The European Union’s Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation – Bahr Ghazal Effort for Agricultural Development” (ZEAT-BEAD) Programme

Farm Enterprise Development Through Inputs and Services Project (FEDIS)

FED/2018/403-863

Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj North Counties, Warrap State – South Sudan

Final Narrative Report

October 2022
Table of contents

1. Description ........................................................................................................................................... 1
2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities .................................................................................. 1
  2.1. Executive Summary of the Action ....................................................................................................... 1
  2.2 Results and Activities .......................................................................................................................... 4
    2.2.1 Outcome 1: Non-Violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation ........................................ 4
    2.2.2 Outcome 2: Increased sustainable production and productivity .................................................. 8
    2.2.3 Outcome 3: Diversified Income Sources ...................................................................................... 14
    2.2.4 Outcome 4: Improved Community Resilience ............................................................................. 18
3. Horizontal Activities ................................................................................................................................. 20
4. Logical frame Matrix .................................................................................................................................. 22
4. Activity Matrix .......................................................................................................................................... 33
6. Mainstreamed cross-cutting issues .......................................................................................................... 36
7. Activity monitoring and evaluation ......................................................................................................... 37
8. Learning from the Action and Dissemination ......................................................................................... 37
9. Visibility materials produced .................................................................................................................. 38
10 List of contracts above Euro 10,000 ......................................................................................................... 38
11. Partners and other cooperating partners .............................................................................................. 39
12. Visibility .................................................................................................................................................. 41
List of acronyms used in the report

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BQ</td>
<td>Black quarter</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAHW</td>
<td>Community Animal Health Worker</td>
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<td>CHS</td>
<td>Community Intervention Information System</td>
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<td>COT</td>
<td>Community Ox-plough Trainer</td>
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<td>COTAL</td>
<td>Council of Traditional Authority Leaders</td>
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<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
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<td>EU</td>
<td>European Union</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food Agricultural Organisation of the UN</td>
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<td>FEDIS</td>
<td>Farm Enterprise Development through Input and Services Project</td>
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<td>FESAP</td>
<td>Food Security Enhancing through Sustainable Agriculture Project</td>
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<td>FSTP</td>
<td>Food Security Thematic Programme</td>
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<td>HS</td>
<td>Hemorrhagic Septicemia</td>
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<td>IYC</td>
<td>Infants and Young Children</td>
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<td>LGA</td>
<td>Local Government Authority</td>
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<td>MAD</td>
<td>Minimum Acceptable Diet</td>
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<td>MDD-W</td>
<td>Minimum Dietary Diversity for women of reproductive age</td>
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<td>PARIS</td>
<td>Productive Asset Recovery and Institutional Strengthening Project</td>
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<td>ROM</td>
<td>Results-Orientated Monitoring</td>
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<td>RRC</td>
<td>Relief and Rehabilitation Commission</td>
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<td>RRP</td>
<td>Rural Rehabilitation Programme</td>
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<td>SEDA</td>
<td>Serve Education and Development Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>TA</td>
<td>Technical Assistant</td>
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<tr>
<td>t/ha</td>
<td>tons per hectare</td>
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<td>VSF G</td>
<td>Veterinaires sans Frontieres Germany</td>
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<td>VSLA</td>
<td>Village Saving and Loan Association</td>
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<td>WASH</td>
<td>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene</td>
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<td>WC</td>
<td>World Concern</td>
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<td>ZEAT BEAD</td>
<td>Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation Bahr-el-Ghazal Agricultural Development</td>
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I. Description

1.1. Name of beneficiary of grant contract:
Veterinaires sans Frontières of Germany (VSF G)

1.2. Name and title of the contact person:
Tinega G. Ong’ondi, Regional Director

1.3. Name of partners in the Action:
Serve Education and Development Association (SEDA) and World Concern (WC)

1.4. Title of the Action:
Farm Enterprise Development through Inputs and Services (FEDIS)

1.5. Contract number:
FED/2018/403-863

1.6. Start date and end date of the reporting period:
28th December 2019 to 27th June 2022

1.7. Target country(ies) or region(s):
Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj North Counties of Warrap State, South Sudan

1.8. Final beneficiaries &/or target groups¹ (if different) (including numbers of women and men):
The target beneficiaries include; 135 conflict mitigators, 30 Agro-input dealers, 60 Seed suppliers and producers, 60 banking institutions, 60 Community based Extension Agents, 60 blacksmiths & other artisans, 3867 crop and livestock farmers, 600 Livestock and related products producers, 150 food processing and preservation and 600 VSLA members (production credit providers). Direct beneficiaries include smallholder farmers, other value chain actors, and relevant government departments in key roles. The final beneficiaries are inhabitants of Warrap’s three counties, with a population of 513,029, local government officials (county, payam, and boma), Ministry of Agriculture staff (state, county, boma), indirect beneficiaries: 39,916 individuals and the community at large.

1.9. Country(ies) in which the activities take place (if different from 1.7):
N/A

2. Assessment of implementation of Action activities

2.1. Executive Summary of the Action
VSF Germany (VSFG) implemented a 3year European Union(EU) funded Farm Enterprise Development through Inputs and Services project (FEDIS), whose overall objective was to contribute to improved food and nutrition security for rural smallholder farmers through enhancing sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs and services for 6,700 small holder farmers in Warrap State of South Sudan, through the private sector. The project was implemented in a consortia led by VSFG with Serve Education and Development Association (SEDA) and World Concern (WC) as implementing partners. The project contributed towards the achievement of the EU ZEAT BEAD component 2: Enhancing sustainable supply of agriculture and livestock inputs. The action was

¹ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who would be directly positively affected by the project at the Project Purpose level, and “final beneficiaries” are those who would benefit from the project in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.
implemented in three counties of Warrap State (Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj North). This report entails cumulative achievements from the inception period of the action to the third and final year (28/12/2018 to 27/06/2022).

During the reporting period, South Sudan revitalized the Government of National Unity at national, state and county levels. This was characterized by the Implementation of the Revitalized Agreement for resolution of Conflict in South Sudan with the key milestone achievement being the reconstitution of the Transitional National Legislative Assembly in September 2021. However, in the project areas, sporadic intercommunal conflicts continued to persist specifically in Tonj North County along the border areas with Lakes State. Covid-19 was declared as a global pandemic in March 2020 which led to partial lockdowns and movement restrictions in South Sudan. Subsequently, the resulting guidelines negatively impacted the project through delays in implementation particularly those relating to travel and procurement. This was exacerbated by climatic extremes alternating between prolonged periods of dry spells as well as unprecedented flooding in Warrap State in the third year of the project. Despite these challenges, FEDIS significantly contributed towards food security, poverty alleviation and strengthened resilience of its targeted beneficiaries.

Food Security and Nutrition

Warrap State remained vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity with the state under IPC level 3-Crisis Phase throughout the implementation period. However, 85% of FEDIS beneficiary households were food secure based on the Food Consumption score meeting the required minimum acceptable score range of 35 by the end of year 2. This was a three-fold increase from the baseline figures of 15%. There was a 7.5% increase in the Proportion of Infants and Young Children (IYC) in targeted households with at least Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), from the baseline value of 16.5% to end of project value of 24.5%. As per the Minimum Dietary Diversity for women of reproductive age (MDD-W), 93% of women received adequate dietary diversity consuming more than 5 food groups, a significant increase from 58% at baseline. The three proxy indicator achievements demonstrate the gains of the FEDIS intervention towards improvements in household nutrition.

Food production and productivity

The unprecedented floods experienced in Warrap State negatively impacted on agricultural production and productivity in the final year of the project. Whereas sorghum productivity had increased two-fold in the first two years, this drastically reduced to 0.394t/ha from baseline figures of 0.554t/ha due to flooding and in-turn sorghum’s flood intolerance. Groundnut productivity marginally decreased in year 3 from year 2 figures, however, the year 3 groundnut yield of 0.89t/ha remained higher than the baseline yield value of 0.354t/ha. This yield increase has been attributed to groundnut flood tolerance as well as adoption of climate smart practices such as ridge and farrow farming by up to 69% of the beneficiary households. The introduction of animal traction and use of improved tools resulted in average acreage under crop production increasing in the first two years from 1.3ha at baseline to 1.9ha, signifying a 50% change. Goat productivity increased fourfold, with each Reizegat goat distributed having an average of 4 kids each by the end of the project. Milk productivity increased by 70% from 0.3litres to 1litre per goat and 300% from 0.5litres to 1.5litres per cow due to the introduction of improved Reizegat goat breeds and Butana cows respectively. On average, 60% of the milk was consumed by children at home whilst 40% was sold in the market, with income used to procure supplementary household food needs.

Conflict Mitigation

Peace committees were established at State, County, Payam and Boma levels with an aim of promoting nonviolent conflict resolution and social reconciliation. At the time of project closure, the peace committees were functional and actively engaged in peacebuilding with an 83% reduction in number

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2 South Sudan Integrated Phase Classification reports-2019-2021
3 FEDIS End-term evaluation
4 Improved goat breeds distributed by FEDIS to boast milk and meat productivity
of violent conflicts reported from 30 incidences per year at baseline to 5 incidences at project end. Prior to FEDIS interventions, violent conflicts happened yearly between the warring clans of Apuk and Aguok as well as Apul and Kuac. The project, with support from the local traditional leaders (COTAL), succeeded in reconciling the different communities through social cohesion activities. The active incidents of conflict that still exist happen in the Nuer/Apuk transboundary areas during the dry season grazing periods; and in Tonj North where cases of sporadic revenge attacks still happen. As a result of the digital mapping and adoption of livestock migratory routes and shared grazing areas, violent conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers in Warrap have ceased; with no cases reported over the last two years. The mapping exercise clearly delineated livestock migratory routes involving the three States of Warrap, Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Western Bahr el Ghazal. Women and youth were actively involved in the peace efforts with women playing active roles in dissemination of sensitive information to traditional leaders to avert potential conflict.

**Diversified Incomes Sources**

FEDIS promoted the diversification of livelihoods in order to boost household incomes. 58% of beneficiaries had been engaged in more than two livelihoods by the end of the project, a 30% increase from year 2. The livelihoods adopted included Village Savings and Loans Associations (53 groups having combined savings of 20million SSP), 9 agro-processing cooperatives (gaining income from 3 sorghum grinding machines and 5 groundnut paste making machines), fabrication of maresha plough and improved hoes by the blacksmiths as well as oxen training and ox-plough repairs by the Community Ox-plough trainers (COTs). In addition, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) provided cost-based animal health service through vaccination and treatment of livestock. The average annual income per household was 1,514 Euro by project end, a seven-fold increase from baseline figures. Of these households, 23.5% reportedly had savings sufficient to cushion them in case of crisis.

**Community resilience**

The Disaster Risk Reduction plans developed in year 1 continued to be implemented and actualised throughout the projects duration. The plans were focused on mitigating household shocks such as drought, floods, livestock diseases, human illness, crop diseases, pests and inter-clan conflict. The peace committees had dual roles as Community Based Disaster Management Committees tasked with ensuring community based early warning systems. By the end of year 3, 85% of the beneficiaries reported having experienced shocks and adequately responding to them. FEDIS introduced climate smart adaptation measures such as ridge and farrow farming to mitigate floods. By project closure, over 69% of FEDIS beneficiaries particularly in Gogrial West County had adopted the practice. This was also replicated by 33% of their non-beneficiary household neighbors. 20 protected hand dug wells were constructed in Gogrial West County and 3 Hafirs rehabilitated in Gogrial East County to mitigate droughts/dry spells. These provided a crucial water source for humans, livestock as well as vegetable production particularly in the dry season. The introduction and scale up of dry season vegetable farming significantly boosted household nutrition with household vegetable consumption increasing from 20% at baseline to 75% at project closure. Dry season vegetable farming also provided crucial supplementary income for households which was key in cushioning households during the hunger gap.

