



Funded by
the European Union



Vétérinaires
Sans Frontières
Germany

Terms of Reference (ToR)
Baseline Survey
of
Kapoeta Pastoralists' Livelihoods, Empowerment, Adaptation and
Peace (LEAP) Project

Donor: The European Union (South Sudan Delegation)

Project Contract Period: June 01, 2026 to January 31, 2029

August 2026
Juba, South Sudan

1. Back Ground Information

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Germany (VSF Germany) is an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), providing humanitarian aid and development assistance to pastoralists and vulnerable communities in areas where livestock is of importance. VSFG supports animal health, livestock related agriculture, marketing, food safety, drought responses and mitigation, capacity development of communities and governmental institutions, peace and conflict resolution with the ultimate aim of improving food security and strengthening livelihoods and resilience of pastoralist communities. VSFG currently implements activities in Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Somalia, Sudan and South Sudan with country programs coordinated from the Regional Office Nairobi.

VSF-Germany has been in South Sudan since 1998 covering the States of Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, Eastern Equatoria, Western Bar el Ghazal and Lakes State, supporting emergency and recovery programmes alongside communities in the said States. VSF-Germany has received grant from EU in South Sudan under EU Alliance in support of the Horn of Africa Initiative. The proposed is Kapoeta East Pastoralists' Livelihoods, Empowerment, Adaptation and Peace (LEAP) Project planned to be implemented in Kapoeta County of Eastern Equatoria State of South Sudan with the overall objective of contributing to strengthening resilience of agropastoral communities to recurring climate shocks and livelihood-induced conflicts in Kapoeta East. The proposed project has total budget of Euro 3,157,895.52 and will be implemented in two (2) Payams of Kapoeta East together with its partner, Enjojo Foundation, for the period of 30 months (June 01, 2026 – January 31, 2029). In addition, the action targets Natinga Payam which is strategically located in the cross-border area of Kapoeta East and other counties in the Eastern Equatoria state for the peace component intervention.

As part of the project implementation process, VSF-Germany and its partner (Enjojo Foundation) planned to undertake project baseline survey through external consultant to collect qualitative and quantitative baseline data for each of the project indicators (see attached log-frame as annex) that will be used to monitor and evaluate the progress of the project, update the project's monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system, and revise the project documents. Details of the baseline survey assignment is indicated below for the better understanding of the assignment.

2. Description of the Project

2.1. Relevance and context analysis

South Sudan faces a complex and protracted humanitarian crisis rooted in historical marginalization, chronic poverty, and underdevelopment, compounded by recent shocks including climate change, conflict, and economic instability. It ranks among the top five global hunger hotspots and is one of the most climate-vulnerable countries. As of early 2026, South Sudan is experiencing extreme food insecurity, driven by ongoing conflict, widespread displacement, flooding, and economic instability. During the lean season (April to July 2026), approximately 7.55 million people (53% of the population) are projected to face Crisis or worse conditions (IPC Phase 3 or above), with around 1.3 million in Emergency (Phase 4) and tens of thousands at risk of Catastrophe (Phase 5).

Climate change has intensified both droughts and floods, disrupting agriculture and pastoralism—key livelihood sectors. Vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and the disabled are disproportionately affected. Resource scarcity, especially water and pasture, fuels localized conflicts, worsened by weak governance and limited institutional capacity. Kapoeta East County, located in Eastern

Equatoria State along the South Sudan –Kenya border, epitomizes the challenges of pastoralist borderlands: recurrent droughts, fragile livelihoods, and protracted insecurity. The semi-arid environment is marked by highly variable rainfall, frequent drought cycles, and progressive land degradation, which have drastically reduced pasture and water availability. Livestock—particularly cattle, goats, and sheep—form the backbone of household economies, social status, and cultural identity. However, these assets are increasingly undermined by climate shocks, disease outbreaks, and cross-border cattle raiding.

