INGOs) in the areas together with the respective ministries. As a result of the Global Humanitarian Reform in South Sudan, seven clusters have been identified together with respective cluster leads and co-leads from UN agencies and NGOs: i) FSL cluster; ii) Protection; iii) Health; iv) Nutrition; v) Education; vi) WASH; and vii) Logistics. Cluster leads are expected to prepare sectoral response plans, including identifying key partners, strategizing and planning, standard-setting, coordination of program implementation, and reporting. Cluster co-leads provide support to the cluster lead. The IRC participates in the FSL, Nutrition, WASH, and Health clusters both at Juba and state levels. MSF, VSF-Switzerland, GAA, IRC, Mercy Corps, and UNIDO, who are all implementing FSL in Ganyliel and Nyal have had monthly FSL cluster coordination meetings and minutes of the meetings have been shared with the Unity State Cluster coordinator based in Bentiu.

**UNIDO:** The IRC has worked with UNIDO for one year through the implementation of this action as a national NGO co applicant with a strong reputation in South Sudan. UNIDO has provided a link to communities through its local knowledge and ensured activities were contextually appropriate and had sensitive context.

**Table 13: Group names for the different interventions in Panyijar County**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Payam** | **VSLAs** | **FPGs** | **SPGs** | **FFS** | **FFFS** | **MCGs** |
| Pachak  | Makueng |  | Makueng | Makueng |  | Pachak  |
| Pachar  |  |  | Parun | Parun | Dhiach | Pachar  |
| Pachar | Dhorbuokni |  | Nyajang | Nyajang | Tuochdol | Pariel |
| Pachienjok  |  |  | Pakam | Pakam | Kolier | Pachienjok  |
| Tiap  | Yiey |  | Yiey | Yiey | Tuochluok | Jiech  |
| Tiap  | Kei | Kei |  | Kei | Pabol | Tiap  |
| Panyijar | Kuerieth | Chuk |  | Chuk |  | Chuk  |
| Ganyliel  | Reykei | Patuor |  | Patuor |  | Ganyliel  |
| Thournhom | Taweng | Kudlang |  | Kudlang | Muonydeng | Thournhom |
| Pachienjok | Thiil |  |  |  | Dong | Yai  |
| Pachienjok  | Pakaam |  |  |  | Kolier | Pachienjok  |
| Pachak  | Warjaak |  |  |  | Nyibek | Pachak  |
| Panyijiar  | Loang |  |  |  | Ramruop | Panyijiar  |
| Pachar | Nyajang |  |  |  |  | Pariel |
| Ganyliel  | Market youth |  |  |  |  | Ganyliel  |
| Ganyliel  | Tharyier |  |  |  |  | Ganyliel town |
| Nyal |  |  |  |  | Nyal Group 1 |  |
| Nyal |  |  |  |  | Nyal Group 2 |  |
| Nyal |  |  |  |  | Katieth Group  |  |
| Kol |  |  |  |  | Kol 1 |  |
| Kol |  |  |  |  | Kol 2 |  |
| Nyal | Nyal Group 1(Gaap) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nyal | Nyal group 2 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nyal | Katieth  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kol | Ganglet |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kol | Pathiel |  |  |  |  |  |

**Table 14: Gender disaggregated data for all groups**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **No.** | **Group name/ Activity description** | **No. of female** | **No. of male** |
| 1 | Seed producer group | 68 | 37 |
| 2 | Fisher folk field school group | 5 | 245 |
| 3 | Farmer producer groups | 353 | 122 |
| 4 | Community managed disaster risk reduction | 10 | 45 |
| 5 | Poultry beneficiaries/ groups | 50 | 50 |
| 6 | Village savings and loan groups | 199 | 144 |
| 7 | Vegetable seeds and tools beneficiaries | 395 | 295 |
| 8 | Fishing kit beneficiaries | 12 | 336 |
| 9 | Staple seeds and tools beneficiaries | 302 | 148 |
| 10 |  IYCF Mother Care Group | 864 | 16 |

## **3.4 Where applicable outline other links or synergies you have developed with other actions?**

This action has been building on a two-year emergency project South Sudan Joint Response (SSJR) funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Dutch Government. Successful lead farmers whose capacity had been built in 2015 under the previous grant were selected as part of farmer and seed producer groups. Existing agricultural extension workers whose capacity had been built using the same emergency funding, were selected and trained as Farmer Field School facilitators in their respective Payams. The IRC and UNIDO has also trained extension workers under this action. The action also tapped into the success and experience obtained from implementing the iCCM program funded through DFID.