5 Food expenditure share categories (food expenditure as a percentage of a total expenditure): low (below 50%) – medium (from 50 to 65%), high (from 65 to 75%) and very high (above 75%).

6 FEDIS field monitoring reports

7 Artificially constructed water catchment basin
Women Empowerment

Gender mainstreaming, protection of vulnerable groups and nutrition messaging were integrated into all components of the project. Accountability to Affected Population committees were established at Boma level and were actively involved throughout the project implementation cycle. Women were specifically targeted through the promotion of gender based labour and time saving technologies through the construction of improved energy saving stoves and protected hand dug wells. Women and girls had to traverse through bushes to fetch water before construction of the hand dug wells. These trips exposed them to gender based insecurity and safety challenges. However, after the hand dug wells were constructed in open places within close proximity to their homes, the journey was shortened with women and girls reportedly feeling safe. Some of the safety concerns they used to encounter included abduction especially at night when returning late from fetching water, as well as drudgery causing back and neck pain as a result of carrying water pots over long distances. On average, the walking distance to the wells was reduced by 97 minutes from 2 hours at baseline to 23 minutes at project end. Energy stoves were introduced to reduce charcoal collection, harmful emissions and most importantly reduce the time spent in the kitchen. There was a 75% reduction in the quantity of firewood required for cooking from 12logs to 3logs per meal thereby saving time and labour for women to engage in other productive activities. Women have also gained income from manufacturing improved cook stoves for non-beneficiary households with the income gained used to meet food, medical, savings and educational needs.

2.2 Results and Activities

FEDIS made substantial contributions towards meeting the food security and nutritional needs of vulnerable communities in its target locations. Food security was improved through livelihood diversification, increased household incomes, strengthened resilience, improved agricultural productivity as well as adoption of innovative climate smart practises. By project closure, FEDIS managed to achieve its outcomes, and if these outcomes are sustained beyond the project lifetime, the overall goal will likely be achieved.

2.2.1 Outcome 1: Non-Violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation

Non-Violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation methods adopted by the warring communities in Warrap State

Data generated at end of the action indicates that the project significantly promoted non-violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation methods. This was reflected through the decline in the number of conflict incidences reported as well as the capacity of various actors to resolve conflict as detailed below under each outcome indicator.

Outcome Indicator 1.1: Number of targeted Traditional Leadership develop & employing institutional conflict handling strategies (institutional)

At the end of the project all the 9 traditional leadership groups targeted were employing institutional conflict handling strategies such as avoidance, collaborations, compromising, exiles, reconciliation and compensation. The groups comprised of one Council of Traditional Authority Leaders (COTAL) at state level and 8 payam level leadership groups. Data for this indicator was collected through key informant interviews and focus group discussions with traditional leaders as well as the COTAL.

Outcome indicator 1.2. Number of targeted youth leadership develop & employing appropriate responses to conflict situations (behavioural)

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8 FEDIS Hand dug well monitoring report
The target for this outcome indicator was the formation of three groups and enhancing their capacities to respond to conflict related issues among youth leadership both at cattle camps and community level. FEDIS built the capacity of the three Youth Leadership Groups⁹ in the project area. The youth are currently actively utilizing the critical skill-sets in peaceful resolution of conflicts; including proactively mitigating potential conflicts. They have mastered key attributes such as collaborating with other actors, accommodating divergent views, avoiding potential conflicts and making concessions where warranted (compromising). They have managed many social problems such as cattle theft and defusing tensions arising from crops destruction by livestock among other issues in the community. They also actively use social gatherings¹⁰ to deliver key messages on conflict mitigation and peace building. Data for this indicator was collected through focus group discussions with members of the community as well as youth groups.

**Outcome indicator 1.3: Number of targeted women’s leadership develop & employing appropriate conflict handling behaviour (attitudinal).**

By project end, all the three targeted Women Leadership Groups (one per county; comprising 45 members) were empowered to adopt and practice appropriate conflict handling behavior and practices such as availing conflict early warning information to chiefs and traditional leaders. Progress against this indicator was regularly tracked through key informant interviews with chiefs and other local leaders as well as focus group discussions with project beneficiaries. On their part, the women played active roles disseminating peace messages in social gatherings, peace conferences¹¹, workshops and religious events.

**Outcome indicator 1.4: % reduction in number of conflicts reported in project areas**

There was an 83% reduction in the number of conflicts reported in the target areas, from 30 incidences per year at baseline to 5 incidences at project end. This surpassed the project target of 20% reduction. The 5 incidents reported in the final year were attributed to cattle raiding by the Nuer in Toch (2); revenge attacks in Alick (2) and disarmament retaliation near Warrap town (1). Data for this indicator was collected during focus group discussions with local leaders and COTAL members. Challenges faced in collecting data for this indicator included reluctance by some key players to report on conflict incidences related to cattle raiding as it is considered a rite of passage.

To achieve the above outcome indicators, the following outputs and activities were delivered by the project:

**Output 1.1: Community knowledge in conflict resolution mechanisms enhanced**

**Output indicator 1.1.1 Number of targeted Traditional Leadership groups supported to augment traditional norms, customs and models of conflict resolution**

All the targeted nine leadership groups in Warrap State adopted and practiced the new skills from FEDIS aimed at complementing their traditional approaches to conflict resolution and peace building. In total, the traditional leadership groups comprised 135 members (90Males, 45Females). The last year of FEDIS was largely spent monitoring and supporting the committees in mitigating potential conflicts and/or responding to potential conflicts and participating in peace trainings and meetings. The project facilitated some members of the Traditional Leadership Groups to respond to the conflict in Tonj North county. This involved supporting the participation of the Chairperson of Warrap State Peace Commission and the State Minister for Peace Building. Furthermore, the project also supported some

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⁹ One Youth Leadership Group per county
¹⁰ Such as night “drums”/ cultural dances that happen at night; churches and local courts
¹¹ An example is the Annual Peace Conference in Wau that generated the Marial Bai Peace Agreement in 2020. This agreement has made a huge contribution to peaceful coexistence between the livestock keepers of Warrap State and farmers in Western Bahr el Ghazal.
members of the Traditional Leadership Groups to play active roles in operationalizing the Marial Bai Peace Agreement signed between two communities of Tonj North in Warrap and Western Bahr El Ghazal State.

**Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of targeted community youth leadership groups trained in alternative means of resolving conflict**

In total three *Youth Leadership Groups* received basic training as well as refreshers on alternative means of resolving conflicts. These included mediation and negotiation skills; collaboration, intelligence sharing and conflict early warning. The trainings were decentralized, with each county (Gogrial East, Gogrial West and Tonj North Counties) hosting its own. This output indicator has been achieved.

**Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of targeted women’s leadership groups trained in addressing economic motivation to conflict.**

All the targeted *Women Leadership Groups* were trained as planned. A total of 45 members were trained on peace building and conflict resolution in 2019 and a refresher in 2020. Their roles were elaborated properly and they played active roles in addressing existing drivers of and economic motivation to conflict such as marital dowry.

**Activity 1.1.1: Conduct a conflict baseline survey.**

At project inception, one conflict baseline study was conducted in order to assess the conflict situation and key conflict drivers in the target counties. Competition over grazing lands and water resources between farmers and pastoralists as well as economic exclusions were identified as key conflict triggers in the project areas. Political factors were also noted as key triggers, however, these were beyond the projects scope. Land and grazing rights were disputed and often politicized. The survey recommended key stakeholders consultative mapping of grazing rights and routes. Mapping of existing local peace building efforts in South Sudan found that various mechanisms such as peace committees, technical committees, Peace Conferences, Inter-Church (Faith) Committees, peace education, community radio and various activities for social cohesion are the predominant mechanisms to promote and facilitate peace building. The mapping concluded that all these mechanisms have generated positive impact on peace building process in communities where they have been used. However, the report noted that challenges to social cohesion programming have continued owing to low capacity of these local peace structures and their uncoordinated approach to implementation of community activities. The survey also noted that weakened institutions at the state level contribute to protracted conflict and lack of domestic accountability. For example, institutions such as judiciary, security, rule of law sector and local government are weak and politicized while conflict early warning mechanisms remain weak.

**FEDIS project adopted the recommendations from the survey in its conflict programming.**

**Activity 1.1.2: Conduct consultative forums and meetings with various stakeholders on local level conflict triggers and trends; Establishment of peace building committees**

The project conducted a total of 14 consultative forums attended by 180 traditional community leaders (143 Males, 37 Females) who attended to conflict triggers and trends in various locations within the project area. The conflict baseline survey findings were discussed in these forums with action plans and recommendations agreed and adapted to the prevailing context of each of the three counties. The consultation forums led to the formation, structuring and capacity building of the 9 peace committees. Nominated peace committee members comprised of representatives from local traditional chiefs, payam administrators, Titwengs, youths including those based in the cattle camps, women and people living with disabilities. Conflict hot spots were mapped, along the border areas as well as areas that had shared

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12 See *Mapping of Community-based Peacebuilding and Reconciliation Mechanisms in South Sudan (2017)*
13 FEDIS Conflict Baseline Survey report
14 These are well respected Cattle camp leaders
resources like water sources shared between different clans. The peace committees then worked to ensure communities along these areas were sensitized on social reconciliation.

Output indicator 1.1.4: Number of livestock migratory routes mapped

3 livestock migratory routes and shared grazing areas were mapped meeting the end of project target. This was undertaken by a GIS expert and digital maps produced, disseminated and shared with line ministries and collaborating government departments at both county and state levels.

Activity 1.1.4: Review and mapping of livestock migratory routes and shared grazing areas

A series of workshops were conducted in each county to prepare for the planned mapping of livestock migratory routes; and, later, to review, validate\(^\text{15}\) and disseminate the digital maps. The workshops were attended by project staff, government officials, cattle camp youth leaders and chiefs. In the preparatory workshops, discussion topics included pasture sources for livestock, livestock movements within and across/ between counties; and the importance of mapping livestock movement. The maps clearly highlighted migratory routes, shared grazing areas as well as the changing patterns of routes over time; and the shifting nature of rights claimed through these migrations. The maps were officially adopted as a critical reference document for local communities and relevant authorities to use against those who try to incite conflict through new, alien notions of rights over land.

Output Indicator 1.1.5: Number of peace committees at state, county and payam levels established

The nine targeted peace committees were successfully established - 3 in Gogrial East, 3 in Gogrial West and 3 in Tonj North Counties comprising 135 members (90 M, 45 F).

Activity 1.1.5- Establishment and enhance capacities of peace building committees at state, county and payam levels

The project established and empowered 9 peace committees, namely: a) 3 groups of traditional leaders - chiefs and assistants comprising 45 men; b) 3 groups of youth leaders comprising 45 male youth; and c) 3 groups of women leaders comprising 45 members. Each group was trained on early warning systems and preparedness on conflict, conflict handling and mediation techniques. To enhance appropriate skills transfer and practical application of the same, an expert in conflict management and peace building was brought on board to strengthen the capacity of the different groups in each county. The peace committees have been actively engaged in promoting non-violent conflict resolution for domestic, communal and intercommunal issues. The committees have been linked to the relevant local justice structures and criminal cases like murder are handed over to the local police. The committees have reported that no conflict-related deaths had since occurred in their communities, intermarriages have increased,\(^\text{16}\) and people are more confident to move within the project areas. By the second year of the project over 10 cases had been amicably resolved by each committee. The establishment of women peace committees resulted in women being key informants on conflict sensitive issues. The information aided in the de-escalation of potential conflicts such as the September 2020 Aiek cattle camp conflict in Gogrial West County which was defused due to women being tactful information carriers.

Output Indicator 1.1.6: Number of resource based conflict resolution/compensatory mechanisms established

FEDIS strengthened 3 existing resource based conflict resolution mechanisms, one in Gogrial East County, one in Gogrial West County and one in Tonj North County. The end of project target (3) has been achieved.