The county's estimated population of 120,000–180,000 is predominantly pastoralist (Toposa ethnic group), with over 60% under the age of 25. Youth face limited livelihood opportunities, often resorting to cattle raiding or armed group participation. Women and vulnerable groups bear disproportionate burdens, with restricted access to resources, services, and decision-making. Weak state presence, poor infrastructure, and reliance on customary governance further exacerbate vulnerability. Cross-border insecurity with Turkana (Kenya) and Nyangatom (Ethiopia) communities perpetuates cycles of violence, while porous borders facilitate illicit arms flows and livestock theft. Despite these challenges, Kapoeta East holds significant potential for resilience-building. Livestock production, informal cross-border trade, and traditional peace institutions provide entry points for integrated interventions. To ensure effective coordination, maximize resource efficiency, and avoid the duplication of interventions across Kapoeta East, a comprehensive partner mapping highlights the strategic positioning of key stakeholders, their operational footprints, and implementation methodologies. Dan Church Aid (DCA), through the SPREAD Project, operates across the Narus, Katikor, and Lotimor Payams, utilizing an integrated peacebuilding and resilience approach that mobilizes community action groups, facilitates cross-border dialogues, and strengthens local economies through Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), livelihood support, small-scale irrigation schemes, and market linkages. Complementing these efforts, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) deploys two distinct initiatives: the PLACE Project, active in Narus, Kauto, and Lotimor payams, which focuses heavily on environmental and livestock stewardship through rangeland restoration, livestock systems strengthening, water and natural resource governance, transhumance route mapping, value chain development, and structured cross-border coordination; and the BREFONS Project, which commands a wider footprint across the Narus, Kauto, Katodori, Jie, Mogos, and Lotimor Payams to deliver critical infrastructure and climate resilience support, including the construction of water facilities such as hafirs and boreholes, veterinary services, mass livestock vaccination campaigns, and the development of slaughterhouses and rehabilitated rangelands. Finally, the World Food Programme (WFP), working through its cooperating partner, the Organization for Peace, Relief and Development (OPRD), provides broad safety-net and agricultural coverage across the entirety of Kapoeta East, deploying an emergency lean-season response via direct cash transfers, sustaining an essential school feeding program across 26 localized institutions, and anchoring long-term resilience through the distribution of agricultural inputs, the establishment of farmer field schools, and integrated peacebuilding activities. However, coverage remains uneven, with underserved Payams such as Mogos, Jie, Katodori and Natinga/Natina facing acute gaps. The LEAP project will complement these efforts by targeting resilience, livelihood diversification, and conflict-sensitive programming in priority Payams.

2.2. Overall objective and Expected outcomes of the actions

Overall Objective: To contribute to strengthening resilience of agropastoral communities to recurring climate shocks and livelihood-induced conflicts in Kapoeta. This will be achieved through enhanced production and productivity of agropastoral households; increased opportunities for diversified livelihoods, income generation, and job creation amongst agro-pastoral households, particularly for

women and youth; and strengthened community-driven conflict prevention, resolutions, and disaster risks management mechanisms and services in Kapoeta East County in Eastern Equatoria State by 2029.

The Action has proposed to achieve three expected outcomes:

Outcome 1: Enhanced Production and Productivity of Agropastoral Households

This outcome will be achieved through targeted interventions including technical training for CAHWs and establishment of a sustainable veterinary drug supply system. Awareness campaigns will promote climate-smart husbandry and One Health approaches across livestock value chains. Infrastructure for animal health services will be developed, and marketing capacity of off-takers will be enhanced. Livestock keepers will be trained in basic husbandry and fodder production, with hay and silage making promoted at household and village levels. Feedlot practices will be introduced to support small ruminant fattening, adding value and increasing income. Vulnerable households will receive small ruminants and poultry through a pass-on mechanism. Livestock marketing infrastructure, market access, and information systems will be strengthened. Advocacy and policy engagement will promote pro-pastoral development and cross-border trade.