## **3.5 If your organization has received previous EU grants in view of strengthening the same target groups, in how far has this Action been able to build upon/complement the previous one (s)? (List all previous relevant EU grants?)** N/A

1. **Visibility**

## **How is the visibility of the EU contribution being ensured in the Action?**

The IRC and UNIDO informed the local authorities and the beneficiaries of the source of funding for this project. As indicated in the proposal, the stakeholders and beneficiaries were informed that the funding for this project is from the European Union.

The IRC procured and labelled all action materials with EU branding. The material included t-shirts, umbrellas, back packs, training materials, and banners with names of each group and activity supported. The following materials were made:

1. Green t-shirts with IRC, EU logo and fisher folk field school name for the 150 members
2. Cream t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and farmer field school name for FFS facilitators
3. Black t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and agriculture extension workers name on the back
4. Black t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and village savings and loans association at the back
5. Black t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and village savings and loans association agents
6. Black t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and village savings and loans association officer
7. Red t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and Community managed disaster risk reduction committee
8. Grey t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and farmer producer groups
9. Green t-shirts with EU logo, IRC logo and seed producer group
10. Banners have been made bearing the EU and IRC logos and the EU was referenced as the sponsor of the action in all community-level events.

**The European commission may wish to publicize the result of the Action. Do you have any objection to this report being published on the Europe Aid website? If so, please state your objections here.**

IRC/UNIDO has no objection to this report being published on the Europe Aid website.

Name of the contact person for the Action: Ronald-Paul Veilleux, Country Director

Signature ………………………………………Location: Juba

Date report due 24th February, 2017 Date report sent: 6th April, 2017

**Annex 1: Monthly market assessment report**

|  |
| --- |
| **Market Price Data Collection Form** |
| **Market Name:** | **Ganyliel** |  | **Month:** | **July** |
| **County:** | **Payinjiar** | **Year:** | **2016** |
| **Commodity Name** | **Units** | **Week 1** | **Week 2** | **Week 3** | **Week 4** | **Week 5** | **Average** | **Supply (see below supply codes)** |
| **Cereals** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Maize flour | Malwa (3.5kg) | 50 | 60 | 50 | 50 |  | **53** | **0** |
| Sorghum flour | 1kg |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| White sorghum (feterita) grain | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| White sorghum (feterita) grain | Shawal (50kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| White maize (grain) | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| White maize (grain) | Shawal (50kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| White wheat flour | (50kg) | 2,500 | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,080 |  | **2820** | **3** |
| Bulrush white/pearl millet/finger millet | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| White wheat flour | 1kg | 71 | 123 | 125 | 125 |  | **111** | **3** |
| Rice | Malwa (3.5kg) | 246 | 247 | 246 | 278 |  | **254** | **3** |
| **Other Food** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Milk | 1litre | 40 | 46 | 40 | 40 |  | **42** | **5** |
| Groundnuts (unshelled) | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1** |
| Groundnuts (shelled) | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **1** |
| Cowpea | Malwa (3.5kg) | 166 | 162 | 170 | 170 |  | **167** | **5** |
| Foul el masri (broad beans) | 1kg |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Beans (janjaro) | Malwa (3.5kg) | 192 | 184 | 236 | 278 |  | **223** | **5** |
| Sesame | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Dried cassava (not ground) | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Beef meat | 1kg | 69 | 92 | 92 | 120 |  | **93** | **3** |
| Fish (dried) | per bundle | 624 | 624 | 624 | 720 |  | **648** | **5** |
| Fish (fresh) | per bundle | 250 | 246 | 250 | 200 |  | **237** | **5** |
| Fish (dried) | Per pieces | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |  | **60** | **5** |
| Fish (fresh) | Per pieces | 40 | 50 | 50 | 40 |  | **45** | **5** |
| Okra (dry) | Malwa (3.5kg) | 730 | 730 | 770 | 800 |  | **758** | **2** |
| Sugar | Malwa (3.5kg) | 230 | 244 | 250 | 250 |  | **244** | **5** |
| Vegetable oil | 1litre | 100 | 148 | 250 | 250 |  | **187** | **3** |
| Irish potatoes | 1kg |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Honey | 1litre |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| **Livestock** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Bull (medium sized) | per head | 14,000 | 12,800 | 13,000 | 13,800 |  | **13400** | **3** |
| Goat (adult male medium sized) | per head | 1,560 | 1,460 | 1,600 | 1,600 |  | **1555** | **5** |
| Sheep (adult male medium sized) | per head | 1,540 | 1,560 | 1,700 | 1,700 |  | **1625** | **3** |
| Chicken (cock) | per head | 108 | 126 | 120 | 120 |  | **119** | **3** |
| **Non Food** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Casual labour (farm) | per day | 80 | 50 | 80 | 50 |  | **65** | **0** |
| Casual labour (non-farm) | per day | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |  | **100** | **2** |
| Water | jerrican (20litres) | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | **3** | **2** |
| Skins | per piece |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| **Fuel/Energy** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Petrol | 1litre | 250 | 200 | 250 | 250 |  | **238** | **1** |
| Diesel | 1litre |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Paraffin | 1litre |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Charcoal | Malwa (3.5kg) | 38 | 36 | 40 | 40 |  | **39** | **1** |
| **WFP Commodities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| WFP Sorghum | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| WFP Maize | Malwa (3.5kg) |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| WFP Pulses (yellow split peas) | 1kg |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| WFP Vegetable oil | 1litre |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| WFP Sugar | 1kg |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| WFP Salt | 1kg |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| CSB | 1packet |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| Plumb sup/doz | 1packet |  |  |  |  |  |  | **0** |
| ***Supply codes: (0) Not available, (1) Scarce, (2) Below normal, (3) Normal, (4) Above normal, (5) Surplus*** |