\(^{15}\) Authentication of the digital maps undertaken by three key stakeholders (traditional leaders, cattle keepers and farmers); with government officials playing a secondary role.

\(^{16}\) FEDIS Monitoring Report-2021
Activity 1.1.5 - Establishment of resource-based conflict resolution/compensatory mechanisms

The project supported various consultative forums and training sessions with traditional leaders. Out of the consultations held in the three counties, it was established that traditional mechanisms existed for conflict mitigation and compensation. With support from FEDIS and other actors in the peace building arena, the same were documented in the Marial Bai Peace Agreement that has also been adopted as the official reference document to guide seasonal migration of livestock. Subsequently, the above mechanisms were adopted by the peace committee members and their dissemination supported by the project across Warrap State. As a result, most of the peace committee members have been engaged in settling conflict related to cattle theft and crop destruction by stray animals. Committee achievements include the determination of compensation mechanisms for crop destruction, as well as solving numerous cases including adultery, cattle raids, revenge killings, and cattle thefts.

The project supported various efforts aimed at strengthening traditional mechanisms to operate and respond to conflict at community level vis-à-vis boma and payam levels. These mechanisms have facilitated the resolution of land conflicts through traditional dispute resolution mechanisms and advocacy with state authorities and other peace partners e.g. host communities and IDPs/refugees.

Activity 1.1.6: Conduct social cohesion activities/ livelihood services between warring communities

Under this activity, the project supported various social cohesion activities in different geographical locations. Examples include inter-community competition e.g. the 2 peace competitions conducted in which different communities of Warrap State competed in sporting activities e.g. annual games tournaments at Kuajok Freedom Stadium, Lietnhom and Maliai. The competitions brought together previously warring communities in Kuach, Awaan, Aguek and Apuk. The project also supported one of the identified social cohesion activities (joint farming) along the borders of two warring communities of Kuac and Apuk. This activity was proposed by the peace committees during peace forums and meetings held in year 1. In response, land was jointly identified for wet season planting each year. On this land, sorghum and groundnuts were grown, the harvest stored in common granaries and shared afterwards in open ceremonies bringing communities together. The joint farming of vegetables by cross-border communities contributed significantly to peaceful coexistence as the community members freely traded with one another, buying and selling vegetables and even livestock.

In addition to the foregoing, the youth from Aguok and Apuk communities regularly engaged in sports as a way of promoting societal cohesion and desired behavior change. They played active roles in peace dialogue forums, often working as frontline ambassadors of peace and reconciliation. The proactive engagement of youth proved to be effective in mitigating and resolving violent conflicts as often times they are viewed as key perpetrators of cattle raiding, eloping with girls and other activities that easily trigger violent conflict.

2.2.2 Outcome 2: Increased sustainable production and productivity

 Increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture (livestock/cropping)

Data generated at end of the action indicates that the project significantly increased sustainable agriculture production and productivity. These were reflected in the increase in yield and volume of agricultural production which met the household per capita requirement, percentage of farmers practising more than 5 climate smart agriculture practices, increase in livestock productivity as well as increased household income from agriculture produce on annual basis as detailed below under each outcome indicator.
Outcome indicator 2.1: # of farmers practicing sustainable climate smart agriculture (5 practices)

By the mid-term evaluation, the project had already surpassed this outcome indicator target (3,060 farmers), with 4,623 farmers practising sustainable agriculture. The criteria for determining those practising climate smart practices was farmers who have adopted practises such as mulching, early planting, crop rotation, zero tillage, integrated pest management, permaculture and use of drought tolerant seeds varieties such as sorghum’s short-term variety *gedemanum*, ridge and farrow farming and zai pit farming. This indicator value was obtained from the M&E monitoring data collected during crop production trainings and corroborated by field observation during the season long cropping cycle.

Outcome indicator 2.2: Yearly volume of household agricultural production (metric tonnes)

Figure 1: Sorghum and Groundnut yield

Sorghum production per Ha rose from 0.76 t/ha to 1.85 t/ha at mid-term (*surpassing the indicator target of 1.6 t/ha*) followed by a decline to 1.185 t/ha at project end point; a metric that compares well with other documented yield estimates of 1.2MT\textsuperscript{17}. The decline was attributed to adverse weather conditions such as excessive flooding that decimated large tracts of cropped land. For groundnuts, however, the increase in yields was steady, rising from a low of 0.25 t/ha at baseline to 1.08 t/ha at mid-term and onto 1.8 t/ha at project end point (*surpassing the indicator target of 1 t/ha*). Data for this indicator was obtained from the M&E data collected from the farmers as well as end of season program reports capturing area planted per farmer per crop as well as quantity of produce harvested per farmer.

Outcome indicator 2.3: Average yield per hectare, disaggregated by type of crop.

Sorghum yield per hectare increased from 0.554 t/ha at baseline to 1.6 t/ha in year 2; surpassing the project target of 0.75 t/ha. However, in the final year the sorghum yield fell to 0.394t/ha\textsuperscript{18} as a result of unprecedented flooding. Groundnut yield increased from 0.354 t/ha to 1.2 t/ha from baseline to end of the second year, and marginally declined to 0.86t/ha, exceeding the project target of 0.45 t/ha. Data for calculation of crop yields were obtained from M&E data by determining sampled quantity of produce per unit area and converted to ha for each crop for sampled farmers in each of the 3 counties. The values were then aggregated, and average yield/crop computed.

Outcome indicator 2.4: Number of farmers adopting at least two promoted better practices, disaggregated by agriculture and livestock.

A total of 4,623 farmers adopted at least two promoted practices such as integrated crop production, use of organic manure and use of improved agriculture tools such as mareshas, weeders and improved hoes. For this indicator, the target was 3,000 farmers. In addition, 2,950 livestock farmers (*against the project target of 3,000*) adopted improved livestock practices defined as supplementary livestock feeding.

\textsuperscript{17} VSF G Study

\textsuperscript{18} FEDIS End-term evaluation
adoption of improved livestock breeds and improved animal health service provision. By extension, the outcome indicator target was also achieved. Data for this indicator was obtained from the M&E monitoring data collected during crop and livestock production trainings and corroborated by field observations during the season long cropping cycle as well as the mid-term and summative evaluations.

To achieve the above outcome indicators, the following outputs and activities were delivered by the project;

Output 2.1. Knowledge on agronomic and animal husbandry practices improved

Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of community extension workers (CAHWS, Lead farmers, freelancers), demonstration farmers,) trained on commercial extension service provision

81 community based extension workers were trained on cost-based commercial extension service provision. Of these, 66 (55M, 9F) Community Animal Health Workers and 15 Community Ox-plough Trainers (COTs) have been trained and rolled out their services throughout the implementation period. This has surpassed the project target of 60 community extension workers.

Activity 2.1.1: Identification of extension agents and their Capacity enhanced through trainings

The project identified, registered and trained different categories of community based extension agents. These comprised of 66 Community Animal Health Workers, 135 demonstration farmers, 15 Community Ox-plough trainers and 20 lead farmers. The CAHWs were trained on business skills, management of veterinary drugs and supplies, disease surveillance and reporting protocols as well as treatment and management of endemic livestock diseases. Further, refresher training courses for the CAHWs were jointly organized with the Faculty of Veterinary Science at the University of Bahr el Ghazal in 2021; with facilitators coming from the University, the Private Sector (pharmaceutical companies and agrovet operators) and the State Ministries of Animal Resources in Warrap and Western Bahr el Ghazal. The project adopted the One Health approach, with CAHWs being change champions raising awareness on zoonotic diseases of public health concern including COVID-19 prevention as well as environmental health safety standards such as safe disposal of waste and biological agents. The CAHWs operated under an association through which they pooled funds towards procurement of veterinary drugs which they stocked at the agrovet shops which establishment were previously supported by the FESAP project - a VSFG EU funded predecessor project. The vaccines were accessed through the FAO livestock vaccine pipeline. To this effect, the CAHWs went on to provide vaccination and treatment services to 59,687 livestock (49,708 cattle, and 9,979 shoats) at a cost of 0.15 Euro per head of animal vaccinated. Cattle were vaccinated against: Anthrax, Black quarter (BQ) Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) and CBPP whilst small ruminants (Shoats) were vaccinated against CCPP, PPR, Sheep and Goat Pox (shoat pox). The vaccination exercise benefitted 1,077 households (896M, 181F) from the 66 targeted villages. 20 lead farmers undertook comparative farming using different farm tools (maresha, improved hoes and weeder) and planting methods to improve crop productivity. In addition, 135 (114F, 21M) demonstration farmers were trained on improved agronomic practices (site selection, layout, early weeding, mixed cropping correct manure application and spacing). Subsequently, the trained farmers worked closely with extension staff from the Ministry of Agriculture to build the capacity of other farmers in their community through skills sharing.

Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of farmers trained on agronomic and animal husbandry practices.

3,344 farmers were trained on agronomic practises (surpassing the set target of 3,000 farmers). Another 1,485 farmers were trained on animal husbandry practices.

Activity 2.1.3: Development/sourcing of extension packages (training and resource manuals/reference):

Harmonized extension guides have been developed by EU/TA in coordination with ZEAT BEAD and SORUDEV Implementing partners. The 2nd edition extension guides were specific to crop and livestock...
production and adapted to the local context providing easy to read and apply agricultural concepts. 300 extension guides were disseminated to field extension officers, project officers as well as relevant government line ministries.

**Activity 2.1.4: Establishment of model and demonstration units for new technology**

Cumulatively, 37 agriculture demonstration units were established (27 main season and 10 dry season units). Each unit measured 3 feddans. The demonstration gardens were used as a platform for season long practical training on improved agronomic practices such as crop rotation, mulching, integrated pest management, post-harvest handling and intercropping. The units were also used to roll out innovative climate smart practices such as use of short-term varieties, drought resistant crops such as cassava, zai pit farming and ridge and furrow farming. The innovative technology of ridges and furrows farming helped farmers in Gogrial West and Tonj North Counties reclaim up to 40% of previously abandoned lands due to flooding. 20 comparative demonstration plots with 2 treatments and 3 replicas per plot (6 plots per farmer) were established in Mayenrual, Gogrial East County. Efficiency and effectiveness of traditional vs improved tools were tested on each plot and outcome reported noting improved tools had better tillage and time efficiency. 300 farmers (21 males and 279 females) were trained in year 1 and 2 on commercial vegetable production, importance of vegetable nutrition, health benefits of vegetables particularly for pregnant and lactating mothers, mechanism for sustainable production and utilization of vegetables, post-harvest handling and preservation as well as cooking demonstration to promote household consumption. To this effect, 20 protected hand dug wells were constructed and 10 haffirs rehabilitated to support dry season micro-irrigation.

**Output indicator 2.1.3: Number of farmers that are reached with for-pay extension service**

By the end of project, a total of 1,236 livestock farmers had been reached with for-pay services against the initial target of 1,530. Of these, 1,077 farmers (896M, 181F) farmers were reached with for pay animal health services through the vaccination at cost for 59,687 animals. An additional 159 farmers had their ox ploughs and hand tools repaired at a cost by the local artisans and Community Ox-plough Trainers trained by the project.