Outcome 2: Increased Opportunities for Diversified Livelihoods, Income Generation, and Job Creation Amongst Agro-pastoral Households, Particularly for Women and Youth

This outcome focuses on empowering women and youth through technical and financial capacity building. Support will be provided to establish small-scale enterprises in livestock and agricultural value chains. The Action will strengthen the survival base of conflict- and disaster-affected populations by enhancing income and investment opportunities. Marketing of animals and their products will be improved through value addition, business management training, and establishment of microfinance systems. Key activities include forming VSLA groups, providing technical training via local institutions or Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) and supporting mentorship, apprenticeship, start-up capital, and market linkages.

Outcome 3: Strengthened Community-driven Conflict Prevention, Resolutions, and Disaster Risks Management Mechanisms and Services

This outcome will be realized through a structurally integrated, co-located geographical framework designed in partnership with the World Food Programme (WFP) to maximize operational complementarity and ensure clear institutional division of tasks. While both organizations operate within the same target territories to offer comprehensive shocks-and-stressors mitigation, WFP takes the organizational lead on Addressing Climatic Shocks and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) interventions. Specifically, WFP drives the establishment and strengthening of community-based DRR committees, handles the formulation of institutional disaster preparedness plans, and manages the dissemination and livelihood-utilization of climate early warning systems.

The action has also proposed to achieve the following outputs contributing to the achieve the above results and consultant also expected establish baseline result for the below outputs

Output 1.1: Climate-smart agricultural inputs, technologies and practices provided to producer groups.

This output is not part of the assignment and brought here to demonstrate the distinct logical flow of the two independent interventions under a shared EU Alliance for the Horn of Africa Initiative logical framework, Output 1.1 will be executed exclusively by the World Food Programme (WFP), in complementarity with the VSF Germany's pastoralist-focused activities.

Output 1.2: Improved access to livestock health care management and extension services and water

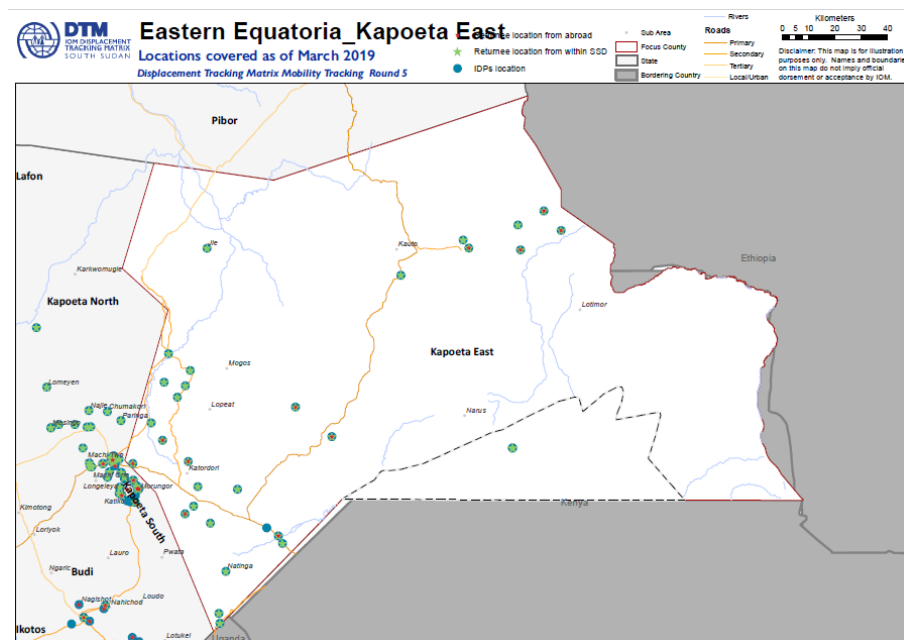
Output 1.3: Improved livestock husbandry practices adopted by agro-pastoral producers

Output 2.1: Access by agro-pastoral women and youth to finance and business opportunities strengthened.

Output 2.2: Women and youths' vocational/life skills development strengthened.