**Annex 2: Minute -*Supporting men and women to utilize key nutrition practices***

**Minutes of a community Sensitizations done held on Thursday 16/2/, 2016 in Ganyliel**

Time: 2:00-3:00pm

Venue: Laidit Nutrition centre

Chair: James Kassre

**Agenda**

1. Introduction
2. Action point review from the previous meeting
3. Nutrition activities update and IYCF message
4. Community Supports to IYCF

AOB

**Agenda 1: Opening remarks and introductions**

The chair invited the participants for self- introduction and proposed agendas of the meeting which were reviewed and approved by participants. Chiefs to work jointly with CNWs, IYCF counselors, CNVs, MCGs and help in behavior and communication changes. Integration of IYCF to nutrition

**Agenda 2: Review of action point**

Nutrition to conduct meeting with their respective community nutrition volunteers (CNVs and MCGs) on the recommendation proposal made by nutrition partners about MCGs and CNVs activity operation generally in the OTP/IYCF operational sites. The number of working days to be review accordingly. Help in disseminating IYCF messages in the community

 Supported men and women to utilize key nutrition practices



 Individual group counselling done I Thornon

 IYCF group session done in Thornom



 Group counseling done in Laidit

The below was the list of chives and women group attended the meeting in Laidit , which was attended for more than sixty persons both men and women. The aim of the meeting was to identify the areas of intervention and involvement of stakeholders to the program activities.

**Infant and Young child feeding achievements**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Individual sessions (one-to-one)** | **Group session**  | **Household** |
| Pregnant women attended individual counseling | Lactating women and caretakers of children <6 months attended individual counselling sessions | Lactating women and caretakers of children 6-24 months attended individual counselling sessions | Number of IYCF groups (including mother support groups) operational during reporting month | Number of IYCF group sessions held (including mother support groups) | Number of participants that participated in IYCF Group counselling (including Mother Support Groups) {Male} | Number of participants that participated in IYCF Group counselling (including Mother Support Groups) {Female} | Number of Households reached with IYCF counselling |
| 544 | 382 | 815 | 282 | 107 | 76 | 1,723 | 462 |

Attached list is an attendants both chives and stakeholders.









1. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 3. Preparing Farmer Groups to Engage Successfully with Markets: A Field Guide for Five Key Skill Sets, CRS, July 2007 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. This plan will cover the financial period between the interim report and the next report**.** [↑](#footnote-ref-5)