**Activity 2.1.2: Support to livestock health and community based veterinary services by promoting commercialised livestock production**

Payment for services at cost remains a challenge not just in Warrap but in South Sudan in general due to various challenges and constraints such as chronic dependency on relief aid, weak private sector and contradicting/conflicting approaches by development actors. Under the FEDIS predecessor project-FESAP, VSF Germany promoted the establishment of CAHW associations who operated 4 private agro-vet shops. These CAHWs had their capacities strengthened in business skills development as well as cost-based veterinary service provision. They were further linked to the market supply actors in Wau from where they source livestock treatment drugs. FEDIS scaled up these efforts through further capacity building of the associations on business skills. As a result, 59,687 livestock (49,708 cattle, 9979 shoats) were vaccinated at a cost of 0.15eur/head against endemic diseases such Anthrax, Blackquarter (BQ) Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS) and CBPP Small ruminants (Shoats) were vaccinated against CCPP, PPR, Sheep and Goat Pox (shoat pox). The recovered costs would cover veterinary services provided and provide CAHWs with seed money for replenishing treatment drug stocks. 25 lead livestock farmers (20M, 5F) were trained on improved livestock routine management practices such as hay, silage and concentrates preparation and feeding regime to different livestock species. These livestock farmers were advised on key livestock husbandry tips such as supplementary feeding, animal health (treatment and vaccination) breeding and overall crop husbandry techniques like proper housing, isolation and quarantining of sick animals as well as hygienic carcass disposal. Constant follow-ups were provided by assigned veterinary specialists to ensure farmers understand management practices. Improved livestock breeds (*chicken, goats and cows*) were distributed to farmers in Gogrial East, Tonj North and Gogrial West counties as outlined below.
861 livestock farming households were supported with improved livestock breeds with an aim to promote commercial livestock production and improve productivity. The livestock farmers continue to benefit from increased production of eggs, milk and meat production. By the end of the project, there was a fourfold increase in the number of goats, with each goat kidding four times, whilst 80% of the goats had cross-breeds with neighbouring non-beneficiary households. On income earning, eggs from the improved chicken have made a significant difference as most families are able to meet their basic needs e.g. buying essential foodstuffs, medicine, cooking oil, etc. from the cash earned from selling eggs\(^{19}\) and live chicken\(^ {20}\).

### Table 1: Improved breeds distributed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of improved livestock breeds</th>
<th>Number of animals distributed</th>
<th># of households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kenbro Chicken</td>
<td>1,749</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reizegat Goats</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butana Cows</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butana Bulls</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 2.2: Enhanced local production and access to agriculture and livestock inputs

**Output indicator 2.2.: Number of farmers receiving agricultural and livestock inputs, disaggregated by type of inputs & gender**

In Year 2, Cumulatively, 4,687 beneficiaries received livelihood kits as follows: 2,239 (260M, 1,979F) in Gogrial East received staple crop seeds comprised of 4,478 maluas\(^{21}\) of sorghum and 4,478 malua of groundnuts. Some 1,314 farmers (917M, 397F) in Gogrial West received 2,628 malua of sorghum and 2,628 malua of groundnuts. In Tonj North, 1,314 farmers (275M, 1,039F) also received 2,628 malua of sorghum and 2,628 malua of groundnuts. Of the 4,867 beneficiaries, 861 of them also received livestock inputs as follows: 30 (22M, 8F) received 1 improved cow breed each (*Butana heifer*) while 475 received 2 Reizegat goats each and 350 received Kenbro chicken (3 hens and 2 cocks each). 6 Butana bulls were distributed to 2 households per county as primary custodians. The bulls are housed in bull camps to enable ease of access to farmers. To set up Bull Camps, the farmers discussed and agreed on central locations where individuals would take sole responsibility of dedicating land to bull raising (*feeding, vet care, security, etc.*). Other farmers would thereafter take their animals for breeding at a fee that’s locally agreed to pay for the bull’s upkeep and healthcare. The target for this output was achieved within 3 years’ period.

**Activity 2.2.1: 900 Smallholder farmers supported with assorted agricultural inputs (seeds and tools)**

4,687 (1,522M, 3,345F) project beneficiaries received agricultural inputs through direct seed distribution (4 malua of sorghum and 4 malua of groundnut per beneficiary). Of these, 1,316 farmers (467M, 849F), received vegetable kits through the dry season vegetable production support. An additional 1,000 weeders and 2000 mareshas were distributed to 3,000 beneficiaries. 300 Cassava cuttings were also purchased and multiplied in 3 demonstration farms as primary seed stock for 2020 and 2021 main cropping seasons. 100 heaps of sweet potatoes twines were procured and multiplied in demonstration plots in Gogrial East and West. The same were introduced to the communities for wider adoption by interested farmers in 2021 and 2022. The local artisans who were trained by the project continued fabricating essential farm tools (improved hoes, weeders, maresha) that were introduced in

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\(^{19}\) One egg from improved chicken sells for SSP 50-100 compared to SSP 10 for the local eggs.

\(^{20}\) Improved mature live chicken goes for SSP 3,000-5,000 for hens and SSP 5,000-10,000 for cocks compared to SSP 800-1,500 and SSP 1,000-2,000 respectively for local birds.

\(^{21}\) Malua = 3.5 Kg
Years 1 & 2 of the project. The blacksmiths gained valuable income from selling the improved farm tools. In particular, there was increased local demand for improved hand hoes and cultivators.

However, the Ethiopian Maresha faced stiff resistance at some point and the project had to change strategy; roping in extra layers of key local actors in addition to the Departments of Agriculture at county level. With some re-engineering (adaptation) of the Maresha and extra lobbying and influencing led by the Department of Agriculture, local interest in Maresha was revived. Subsequently, the project worked very closely with local stakeholders to set up community level centres of excellence for Maresha adoption, specifically in Gogrial East and West. This approach turned the tide in favour of adoption of the technology leading to higher demand for the modified/ improved Maresha. During the 2022 main cropping season, many more farmers cultivated their farms using Maresha in Gogrial East. The technology needs more attention and funding to enable scaling up in Warrap.

Output indicator 2.2.: Number technological input producers, service providers and suppliers equipped & or trained

A total of 80 input suppliers (50 blacksmiths and 30 COTs) were trained on Maresha production, 70 farmers (45M, 25F) received training in ox plough operation; adding up to 150 against the project target of 179.

Activity 2.2.2: Formation and training of 60 seed producers (based on Maresha technology)

60 seed producers (20F, 40M) were trained as TOTs on the improved Maresha technology using the newly designated centres of Maresha excellence in Gogrial East (2) and Gogrial West (1). The seed producers were trained on assembling the yoke, bull selection, spare parts, assembling of the Maresha, straightness of the line during ploughing, soil depth during the ploughing, uniformity of the cultivated land, speed of ploughing and language adoption by the team of oxen.

Activity 2.2.3: Support to 600 farmers to access maresha ploughs and improved hoes through private dealers

3,000 farmers were supported with 2,000 Mareshas and 1,000 Weeders during the main planting season in Year 2. The Mareshas and Weeders were fabricated by blacksmiths in Gogrial East and Jur River County (Wau). The wooden parts and yoke were assembled by the Community Ox-plough Trainers. In Year 3, following the setting up of Maresha centres of excellence, the project linked up blacksmiths with COTs together with interested farmers so that they could produce Mareshas at cost. Using this demand-driven model, 500 improved Mareshas were fabricated and sold by the blacksmiths to farmers.

Activity 2.2.4: Capacity enhancement of the private input suppliers for improved access to business skills and technology

60 demonstration/lead farmers, 30 Community ox plough trainers (COTs), and 50 Blacksmiths were trained on fabrication and usage of the new tools. The trainings were aimed at enhancing the production capacity of the blacksmiths particularly using low cost raw materials as those used in maresha compared to the ox-plough which would strengthen their profit margins. Metal raw materials used in the fabrication of the Maresha was initially obtained for free from abandoned vehicles as well as from other broken farm implements. However, as the project progressed, new interest on waste/scrap metal was noted from other parties; leading to slow-onset scarcity of the raw materials. It is expected that as interest continues to grow, so will be the profit margins grow for the blacksmiths, enabling them to procure the necessary metal bits from formal markets and sell their finished products at cost.

Activity 2.2.5: Promotion of Gender based labour and time saving technologies

20 demonstration units for energy saving stoves were established in rural markets across the three project counties. A total of 120 women were trained on the construction, use and maintenance of the cooking

It was established that some parts of Gogrial West are not suitable for Maresha due rocky soils
stoves as well as food hygiene and sanitation. The women who were trained have gone beyond just using their improved stoves for own household but have also become experts in making similar stoves for other interested women in their neighbourhoods; and fees levied for their services. The income gained has enabled women to afford the purchase of supplementary foodstuffs for their households. Also realized were health and safety benefits such as reduced exposure to open fires and related risks; and reduced exposure to smoke. Due to the reduction in the quantity of firewood required, exposure to wild animals and snake bites has also reduced significantly.

**Activity 2.2.6: Expansion of adopted agricultural production methods and diversified crops.**

Cassava cuttings were purchased and multiplied in 3 demonstration farms as primary seed material for the main cropping seasons in 2020 and 2021. Sweet potato vines were also procured and bulked in the demonstration plots for introduction to local communities for wider adoption in subsequent years. The improved hoes and cultivators fabricated by the local blacksmiths were also distributed to 20 households (15F, 5M) to support the expansion of diversified agricultural production methods. 15 Mareshas were also fabricated locally by the community blacksmiths and issued to 15 farmers for demonstrations in support of diversification. In addition, new vegetable production methods e.g. sunken beds were adopted and applied by 232 vegetable production households during dry season farming in Gogrial West. 20 comparative demonstration plots with 2 treatments and 3 replicas per plot (6 plots per farmer) established. Efficiency and effectiveness of traditional vs improved tools were tested on each plot and outcome reported.

**Activity 2.2.7: Support to National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policies (NALEP), develop/harmonize the existing extension guides and support State Ministry in coordinating project reviews meetings and monitoring missions.**

Harmonized extension guides developed with support from the EU in coordination with ZEAT BEAD and SORUDEV Implementing partners. 300 extension guides on crop production, livestock production and seed security were shared with VSF G and disseminated to field extension officers, project officers and line ministries. All the trainings conducted were in line with National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy guidelines.

**Output Indicator 2.2.3: Number of community-based organizations trained**

The target was met and surpassed as 8 farmers’ organizations made up of 276 members (130F, 96M) were successfully trained on value-addition and commercial agriculture production.

**Activity 2.2.6: Support to community-based organizations**

8 farmer organizations were trained on commercial agriculture production and 9 agro-processing cooperatives were trained on value chain addition such as the production and packaging of groundnut paste. The groups were trained in the final year of the project and equipped with value addition machines to help them function competitively in their local markets.

### 2.2.3 Outcome 3: Diversified Income Sources

**Outcome Indicator 3.1. % of beneficiaries engaging in at least 2 livelihoods by end of project**

58% of beneficiaries were engaging in at least two livelihood activities compared to 20% at baseline. This has surpassed the project target of 50%. Data was collected through survey questionnaires’ as part of routine periodic monitoring exercises and corroborated by field progress reports.

**Outcome Indicator 3.2. Income levels raised by beneficiaries on an annual basis**

The mean annual income per household was 1,514 Euros, this was a seven-fold increase from the baseline value of 282 Euro. The indicator target (400 Euro) has been achieved and surpassed. Data for this indicator was collected through survey questionnaires as part of routine periodic monitoring.
exercises and corroborated by field progress reports capturing income and expenditure trends. Challenges encountered in collecting data for this indicator related to heterogeneous responses across the different beneficiary categories resulting in a large standard deviation.

To achieve the above outcome indicators, the following outputs and activities were delivered by the project:

**Output 3.1:** Knowledge on livelihoods diversification opportunities enhanced

**Output indicator 3.1.1 Number of alternative IGAs introduced**

53 VSLA groups were formed, giving rise to other businesses such as vegetables growing and selling, Retail shops, Groundnut paste making, tea shop and milk vending. In addition, 9 agro-processing cooperatives were formed. This has surpassed the project target of 2.

**Output Indicator 3.1.2: Number of beneficiaries trained on alternative IGAs, including market gardening.**

938 beneficiaries were trained on alternative IGAs. They comprised 232 vegetable producers, 226 farmer association members and 480 members (117M, 363F) from VSLA groups in Gogrial East and Tonj North counties were trained on business development, market linkage and IGAs. This surpassed the end of project target of 600 beneficiaries.