Output 3.1: Community-based structures for disaster management equipped with knowledge and skills. Similar to output 1.1 that this output also brought here to show synergistic Alignment and Complementarity with WFP's Disaster Risk Reduction Framework under Outcome 3.

2.3.: Description of target groups, their needs and constraints



The Action I targeted vulnerable agro-pastoralist communities in Kapoeta East, Eastern Equatoria State, specifically in underserved Payams such as Mogos, and Katodori. The targeting of these locations represents a joint, data-driven decision by VSF Germany, the Enjojo Foundation, and WFP, based on a shared assessment of objective community needs, structural gaps, and the potential to maximize impact through co-located, multi-sectoral programming. In addition, the action targets Natinga Payam which is strategically located in the cross-border area of Kapoeta East and other counties in the Eastern Equatoria state for the peace component intervention. Peace component intervention in Natinga Payam will significantly contribute for the achievement of the project outcomes through reduction of cross border and intercommunal conflict and then by creating conducive environment for the free movement of cross border economic activities including livestock trade and intervention of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs). The project target groups include livestock keepers, returnees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), women, youth, people with disabilities, and small-scale traders. The area is marked by chronic food insecurity, limited access to veterinary and extension services, inadequate financial and technical resources, and weak market infrastructure. While the project primarily addresses the broader

agropastoral population, Returnees and IDPs—frequently displaced by localized violence and climate anomalies—are explicitly integrated as direct beneficiaries of the project's interventions. According to local humanitarian data, these displaced populations face acute vulnerabilities due to a complete lack of, productive assets and social safety nets, making them key participants in our non-pastoral alternative livelihood diversification, financial inclusion (VSLA) schemes, and vocational training pipelines. While Kapoeta East is structurally dominated by non-displaced agro-pastoralists, official UN OCHA and IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) records indicate a localized presence of 1,720 IDPs and 675 returnees residing within host communities in the county. These displaced individuals are fully eligible and intentionally targeted under the action, layered alongside host agropastoral communities, to ensure they are equitably integrated into resource-based peacebuilding, climate-smart farming collectives, and alternative off-farm enterprise schemes. Marginalized pastoralists concurrently face entrenched socio-economic exclusion.

Instead, households rely heavily on livestock and small-scale agro-pastoralism, both of which are highly vulnerable to climate shocks and resource scarcity. Restricted mobility due to insecurity undermines trade and market access, while competition over scarce natural resources—especially water and pasture—fuels intercommunal tensions and recurrent conflict. Women and youth remain disproportionately affected, with limited access to education, credit, land rights, and essential services. These constraints perpetuate cycles of poverty and exclusion, leaving households highly exposed to conflict-related disruptions. To address these challenges, the Action will strengthen resilience by improving livestock productivity, diversifying livelihoods, and creating inclusive income-generating opportunities. Interventions will include support to animal health services, fodder production, and market infrastructure, alongside enterprise development, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), and vocational training tailored to women and youth. These measures will broaden income sources, reduce dependency on pastoralism alone, and foster equitable participation in local economies. Peacebuilding and governance structures will be reinforced through community dialogues, cross-border reconciliation, and disaster risk management. The consortium partners bring complementary strengths: VSF Germany, with its long-standing technical expertise and collaboration with the State Ministry of Animal Resources, Fisheries and Tourism (SMARFT), will lead on livestock and livelihood interventions. Enjojo Foundation, as co-applicant, introduces innovative approaches by leveraging advanced technology such as Starlink internet and radio programming to make early warning systems more effective. Crucially, this community-based Early Warning System (EWS) is designed to focus exclusively on conflict prevention, real-time alert logging, and local mediation. This framework operates in direct synergy and complementarity with the independent disaster risk reduction (DRR) EWS promoted by the World Food Programme (WFP), which focuses primarily on climate and disaster prevention. By co-locating these systems, a highly coordinated dual-track network is established: conflict indicators tracked by our youth scouts are shared with WFP's DRR committees to assess community vulnerability, while WFP's climate forecasts are utilized by our peace actors to anticipate and plan for resource-driven transhumance migration movements, ensuring comprehensive shock mitigation. They propose to recruit community youth scouts, providing employment opportunities while positioning them as peace agents working hand-in-hand with peace committees at the Payam and Boma levels. This integration of technology and youth engagement strengthens grassroots conflict prevention and enhances community-led resilience.