**Output Indicator 3.1.3: Number of households receiving support for different IGAs (tools, seeds, equipment, etc.)**

1,594 (1,028F, 566M) members from 53 VSLAs were provided with a VSLA kits each composed of metal box, record books, pens, calculators, inkpads, padlocks and sitting mats. This surpassed the end of project target of 600 individuals.

**Activity 3.3.1: Support to capacity enhancement to the income generating groups**

Capacity assessments of traders, local agro-vet dealers, community ox-plough trainers, blacksmiths and seed producers were conducted in Tonj North, Gogrial West and Gogrial East counties. 80 members from 3 Local seed producers and 3 blacksmith associations in Gogrial West, Gogrial East and Tonj North counties were trained on business skills, entrepreneurship and marketing of the local produce in their respective counties. 10 Male blacksmiths were trained for 9 days on maresha and improved hoe fabrications. As a result of the training, 20 improved hoes were fabricated and distributed to 20 farmers (15F, 5M) in Mayenrual, Pathuon West Payam, GEC. An additional training was conducted on fabrication of maresha and improved hoes for 10 members of Mayenrual blacksmith group in Wau and carpenters in Mayenrual.

**Output 3.2: Knowledge on business skills and technology improved**

**Output indicator 3.2.1 Number of demonstration units for new technology (crop farming, food handling and cooking, energy saving, post harvesting, animal breading) established**

37 demonstration plots were established for crop farming (10 being demonstration plots for dry season vegetable production). The project target of 27 demonstration units has been surpassed.

**Output indicator 3.2.2: Number of private input supply schemes (agro-vet dealers, local seed producers, local blacksmiths, poultry producers, ox-plough trainers etc.)**

576 private input supplier schemes exist comprising of 66 Agro-vet dealers, 80 local seed producers, 30 ox-plough trainers, 350 poultry producers and 50 blacksmiths.

**Activity 3.2.2: Support to expansion of non-agricultural income generating opportunities,**

53 VSLAs were established with each group having an average membership of 30 individuals. The members of the groups received training that covered the following: group formation, writing of by-
laws, group leadership and selection of leaders; responsibilities of office bearers, lending and savings policy development; savings and lending training; loan cycle management, record keeping, generating business ideas, starting and growing own business; business record keeping and personal finance planning. In addition, each group was supported with savings tool kits composed of a savings box, record books, pens, a calculator and mats. At the time of project closure, the groups had mobilized a total of 20,182,500 SSP (46,935 Euro) in savings. The savings mobilized by the members were used to support business startup, education for children, access to nutritious food, and access to medical care for the members. Cumulatively, 24, 427,250 SSP (56,807 Euro) was advanced to members as loans during this period. The groups acted as pillars of social cohesion within their communities as group members contributed to a social fund kit for use as insurance against risks that would otherwise erode the members’ savings. In total, a 958 750 SSP (2,230 Euro) was mobilized through the social fund kit and was used to support members who were either bereaved, needed medical attention or had other social event that needed members’ participation. As a result, 440 households started small businesses which were supported to start in the communities. Businesses started include petty trade, market tea selling and vegetable sales.  

Business Skill training to the selected community based-animal health workers’ associations (CAHWs)  
During, the three years’ period a total of 66 CAHWs and 30 ox-plough trainers were trained on entrepreneurship skills and as a result, these groups are now providing commercialized vet services in the three counties. The CAHWs are working closely with the Ministry of Animal Resources to ensure seamless support. They were also linked with Aweil and Wau markets where they can access livestock drugs and other animal health supplies.  

Supporting the Blacksmith groups through training on business skills: A total of three blacksmith associations were formed - two in Gogrial East and one in Tonj North County. Before supporting these blacksmith groups, local farmers from these counties used to go to Wau and Kuajok to get local farm tools but currently these tools are being fabricated in their local communities and has greatly reduced the cost of accessing tool for the farmers. The associations are providing income opportunities to 50 households.  

Capacity building of the local Agro-vet dealers’ groups – Agro-vet operators from the three counties were trained on business skills and linked to other agro-vet dealers and drug companies in Wau and Aweil to expand their networks, function more profitably and build business sustainability.  

Output 3.3 Access to markets and market information improved  
Output indicator 3.3.1: Number of community infrastructure (village stores, threshing yards, protected water sources) constructed.  
20 hand dug wells (protected water sources) were constructed, surpassing the set target of 12. The other facilities were incorporated within the cooperative infrastructures.  

Output indicator 3.3.2: Number of farmers’ organizations/farmers linked to markets.  
8 farmer associations were successfully linked to inter-county and inter-state markets.  

Activity 3.3.1: Facilitation of marketing access initiatives  
The 9 cooperatives received comprehensive training on market access, product development and diversification; market research and strategic linkages; collaboration, specialization, niche development, product labelling and other actions that enhance market access. 8 value chain centres were established housing 3 cereal grinding mills and 5 groundnut paste machines. Each value chain center was supported with basic social services such as WASH facilities, namely: rain water harvesting systems, water storage facilities, washing areas and waste disposal facilities. The WASH facilities were to ensure the hygiene of the processing area, machines and utensils are maintained at all times.
Activity 3.3.2: Strengthening and empowerment of the smallholder farmers’ organisations

8 Farmers’ Associations had their capacities strengthened in entrepreneurship and market linkages between producers and markets. 6 traders’ association were established and trained on entrepreneurship skills, crop value addition and marketing in all the three counties of Gogrial West, Gogrial East and Tonj North. These traders’ associations played a key role in the local markets through linkage with the farmers across the state. The associations aggregate produce from the farmers and pool transport to their stores in the markets within the state/counties. The trader associations connect with other traders in Wau, Aweil and other markets outside the three counties as they are the ones selling local farm products at the local markets in their communities at competitive prices; and also using economies of scale to lower operation costs. The traders’ associations have motivated the local traders to embrace value addition e.g. through preservation by sun drying to make products available during the lean seasons. This is helping families access nutritious food hence improving nutrition at household level for the children, pregnant and lactating mothers. A total of 193 (48 males and 145 females) households participated in this training and already generate good incomes using the knowledge they acquired. Three fisher folk groups were established, 1 in Tonj North county, 1 in Gogrial West and 1 in Gogrial East county. The groups were mostly made of youths who have taken fishing as their main means of livelihoods. The two groups comprised of 112 (90M, 22F) members.

Activity 3.3.3: Capacity Building for the key value chain actors

A value chain assessment was conducted resulting in the identification and prioritization of two crops for value addition activities under this FEDIS project (sorghum and groundnut processing). 9 agro-processing groups were established and assisted to draft a constitution and registered with the Ministry of Cooperatives at the state level to ensure they operated legally. The cooperatives were then supported to establish basic infrastructure (stores and equipment) to help them aggregate their raw materials and effectively process them into the value-added marketable products. Each of these cooperatives were subsequently taken through 2 weeks’ training on value chain development.

Table 1 Cooperatives trained on Value Chain Development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Agro-processing Centre</th>
<th>Males Trained</th>
<th>Females Trained</th>
<th>Total Trained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gogrial East</td>
<td>Matiel</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Luonyaker</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lietnhom</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gogrial West</td>
<td>Yith-Liet</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kuajok</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mayen-Gumel</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonj North</td>
<td>Aiek</td>
<td>18</td>
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<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Paraksika</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Warrap town</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>111</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>262</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Output 3.4: Capacity of local institutions strengthened

Output indicator 3.3.4: Number of community based institutions supported (community level savings, and loan groups, microfinance units, farmer’s associations, traders’ associations, poultry breeders’ associations, etc.)

A cumulative number of 82 community-based institutions (53 VSLAs, 9 cooperatives, 6 trader associations, 3 fishing groups, 3 seed producer groups and 8 farmer association groups) were supported by the project.
Village Savings and Loans Association -To improve access to financial services at the grassroots by people wanting to start income generating activities, the project established community-level saving programs that brought together members with common interests. During the project period, FEDIS established a total of 53 VSLA groups in Warrap State and supported two existing community banks in Gogrial East and Gogrial West. The VSLA groups are active and providing financial services to their members.

Support to local seed producers’ groups- 80 members from 3 local seed producer groups in Gogrial West, Gogrial East and Tonj North counties were trained on entrepreneurship and marketing of the local produces in their respective counties. Most of the local seed producers actively participate in profitable seed selling to community members in the target three counties. The seed traders are connected with seed producers creating market for the seed producers as well as enabling the traders to access quality seeds locally. The seed traders were able to identify stores for aggregating the seeds for storage and distribution to various locations. The seed producers are accessible by potential customers e.g. traders from other towns willing to access seeds locally.

Community based-facilitators capacity development- As part of supporting commercially viable and active extension agents to support establishment of interest-based groupings in the community, a total of 14 community based-facilitators who were recruited through consultation with community leadership were trained and equipped with necessary tools like training materials for managing saving groups. The knowledge and capacity provided to these facilitators helped mobilize the groups from the initial target of 36 groups to 53 groups (achieving 147%). The knowledge provided to these community mobilizers will remain in the community and they will continue to support these groups and new upcoming ones even after the end of the project. The Facilitators were provided with training materials that they can continue to use beyond the project period.

Support to local traders’ Associations- Six (6) traders’ associations were established and trained on entrepreneurship, crop value addition and marketing in three counties of Gogrial West, Gogrial East and Tonj North. As a result, the traders’ associations are now actively engaged in selling local farms produce at the local markets in their vicinity at affordable prices and aggregating products from the local farmers for outside markets like Wau and Aweil.

Support to fisher folk’s associations- During the implementation period, three fishing groups were established, 1 in each county. The fishing groups were trained to improve their knowledge and skills. Thereafter they were linked with fish traders in Wau for better market access. The training equipped them with skills for value addition to their fish aimed at higher profits. They were also trained on fish preservation and storage.

2.2.4 Outcome 4: Improved Community Resilience

The project achieved good results under Outcome 4 with the one indicator having being achieved. Details of the indicator are explained below:

Outcome Indicator 4.1; Number of DRR plans produced

3 DRR plans were produced one per county meeting the indicator target. Data for this indicator was collected during focus group discussion with key traditional leaders and further corroborated by the physical verification of the existing plans.

Output 4.1: Awareness on resilience mechanisms availed

Output Indicator 4.1: Number of community groups trained on DRR

9 Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction groups were trained in DRR (3 per county) meeting the project target. Data for this indicator was derived from DRR training reports in the three counties.
Activity 4.1.1: Enhancing resilience to natural shocks and stresses (both natural and man-made) through provision of DRR training

25 (21M, 4F) facilitators were trained on integration of disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation (bridging the gap). The trainings included disaster risk reduction, peacebuilding, identification of potential risks, shocks and hazards; effects of the hazards on human lives, settlements, livelihoods and infrastructure, environmental protection, evaluation of the likelihood of the risks occurring as well as mitigation strategies. The DRR plans developed contained risks affecting agricultural production. These risks were mapped and mitigation strategies identified for joint implementation including the newly introduced crop husbandry techniques Zai pits, furrows and ridges. Stakeholders noted the planning exercise as being very crucial most importantly for averting calamities meted on farmers by climate variability and climate change related risks. Climate smart agriculture innovations were disseminated through various means e.g. agricultural extension officers under the State Ministry of Agriculture; the food security cluster forum in Warrap State, Kuajok Radio broadcasts, payam level DRR disseminators and community facilitators amongst others. The project also introduced the establishment of tree nurseries in order to mitigate the effects of deforestation due to some project activities that rely on wood such as handles for weeder and improved hoes as well as maresha plough.

Output 4.2: Access to basic services improved

Output indicator 4.2.1 Number of basic services introduced- WASH, adult literacy, health education, nutrition sensitive programs and awareness on diversification awareness

5 essential services were introduced under FEDIS, namely:

i) WASH- this was done through the construction of 20 protected hand dug wells and rehabilitation of 10 hafirs. In addition, 8 WASH facilities were established at each value chain centre; ii) Adult literacy and numeracy (this ran concurrently with the VSLA weekly meetings); iii) Awareness of diversification through the provision of fruit trees as well as introduction of new crops such as cassava and sweet potatoes; iv) Nutrition sensitive programming through cooking demonstrations (mostly targeting vegetables and cassava); and v) Public health awareness raising on risks associated with poor hygiene/sanitation; environmental cleanliness against vectors and vermin; food handling and general mitigation measures against known epidemics (e.g. cholera, malaria), pandemics such as Covid-19 and zoonoses (e.g. brucellosis, anthrax). The data for this indicator was collected from field periodic progress reports. The indicator target (5) was met.

Activity 4.2.1: Support to expansion and access to basic service provision through awareness campaigns.

The project identified and trained numeracy and literacy facilitators after which they were assigned to the VSLA groups (1 facilitator per group). Consultation meetings were held with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Local Government to secure support and buy-in from the state and local government at the counties level. (strategizing and planning). Subsequently, ten (10) volunteer teachers were have been selected with guidance from the County Directors of Education. That led to the official launching of 10 Literacy Training Centres to roll out the adult literacy and numeracy training. All ten centres were fully operational at the time of project closure. On average, 305 members of the VSLA groups regularly attend the training and their literacy and numeracy levels have improved significantly. WASH facilities were established at each of the 8 value chain centres to ensure the hygiene of the processing area, machines and utensils is properly maintained at all times. User committees composed of selected members of the associations involved in the processing were formed and trained on how to manage the WASH facilities. Hygiene training was offered to all the 8 cooperatives as part of the value chain training.
3. **Horizontal Activities**

Various capacity building sessions were facilitated by The Technical Assistance/European Union on key thematic areas such as sustainability, women empowerment, youth empowerment as well as private sector engagements. The forums acted as platforms for coordination as well as sharing on key lessons learnt and complementarities in implementation.

The technical assistance unit was also engaged on different project outcomes. At Country level, key coordination meetings held include Food Security and Livelihood clusters, Livestock Technical Working Group as well as the Cash Working Group. Coordination with key partners was done, with FAO providing vaccines through their pipeline for the animal health component of the project. A value chain assessment was conducted in year 2 and the findings informed marketing initiatives.

A technical feasibility study on micro-irrigation systems was conducted in year 2 resulting in the construction of 20 hand dug wells in Gogrial East County. The Mid-term evaluation exercise was postponed due to COVID challenges. Ultimately, it was conducted in the first quarter of year 3. An end term evaluation was subsequently conducted during the last month of the project.

2.3. **Interrogation of Project Risks and Assumptions**

The key assumptions and risks were the stakeholders and target beneficiaries’ willingness to adopt newly introduced technologies such as improved weeders, mareshas as well as improved livestock breeds. Close collaboration with relevant line ministries of Agriculture and Livestock ensured buy-in by the community members through the project and the line ministries advocacy initiatives. A longstanding relationship with local traditional and government authorities in the locality ensured a smooth implementation despite the few insecurity incidents in Tonj North County. The unforeseen shock was the COVID-19 pandemic, which caused some disruptions and delays in project implementation particularly with regards to access to project areas. However, it did not have a marked impact on overall food productivity as detailed in this narrative report.

2.4. **Challenges encountered and mitigation measures deployed.**

The following challenges were faced and addressed as follows:

a) **COVID-19 Pandemic** – In South Sudan, the COVID-19 pandemic was declared in April 2020, resulting in enacting of guidelines aimed at curtailing the spread of the virus. Key guidelines impacting the program related to restricted field travel, social distancing, limitation on number and size of gatherings as well as suspension of air travel. Due to this, the consortium had to change implementation modalities to adhere to the stipulated guidelines through limiting number of beneficiaries in demonstration plots, practising social distancing, wearing masks as well as holding activities in open spaces.

b) **Insecurity:** There were sporadic intercommunal conflicts in Tonj North County. The project continued to support peace initiatives together with other partners to de-escalate tensions. This involved active participation in larger peace initiatives mostly held in Wau, Western Bahr el Ghazal.

c) **Flooding:** The floods’ typology changed over the project implementation period. First, the cyclical annual floods (*mostly affecting Gogrial West and cutting off access roads*) peaked beyond the usual levels in late 2020, spilling into 2021. In 2022, unprecedented floods wreaked havoc across the three states. In Gogrial East, the flooding this year (2022) was unprecedented, submerging over 80% of arable land, attesting to the fact that global warming is real and the alternating floods and drought incidents are only going to get worse; hence the project approach to promote climate smart agriculture as well as livestock keeping. The furrows and ridges; Zai pits and drought resistant crop cultivars form part of the new agronomic packages that ought to be scaled up going forward. Opportunistic farming (*e.g. with floods tolerant crops e.g. rice*)
should also be gradually introduced to exploit the seasonal floods. The same with improved fishing techniques and preservation to exploit the seasonal gluts that come with flood waters.
4. **Logical frame Matrix**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact (Overall objective)</th>
<th>Results chain</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Baseline</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>(Interim Report 1)</th>
<th>Current value*(Interim Report 2)</th>
<th>Final Report</th>
<th>Source and mean of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To contribute to improved food security and Nutrition security for rural small holders of South Sudan</td>
<td>To contribute to improved food security and Nutrition security for rural small holders of South Sudan</td>
<td>Proportion of targeted households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS)</td>
<td>33% (June 2019)</td>
<td>48% (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>33% (June 2019)</td>
<td>85% (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>85% (June 2022)</td>
<td>Baseline and end line assessment Secondary data from State Ministry and other stakeholders Project Final and Mid Evaluation - ANLA (Annual Needs and Livelihood Assessment Reports) - FEWSNET (Famine Early Warning Systems Network) - IPC (The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)</td>
<td>The security situation in the country and the target location remain stable - The weather condition remains favorable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proportion of targeted Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) that with at least Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W)</td>
<td>Proportion of targeted Women of Reproductive Age (WRA) that with at least Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-W)</td>
<td>58% (June 2019)</td>
<td>68% (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>58% (June 2019)</td>
<td>93% (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>93% (June 2022)</td>
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NB =FCS taken in Sep 2020, at the beginning of the harvest season, so scores are normally higher compared to May-July, which is peak of lean season.
Proportion of Infants and Yong Children (IYC) in targeted households with at least Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome (s) (Specific objective(s))</th>
<th>Proportion</th>
<th>June 2019</th>
<th>Dec 2021</th>
<th>June 2019</th>
<th>Dec 2020</th>
<th>June 2022</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1. Number of targeted Traditional Leadership groups develop &amp; employing institutional conflict handling strategies (institutional)</td>
<td>0 groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>9 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>9 groups (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>9 groups (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>9 groups (June 2022)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2. Number of targeted youth leadership groups develop &amp; employing appropriate responses to conflict situations (behavioral)</td>
<td>0 groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>3 groups (June 2022)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3. Number of targeted women’s leadership groups develop &amp; employing appropriate conflict handling</td>
<td>0 groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>3 groups (June 2022)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Outcome 1: Non-violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation methods adopted by the warring communities in Warrap State

1.1. Number of targeted Traditional Leadership groups develop & employing institutional conflict handling strategies (institutional)

1.2. Number of targeted youth leadership groups develop & employing appropriate responses to conflict situations (behavioral)

1.3. Number of targeted women’s leadership groups develop & employing appropriate conflict handling

Inter-communal conflict does not adversely affect project activities. Economic crisis does not adversely affect privatization and commercialization of services. Political actions do not impact project activities negatively.
| Behavior (attitudinal) | 1.4. % reduction in number of conflicts reported in project areas | Outcome 2: Increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture (livestock/cropping) | 2.1. Number of farmers practicing sustainable agriculture (5climate smart agriculture practices) | 2.2. Yearly volume of household agricultural production (metric tons) | 2.3. Average yield per hectare, disaggregated by type of crop. | Crop yield assessment reports 
- Project progress Report 
- Improved farm tool/equipment surveys report 
- Final Evaluation reports 
- Annual reports 
- Participants list with gender disaggregated data 
- Input suppliers records 
- Monitoring, & evaluation 
- EU Monitoring and other Reports (UN, Government) |
<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 % (June 2019)</td>
<td>20% (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>0% (June 2019)</td>
<td>33% (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>83% (June 2022)</td>
<td>1,428 farmers (28%) June 2019</td>
<td>3060 farmers (60%) Dec 2021</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>Sorghum 0.25 MT (June 2019)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>Groundnut</td>
<td>354kg/ha (June 2019)</td>
<td>450kg/ha (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>542kg/ha (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>1.2t/ha (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>0.89t/ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers adopting at least three promoted better practices, disaggregated by agriculture and livestock.</td>
<td>1024 farmers-agriculture (20% of HHs) - June 2019</td>
<td>3000 farmers-agriculture (60% of HHs) - Dec 2021</td>
<td>3344 farmers-agriculture - Dec 2019</td>
<td>4623 farmers-agriculture - (60% of HHs) Dec 2020</td>
<td>4623 farmers-agriculture - (60% of HHs) June 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers-livestock</td>
<td>717 farmers-livestock (14%) - June 2019</td>
<td>3000 farmers-livestock (60%) - Dec 2021</td>
<td>717 farmers-livestock - June 2019</td>
<td>2950 farmers-livestock (59%) - Dec 2020</td>
<td>2950 farmers-livestock (59%) - June 2022</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3: Diversified income sources</td>
<td>20% (June 2019)</td>
<td>50% (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>20% (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>28% (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>58% (June 2022)</td>
<td>Self-saving groups progress assessment reports - Project progress Report - Micro-finance institutions capacity and progress surveys &amp; report - Final Evaluation reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2. Income levels raised by beneficiaries on an annual basis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Income Level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>282 Eur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2021</td>
<td>400 Eur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>282 Eur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
<td>678 Eur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2022</td>
<td>1,514 Eur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Annual reports
- Participants list with gender disaggregated data
- Sales records
- Monitoring, & evaluation
- EU Monitoring and other Reports (UN, Government)

### Outcome 4: Improved community resilience

#### 4.1. Number of DRR plans produced

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Plans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
<td>3 plans(one per county)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
<td>3 plans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2022</td>
<td>3 plans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Final Evaluation reports
- Annual reports
- Participants list with gender disaggregated data
- Monitoring, & evaluation
- EU Monitoring and other Reports (UN, Government)

### Outcome 1: Non-violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation methods adopted by the warring communities in Warrap State

#### Output 1.1: Community knowledge in conflict resolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Groups</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 2019</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2019</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dec 2020</td>
<td>9 groups(Dec 2020)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 2022</td>
<td>9 groups (June 2022)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Baseline survey
- Field Visits /M&E /Interim/Final Reports
- Midterm and evaluation reports
- Community dialogue Minutes
- Impact Assessment Reports
- EU Monitoring Reports Project Reports
- Declarations
- Stock routes maps
- Resources Maps

The security situation in the target areas and neighboring counties remains manageable.