Beneficiary targets: The Action targeted 10,000¹ households or 60,000 individuals. The target groups are the 20 Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), 10,000 Agro-pastoralists, 80 livestock keepers and

¹ The 10,000 beneficiary households for vaccination and treatment are considered as domain for the total project beneficiaries (pastoralists)

animals input/ supply and products value chain members/actors, 200 Progressive /lead/model livestock keepers, 480 goats and poultry keepers, 10 VSLA groups (members and leaders), 4 micro-finance institutions, 80 women and youth apprentices, 11 peace committees, 8 Community-based Conflict Early Warning Monitors (CEWMs), 11 community-based and cross-border conflict resolution committees and 1,200 Community Dialogues participants. The stakeholders mentioned here are assessed as positive and supportive, based on the lessons learnt and feedback from ongoing and closed projects. The WFP² led proposed project with Oxfam was extensively consulted in the design of this Action as key stakeholders, and the scope of interventions clearly delineated to ensure complementarity and avoid duplication. Good inception and induction will ensure adequate coordination among NGOs operational in Kapoeta East. The final beneficiaries are group members who are subsets of their respective households - 10,000 HH, which translates to 60,000 individual beneficiaries. Summary of the key stakeholder groups and the characteristics that define their attitudes and potential roles in the Action are summarized in the table below:

Target Groups	# of Groups/ Individuals	Targets per payam	Characteristics, attitudes and potential roles
Agro-pastoralists	10,000 HHs (3,500 from Mogos, 3,500 from Katodori, and 3,000 from Natinga Payam)	3,500 from Mogos, 3,500 from Katodori, and 3,000 from Natinga Payam	Predominantly livestock keepers and willing to access animal health services through CAHWs on cost recovery basis.
Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)	20 CAHWs (10 people per Payam)	10	Community identified individuals trained as frontline animal health service providers with potential to adopt market-based and for-pay extension services
Input suppliers and value chain off takers	80 Individuals	40	These are actors with potential to invest in the livestock and fisheries value chains but have limited resources and technical skills.
Model livestock keepers	200 individuals	100	Individual livestock keepers with potential to adopt, champion and new husbandry practices, production and value addition technologies
Small ruminant and poultry keepers	480 HHs, (240-small stock; 240-poultry)	240	These are low in wealth ranking but have potential to adopt improved husbandry and production practices
VSLA Groups members and Leaders	10 Groups (25 members each in 2 Payams).	125	Existing and new VSLA groups and groups' leaders willing to guide their groups to increase income through joint savings and loaning.

² WFP has submitted a project proposal to the EU funded Horn of Africa initiative that will be co-located in Kapoeta East alongside the VSF Germany led proposed project.

Women and youth	8 Groups (10 members per group)	40	The groups are resource poor with entrepreneurial and or employable skills; will be engaged on life skills and vocational training to help them access or create own job opportunities through apprenticeship.
Peace scouts	20 Peace scouts (1 per Boma)	10	Capacity building on human rights, social cohesion, conflict prevention, early warning system, addressing tribal conflicts, intercepting retaliatory attacks, mitigating livestock theft and leading reconciliation
Peace Committee Members	110 members	11	Willing to volunteer time and services to the community. Have demonstrated strong commitment in leading conflict prevention, mediation, and reconciliation
Cross-border Peace Dialogue sessions	1200 people	400	Local cross-border communities in conflict willing to find common ground, dialogue and resolve root causes of their conflicts.
Local Authority/Community Leadership.	118 members	60	Members of local and peace structures are invited and willing to provide feedback on number conflict alerts they have acted up within 72 hours in a quarter.
Final direct beneficiaries	Group members are subsets of their respective Households therefore project target is 10,000 HH which translates to 60,000 individuals		