Weather conditions are favorable and no major drought or floods during...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mechanisms enhanced</th>
<th>alternative means of resolving conflict</th>
<th>project implementation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of targeted women’s leadership groups trained in addressing economic motivation to conflict</td>
<td>0 groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>3 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of livestock migratory routes mapped</td>
<td>0 maps (June 2019)</td>
<td>3 maps (Dec 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of peace committees at state, county and Payam levels established</td>
<td>0 groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>9 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of resource based conflict resolution/compensatory mechanisms established</td>
<td>0 mechanisms (June 2019)</td>
<td>3 mechanisms (Dec 2021)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 2: increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture (livestock/cropping)</td>
<td>Number of community extension workers (AHWS, Lead farmers, freelancers), demonstration farmers, ) trained on commercial extension service provision</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output 2.1. Knowledge on agronomic and animal husbandry practices improved</strong></td>
<td><strong>Number of farmers trained on agronomic and animal husbandry practices.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>18 CBEWs (June 2019)</strong></td>
<td><strong>60 CBEWs (Dec 2021)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1895 (37%) trained on agronomic practices, 1485 (29%) trained on animal husbandry practices - June 2019</td>
<td>3000 (60%) trained on agronomic practices, 1485 (60%) trained on animal husbandry practices - Dec 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 Farmers (June 2019)</td>
<td>1530 (30%) reached with on pay extension service provision</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline survey - KAP survey - Distribution Reports/Records - Field Visits /M&E /Interim/Final Reports - Midterm and evaluation report - Impact assessment Reports - EU Monitoring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 2.2. Access to agricultural and livestock inputs enhanced</th>
<th>Number of farmers receiving agricultural and livestock inputs, disaggregated by type of inputs &amp; gender</th>
<th>0 Farmers (June 2019)</th>
<th>5,100 farmers</th>
<th>3,344 project beneficiaries received agricultural inputs of which 2000 (594 males and 1406 females) received crop kits (4 maluas of sorghum and groundnuts per beneficiary), vegetable kits (180g per beneficiary), fishing kits and tools, 1,316 (467 males and 849 females), received dry season vegetable kits (Dec 2019)</th>
<th>4687 project beneficiaries received agriculture inputs in 2020. Of which all received crop kits (2 malua sorghum, 2 malua groundnut), 30 beneficiaries received 30 cows, 44 beneficiaries received 88 goats.</th>
<th>4687 project beneficiaries received agriculture inputs. Of which all received crop kits (2 malua sorghum, 2 malua groundnut), 30 beneficiaries received 30 cows, 6 beneficiaries received 6 bulls, 475 beneficiaries received goats and 350 received chickens.</th>
<th>Baseline survey KAP survey - Capacity assessment - Distribution Reports/Records - Field Visits /M&amp;E /Interim/Final Reports - Midterm and evaluation report - Impact Assessment Reports - EU Monitoring Reports</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number technological input producers, service providers and suppliers equipped &amp; or trained</td>
<td>0 Input suppliers (June 2019)</td>
<td>179 (70%) Input suppliers supported (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>10 input suppliers trained (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>10 input suppliers trained (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>80 input suppliers trained (June 2022)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of community based organizations trained</td>
<td>0 community based organizations (June 2019)</td>
<td>6 (60%) trained (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>8 farmer organizations trained (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>8 farmer organizations trained (June 2022)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 3: diversified income sources</td>
<td>Number of alternative IGAs introduced</td>
<td>0 IGAs (2019 June)</td>
<td>2 IGAs (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>32 VSLAs formed (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>51 VSLAs formed (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>53 VSLAs formed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of beneficiaries trained on alternative IGAs, including market gardening.</td>
<td>0 HH (June 2019)</td>
<td>600 individuals (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>892 individuals (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>938 individuals (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>938 individuals (June 2022)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output3.1: Knowledge on livelihoods diversification opportunities enhanced</td>
<td>Number of households receiving support for different IGs (tools, seeds, equipment, etc.)</td>
<td>0 HH (June 2019)</td>
<td>600 individuals (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>100 individuals (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>1537 individuals (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>1594 individuals (June 2022)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Baseline survey - Partnership Agreements - Microfinance meeting reports - Facilitation notes between farmers & business persons - M&E/Interim/Final Reports - Agricultural products sales records - EU Monitoring Reports
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3.2: Knowledge on business skills and technology improved</th>
<th>Number of demonstration units for new technology (crop farming, food handling and cooking, energy savings, post harvesting animal breeding) established</th>
<th>0 Demos (June 2019)</th>
<th>27 Demo units (Dec 2021)</th>
<th>27 Demo units (Dec 2019)</th>
<th>27 Demos (Dec 2020)</th>
<th>37 Demos (June 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of private input supply schemes (agro vet dealers, local seed producers, local blacksmiths, poultry producers, ox plough trainers, etc.)</td>
<td>300 Suppliers (June 2019)</td>
<td>915 Suppliers (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>300 Suppliers (June 2019)</td>
<td>300 Suppliers (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>576 Suppliers (June 2022)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline survey</td>
<td>Group Agreements/MoUs</td>
<td>Group meeting reports/Minutes</td>
<td>Facilitation notes between farmers &amp; business persons</td>
<td>M&amp;E/Interim/Final Reports</td>
<td>Supply products</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ng</td>
<td>inventory and sales records</td>
<td>EU Monitoring Reports</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Output 3.3 Access to markets and market information improved</th>
<th>Number of community infrastructure (village stores, threshing yards, protected water)</th>
<th>4 structures (2019)</th>
<th>12 structures (Dec 2021)</th>
<th>4 structures (June 2019)</th>
<th>10 structures (Dec 2020)</th>
<th>20 structures (June 2022)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baseline survey</td>
<td>KAP survey</td>
<td>Livelihoods assessment</td>
<td>Certificates of work completion</td>
<td>Field Visits /M&amp;E /Interim/Final Reports</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Output 3.4: capacity of local institutions strengthened</td>
<td>Number of community based institutions supported (community level savings, and loan groups, microfinance units, farmers associations, traders associations, poultry breeders’ associations, etc.)</td>
<td>0 Groups (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>9 groups (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>0 groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>9 groups (June 2022)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of farmers’ organizations/farmers linked to markets.</td>
<td>9 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>30 groups (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>32 VSLA groups (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>59 groups (51 VSLA groups and 8 farmer associations (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>82 groups (June 2022)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome 4: Improved community resilience</td>
<td>Number of community groups trained on DRR</td>
<td>0 Groups (June 2019)</td>
<td>9 community groups (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>9 Communities (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>9 Communities (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>9 communities (June 2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 4.1: Awareness on resilience mechanisms availed</td>
<td>Number of basic services introduced- WASH, adult</td>
<td>0 services</td>
<td>5 services (Dec 2021)</td>
<td>2 services (Dec 2019)</td>
<td>3 services (Dec 2020)</td>
<td>5 services (June 2022)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Output 4.2: Access to basic services improved</td>
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<td>Baseline survey</td>
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<td>Facilitation notes between farmers &amp; business persons,</td>
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<td>Micro finance meeting reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>M&amp;E/ Interim/ Final Reports</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Supply products inventory and sales records</td>
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<td></td>
<td>EU Monitoring Reports</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
literacy, health 
education, nutrition 
sensitive programmes and awareness on diversification awareness.

(June 2019)

- Interim/Final Reports
- Project Impact Assessment Reports

## 4. Activity Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Means:</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Outcome 1</strong>: Non-violent conflict resolution and social reconciliation methods adopted by the warring communities in Warrap State</td>
<td><strong>INPUTS/ MEANS</strong></td>
<td>Security, weather conditions and inflations and other natural calamities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Output1.1</strong>: Community knowledge in conflict resolution mechanisms enhanced</td>
<td><strong>I. PERSONNEL:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.1- Conduct baseline study</td>
<td>A. Field Office – Warrap</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.2- Conduct consultative forums and meetings with various conflict mitigators on local level conflict triggers and trends</td>
<td>1) Project manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.3- Establishment and enhance capacities of peace building committees at state, county and payam levels</td>
<td>2) Project officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.4- Review and mapping of livestock migratory routes and shared grazing areas</td>
<td>3) Field Officers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.5- Establishment of resource-based conflict resolution/compensatory mechanisms</td>
<td>4) MEAL Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1.6- Conduct social cohesion activities/ livelihood services between members in the warring communities</td>
<td>5) Partner Support Expert</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) Extension Facilitators</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7) Admin and Logistics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>8) Mechanic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9) Drivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10) Support Staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>B. Country Office – Juba %</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1) Country Director</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2) Country Liaison Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3) Consortium Coordinator 4) Operations Manager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Support staff</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6) Drivers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Outcome 2: Increased sustainable production and productivity of agriculture (livestock/cropping)

#### Output 2.1: Knowledge on agronomic and animal husbandry practices improved

- **2.1.1**: Identification of extension agents and their Capacity enhanced through trainings
- **2.1.2**: Support to livestock health and community based–based veterinary services by promoting commercialized livestock production
- **2.1.3**: Development/sourcing of extension packages (training and resource manuals/reference):
- **2.1.4**: Establishment of model and demonstration units for new technology
- **2.1.5**: Expansion of adopted agricultural production methods and diversified crops.
- **2.1.6**: Support to National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policies (NALEP), develop/ harmonize the existing extension guides and support State Ministry in coordinating project reviews meetings and monitoring missions.

### Output 2.2: Enhanced local production and access to agriculture and livestock inputs

- **2.2.1**: 900 Smallholder farmers supported with assorted agricultural inputs (seeds and tools)
- **2.2.2**: Formation and training of 60 seed producer (based on -maresha technology)
- **2.2.3**: Support to 600 farmers to access maresha ploughs and improve hoes through private dealers
- **2.2.4**: Capacity enhancement of the private input suppliers for improved access to business skills and technology

### II. PROJECT MATERIALS & ASSETS

- A. Agriculture extension inputs
- B. Animal traction inputs
- C. Agriculture inputs for smallholder households
- D. Training and workshop for stakeholders
- E. Construction/rehab materials
- F. Materials for training & teaching
- G. Direct support to implementing partners: printers, computers, small generators, motorbikes, etc.
- H. Vehicle repair and maintenance
- I. Motorbikes
- J. Field office: rental, furniture, and equipment

### Community security and across State borders

- No border trade restrictions for inputs
- Availability of basic passable roads
- Roads from Juba remain open for input supply
2.2.5 Promotion of Gender based labour and time saving technologies

2.2.6: Support to community-based organizations

Outcome 3: Diversified Income sources

Output 3.1: Knowledge on livelihoods diversification opportunities enhanced

3.3.1: Support to capacity enhancement to the income generating groups

Output 3.2: Knowledge on business skills and technology improved

Output 3.3.1: Support to capacity enhancement to the income generating groups

Output 3.3.1: Facilitation of marketing access initiatives

Output 3.3.2: Strengthening and empowerment of the smallholder farmers' organisations

Output 3.3.3: Capacity building for the key value chain actors

Output 3.4: Capacity of local institutions strengthened

Outcome 4: Improved Community Resilience

Output 4.1: Awareness on resilience mechanisms availed

Output 4.2: Access to basic services improved

4.1.1: Enhancing resilience to natural shocks and stresses (both natural and man-made) through provision of DRR training

4.2.1: Support to expansion and access to basic service provision through awareness campaigns.