Beneficiary table per Target Payams		
Target Payams	Targeted direct number of HH	Targeted Indirect beneficiaries
Mogos Payam	3,500	21,000
Natinga Payam	3,000	18,000
Katodori Payam	3,500	21,000
Total	10,000	60,000

2.4: Implementation Approaches:

The Project will be implemented for 30 months' period employing the following methodologies

- *Inception Phase:* The Action will use the first three months as mandatory preparatory phase for planning.
- *Sustainable Livestock Health Services inclusive of One Health Approach:* Communities targeted by the project are increasingly vulnerable to the impacts of climatic variability leading recurring flood, livestock diseases build ups, and conflict adversely affecting traditional coping mechanisms; thus, pose challenges to existing pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihood strategies. To reduce these adverse effects, the communities' local capacities on livestock health management and their traditional institutions that ultimately enable self-anticipation, preparation and early action will be built. Attention will also be directed to one health initiative ensuring a cross collaboration between the animal and human health care providers with the environment care lens.
- *Market System Approach:* The Action aims at stimulating existing and new livelihood opportunities with the aim of income generation, job creation and livelihoods diversification to boost market-oriented production. The Action will adopt the Market Systems Development (MSD) Approach; a system that enhances and stimulate market access and shall be strengthened further by formation of a Multi-Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) that will bring together livestock input suppliers, livestock extension service providers, business development service providers (BDS) and buyers of livestock and policy makers. The project will facilitate linkages between value chain target groups and established commodity off takers in counties, states and at national level through Public Private Partnerships to promote reliable and steady access to markets.
- *Credit Service Access Stimulation Initiatives:* Facilitation of access to financial services for resource-poor pastoralists is an essential means of enabling sustainable small farm business development. Therefore, the project will establish partnership with micro-finance institution (MFI) and cooperatives and enhance the potentials of self-saving groups through VSLAs to deliver for investment and working capital purposes.
- *Community Driven Development (CDD):* The involvement of target communities and local government partners in all the stages of project cycle management is considered important in order that the stated specific objective and expected results of this project be m b will focus on the inclusion of women and the youth in key opportunity areas which is key to ensuring equitable participation and allocation of resources to all persons in the community.
- *Nutrition sensitive programming:* As a mainstreaming strategy, the action will integrate nutrition objectives into the pastoralist's livelihood interventions to address the root causes of malnutrition. This approach ensures that improved food production and nutrition awareness directly and indirectly lead to better dietary diversity and health outcomes for vulnerable households.

3. Purpose of the baseline Survey

The overall purpose of the baseline survey is to provide information on all indicators, which will be used to monitor and assess the project activities' progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the activities are completed. The survey will enable project indicators at output and goal/outcome level to be measured and tracked. The baseline information gathered is expected to be informed by both quantitative and qualitative data at household, Key informants and community levels which ultimately will be used to determine the extent of Kapoeta-LEAP project contribution to strengthening resilience of

agropastoral communities to recurring climate shocks and livelihood-induced conflicts in Kapoeta East County.

Specifically, the objectives of the baseline survey are:

- To assess the project's theory of change (TOC), identify, & clarify the priority needs of the communities within the context of the project location.
- To develop baseline indicators for the entire indicator in the project Result Frame (RF) at impact, Outcome and Output level. The baseline Results for **all** the indicators in the Result Frame will be used as a benchmark in the monitoring and evaluation of the project performance
- To collect and analyze the relevant information of existing situation of project's targeted beneficiaries (including disadvantaged households and impact of inter communal conflict to target beneficiaries and project implementation), service providers, and/or related stakeholders.
- To generate a high-quality baseline survey report that will provide an accurate reference framework for both mid-term and end-term evaluation.
- Identify conflict hotspots in Kapoeta East areas and document the main drivers of communal conflicts, their pattern, seasonality and typology.
- To inform development of the project monitoring and evaluation plan
- Identify other peacebuilding initiatives, if any, and main challenges faced.