Security, Currency devaluation; other human dependent negative factors; natural calamities such as drought and floods.
6. Mainstreamed cross-cutting issues
Explaining how the Action has mainstreamed cross-cutting issues such as promotion of human rights, gender equality, democracy, good governance, children’s rights and indigenous peoples, environmental sustainability and combating HIV/AIDS (if there is a strong prevalence in the target country/region).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thematic Area</th>
<th>Mainstreaming measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>VSFG has a gender policy in respect of the working environment in South Sudan and includes chapters on Child Protection and Protection of Women. Affirmative action on equal employment opportunities is active. Frequent analysis of gender dimensions and agro-pastoral livelihoods are carried out by project managers to inform interventions. Such programming measures include ensuring inclusion of all gender in Community Dialogue meetings and workshops where important decision are made, and also feedback forums; program design that ensures equitable allocation of resources to livestock over which women and children have decision rights – poultry, sheep and goats; disaggregation of data by gender; education of women and children of potential harm from zoonoses and untrained animal health services.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>FEDIS was cognisant of the potential environmental impacts of its interventions and adopted the necessary measures in order to mitigate any unintended harm. Through the energy saving stoves, the project directly contributed to the reduction in charcoal and firewood usage. The project also trained CAHWs on safe disposal of waste and biological agents. The project also established tree nurseries to minimise the environmental impact of maresha fabrication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection</td>
<td>Through established Community Dialogue procedures, VSFG staff and supported extension workers undertake consultations with community leaders and representatives from boma level to county levels to determine and prioritize their needs, equitable use of the available resources, social protection mechanisms, safety and security considerations, feedback and complaints mechanisms, and also management of services for vulnerable members like restraining of the cattle for vaccination and treatment and exemption from cost recovery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td>FEDIS adopted the seven (7) Commitments on Accountability to Affected Populations, which means that VSF G meaningfully engages affected people at every key stage of their work (assessment, design, implementation and monitoring). FEDIS ensured that the provision of information to beneficiaries through community dialogues, pre and post implementation feedback, a feedback and complaints mechanism based on local traditional systems complemented by alternative formal mechanisms that validate and interrogate the system. In addition, Accountability to Affected Populations committees were formed at Boma level to ensure equity in the project's activities/ coordination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do No Harm</td>
<td>FEDIS interventions across all the outcome areas adhered to the 4 do no harm principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality and independence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Activity monitoring and evaluation

How and by whom the activities have been monitored/evaluated. Summary of the results of the feedback received from the beneficiaries and others.

i) FEDIS M&E unit was led by a M&E specialist with support from the Project Manager and Documentation specialist. The M&E system was used in tracking and capturing data as guided by the M&E plan, Indicator Tracking Table and the Sitrep (that captures field level output data). The EU’s Community Intervention Information System (CIIS) was adopted for collecting and storing project data, particularly in facilitating collation for analysis. In addition, FEDIS has established an online M&E system, with data routinely collected via use of mobile data collection systems like Kobo Toolbox.

ii) Local Stakeholders (Ministry, local government, target community)- FEDIS had a project coordination unit that comprised of representative members from the line ministries, local community, traditional leaders and local government authorities. These provided community level monitoring as well as being key focal point for community feedback.

iii) EU Technical Assistance - the EUTA’s provided technical backstopping with regards to project implementation, extension service provision and results monitoring. FEDIS received 3 field monitoring missions from the TA’s.

iv) EU ROM mission/expert - two missions were done, one at project inception and another in the second year of the project.

v) External Evaluation consultants - three external consultants were hired to undertake the baseline, midterm and end-term evaluations. Recommendations from the baseline and mid-term evaluation were adopted into FEDIS whilst recommendation from the End-term evaluation will be adopted in future programming.

8. Learning from the Action and Dissemination

VSFG, Partners and other actors’ learning from the Action and this learning been utilised and disseminated

Traditional conflict resolution mechanism (Local Judiciary/chief courts) remain vital to supporting the resolution of inter-communal conflicts and monitoring the implementation of local peace agreements. Capacity building of local actors, including women and youth, for conflict management and mediation through delivery of community workshops is key to reducing conflicts. Dissemination, monitoring and support to implementation of local peace agreements by implementing partners and local peace committees instils barriers to conflict drivers. Support to the government and communities for peaceful cross-border migration through conducting of meetings, missions, and programmatic interventions like establishment and official listing the stock routes has played a key role in reduced conflict between the farmers and pastoralists. Inclusion and participation of youth creates interest and ownership in activities. With regards to youth and conflict there is need for self-sustenance drives as provision of alternative means of livelihood reduces conflict. Business growth: linking youths to income generating skills and basic finance management increases household income levels. Livestock: linking livestock to agriculture production sustains involvement of youth. The role of women needs to be further strengthened beyond the traditional cultural functions in order to enhance nutritional impact at household level. Use of change agents such as seed producers, progressive farmers and community ox-plough trainers has the ability to increase adoption of agronomic practices and farmers tend to learn by doing particularly when it involves introduction of new technologies.
9. Visibility materials produced
List of visibility materials (and number of copies) produced during the Action;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grey T-shirt</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>Jungle Hat</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Capes</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Blouse</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branded Laptop Bags</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Branded VSF Germany Letter Heads</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Branded Half Jacket</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Roll up Banner with stand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roll up Banner with stand</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Branded Banner</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marron Color shirts</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sign Post visibility</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banner 3x2m</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 List of contracts above Euro 10,000
List all contracts (works, supplies, services) above 10,000€ awarded for the implementation of the action during the reporting period, giving for each contract the amount, the award procedure followed and the name of the contractor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Award procedure</th>
<th>Contract Currency/ Amount</th>
<th>EURO</th>
<th>Vendor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>LTA Auto- Toyota Land cruiser 4WD-FEDIS</td>
<td>1 Pc</td>
<td>Tender</td>
<td>USD 51,003.00</td>
<td>43,577.47</td>
<td>LTA Auto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Sam: Luonyaker Generator- Perkins 13 KVA</td>
<td>1 pc</td>
<td>Negotiated</td>
<td>USD 13,000.00</td>
<td>11,107.33</td>
<td>Sam International</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>East Africa LTD- Dry season FEDIS vegetable seeds</td>
<td>Assorted</td>
<td>Tender</td>
<td>USD 25,530.00</td>
<td>22,816.93</td>
<td>East Africa Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>FAO- Mixed ration- Animal feeds- 25 Bags</td>
<td>25 Bags</td>
<td>In kind contribution</td>
<td>USD 11,825.00</td>
<td>10,105.05</td>
<td>FAO South Sudan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kush Bank: Payment to seed sellers-Luonyaker</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Negotiated</td>
<td>USD 55,046.51</td>
<td>49,969.57</td>
<td>Seed sellers-Gogrial state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kush Bank: Payment to seed sellers-Kuajok</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Negotiated</td>
<td>USD 32,305.09</td>
<td>29,325.59</td>
<td>Seed sellers-Gogrial state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kush Bank: Payment to seed sellers-Warrap</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Negotiated</td>
<td>USD. 32,305.09</td>
<td>29,325.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Nileen LTD-Construction 10 wells in Gogrial West</td>
<td>10 Pcs</td>
<td>Tender</td>
<td>USD.30,600</td>
<td>27,560.26</td>
<td>Nileen Ltd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gokmachar Livestock Asso-125 livestock heads</td>
<td>Various</td>
<td>Negotiated</td>
<td>USD.23,296.00</td>
<td>21,486.83</td>
<td>Gokmachar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Producing 1800 Maresha &amp; 1000 weeding hoes in Wau</td>
<td>Assorted</td>
<td>Negotiated</td>
<td>USD. 74,600.00</td>
<td>63,527.12</td>
<td>Wau Blacksmith</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All above items were purchased in USD as indicated in the table above

### 11. Partners and other cooperating partners

Assessment of the relationship between the formal partners of this action (i.e. those partners which have signed a partnership agreement statement)

VSF Germany implemented the FEDIS project in partnership with the local NGO; Serve Education and Development Association (SEDA) and the INGO, World Concern (WC). World Concern had a prior working partnership with VSFG under the EU-funded PARIS project and, with FEDIS, were responsible for implementing the value chain and marketing component. WC continues to build its capacity by supporting the project beneficiaries to diversify income sources through the One Village Approach. VSFG has had a long-standing relationship with SEDA, implementing in the same locality primarily as partners under two previous EU projects RRP and PARIS; including partnering in the FESAP project just before FEDIS. SEDA’s approach aligns towards community-based extension provision enhancing outreach through adoption of NALEP principles.

#### 11.1 Relationship between VSFG and State authorities

Assessment of the relationship between VSFG and the State authorities in the action state and this relationship affected the action

VSF Germany continues to enjoy and foster cordial relations with Local Government Authorities at payam, county and state levels. In its drive to ensure sustainability, VSFG’s extension methodology includes close coordination with government line ministries to enhance synergies and strategic alignment to government priorities. The LGA play active roles in project implementation e.g. approval of new projects, monitoring and reviews. VSFG also supports the monthly food security coordination meetings at state level and these efforts (building on productive engagements in previous projects) strengthened the relationship with the LGA.

39
11.2 Relationship with other implementers of the action

Associate(s) (if any): - N/A
Sub-contractor(s) (if any)-N/A

Final beneficiaries and target groups: VSF Germany and its partners have continuously maintained good relationships with grassroots communities and other stakeholders across board. The local communities supported and actively participated in all activities.

Other third parties involved including other donors, other government agencies or local government units, NGOs, etc.: -

The government is a key stakeholder with clear mandates and responsibilities in the project. As such VSF Germany worked closely with the government in the technical aspects of the project e.g. promotion of new agronomic practices, capacity building of animal health service providers and diverse value chain actors; peace building and DRR activities. The local leaders also offered crucial support in beneficiary selection as well as provision of land for demonstration purposes.

Other agencies: - At county level the project conducted quarterly consultation meetings with Local Government Authorities to share project updates and implementation modalities to enhance synergy and avoid duplication. Importantly, too, the project played active roles in monthly coordination meetings at county level under the auspices of County Commissioners, RRC Coordinators and Executive Directors.

where applicable, outline any links and synergies you have developed with other actions

- Upon disease surveillance and reporting by project based CAHWs, FAO provided technical assistance and facilitated coordination efforts towards the provision of animal health services particularly through provision of vaccines.
- FAO also provided in kind support for animal feeds as supplementary feeding for improved cattle and goat breeds procured under FEDIS

11.3 Previous EU grants’ foundation

Previous VSFG EU grants and that have strengthened the same community

VSF Germany has received three previous EC grants within the same localities, firstly with the Rehabilitation and Recovery Program between 2005 to 2010, followed by PARIS project from 2010 to 2013 and then FESAP project from 2014-2017. Previous efforts within these three projects have been the basis for successes in FEDIS such as former model farmers who were supported in earlier projects becoming essential seed producers. Existing institutional structures that are in place now have been established by the predecessor projects with FEDIS strengthening their capacities. FEDIS project staff were also inherited from these projects bringing in a team with vast experience within the target locations. The two projects also strengthened the capacity of the local NGOs with SEDA now becoming a crucial implementing partner.
12. Visibility

Ensuring visibility of the EU contribution in the Action

As part of the implementation plan and strategy, project visibility started during community stakeholder engagement, community mobilization, and the selection of beneficiaries in three counties where the project operates. Different stakeholders were sensitized about the role of the EU in the project. VSF-G ensures EU visibility by acknowledging the donor in all project activities, from community and beneficiary sensitization forums, training sessions, food security coordination meetings, as well as awareness at State level meetings or functions. Some inputs provided by the EU carry the EU logo from farm implements such as ox-ploughs to VSLA saving boxes as well as IT equipment's, banners, and vehicles. Project workshops and trainings are conducted with the necessary visibility materials in place, including t-shirts and caps, and pens and notebooks. In addition, banners that brandish the logos of the EU, VSF-G and the implementing partners are present in all trainings. Banners are placed at the entrance of the gates of the training centers and at the doors of the training halls. Signposts are installed at strategic locations where the project is being implemented such as agro-dealer shops, and ox plough workshops. Project implementation teams and community extension volunteers were provided with EU logo branded clothing, including T-shirts and caps, for them to wear while implementing project activities.

VSF Germany also ensures that EU visibility while implementing FEDIS action is done through:

- All reports or publications by VSF Germany on EU funded actions, acknowledge EU with the logo is present in all conference or training materials including seminars and trainings accompanied by a dossier indicating the financial assistance provided by the EU.

- A detailed communication and visibility report is annexed to this report.

The European Commission may wish to publicise the results of Actions. Do you have any objection to this report being published on Europe Aid Co-operation Office website? If so, please state your objections here.

No objection to this

Name of the Contact person of the action: Tinega Ong’ondi, Regional Director VSF Germany

__________________________________
Signature:

Location: Nairobi, Kenya

Date report due: 31st December 2022

Date report sent: 12th November 2022
The Final Project Report has the following Annexes

- Annex 1 - Project Narrative Report
- Annex 2 - Project Expenditure Verification Report
- Annex 3 - Financial Report (QFR) (a separate EXCEL file)
- Annex 4 - Evaluation Report
- Annex 5 - Payment Request
- Annex 6 - Human interest Stories - (Supplementary Pictures Report, personal testimonies and case studies)
- Annex 7 - Asset Ownership Transfer Report (Asset Disposal Plan)