4. Scope of the work

The consultant is expected to undertake the following tasks:

- Submit a proposal on how to conduct the baseline survey;
- Carry out a desk-review of relevant project documents including, the project monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) framework, budget and other relevant documents prior to the implementation of the study;
- Provide an inception report detailing the proof of concept;
- Develop the baseline survey tools (questionnaires, interview checklists, guidelines for enumerators, etc.) in consultation with project staff;
- Train research assistants/enumerators on data collection tools and undertake a pre-test of the questionnaire
- Conduct the baseline survey: perform Household interviews, focus group discussions and/or key informant interviews, etc.
- Analyze and quality check the data, including through review meeting(s) with trained enumerators to get more in-depth understanding of the data collected.
- Prepare and discuss with the Consortium members a draft report with sufficient detail to specify findings within each specific outcome, robustness of the indicators and/or their revisions and provide key recommendations for implementation
- Undertake a validation of baseline survey findings with the Consortium members
- Incorporate the comments from Consortium members into the final report
- Prepare and submit a final report.

5. Approach and Methodology

5.1. Approach

The consultant will be required to develop clear methodology and procedure to carry out the task. The Consultant (s)/firm is expected to employ both qualitative and quantitative methods to ensure inclusion of all the project actors/stakeholders in the baseline survey process. The final decision on what type of methodology and selection of persons/groups interviewed or consulted will be the responsibility of the Survey Consultant /firm and expected to fully justify the choice of the methods in the final report and explain any limitations. The consultant will incorporate relevant elements of the Methodological notes as developed jointly by the Donor and Grantees.

The design and implementation of the baseline must also ensure that principles of gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination are considered and acted upon throughout, and that the meaningful participation of the most vulnerable groups and other key stakeholders is promoted in the design and implementation of the baseline. The baseline methodology designed should be replicable at the end for measuring impact of the project in the target areas.

5.2. Methodology

The following methodology and baseline tools will be employed (but not limited to) during the baseline study

5.2.1. Sampling Procedures

In order to make the baseline representative, the consultant is expected to deploy probability sampling technique. A cluster sampling technique is expected to be used to select beneficiaries. In the first stage, the team will get lists of clusters/Bomas in which beneficiaries of the county are allocated. Then the team will select then collects data from all units inside selected clusters or from a further sample within them. Sample size for the beneficiary survey will be determined using statistical tools, which will be deemed to be representative for the population for the project target.

5.2.2. Secondary Data Sources

Secondary data sources are where essential to get insight and deep understanding of the study subject in addition to the relevance in supporting the data obtained through primary data sources. Furthermore, those documents helped to analyze the gap existed on the ground. For this reason, reviewing both published and unpublished material such as books, journals, websites, magazines, annual reports, articles and other related literature is indispensable.

5.2.3. Primary Data Sources

In-depth and key informant interview: An in-depth interview is an open ended, discovery-oriented method to obtain detailed information about a topic from informants. As it is conducted on one to one bases or face to face interaction, in-depth interviews more often help to create feelings of freedom to express their ideas for the informants and help to explore in depth respondent's point of view, experiences, feelings and perspectives. The key informants will be the veterinary and Animal Science professionals at National, State, County, community members and staff of partner and stakeholder organizations in the county.

Focus group discussion: the focus group is a group interview method useful for obtaining information relatively unstudied topics for which the full range of relevant domains is not known and the dynamic interaction among participants is of interest.

5.2.4. Documentation and Data Analysis

Notes will be taken from the FGDs exercises, participant observation and formal and information conversations and will be revised and written every day after the field visit. The process of data analysis involves revision of notes taken from the field. Then topics, themes and patterns of the qualitative data will be identified according to the proposed research questions and objectives. After identifying the themes, necessary outcomes and findings for each category will be articulated. Data will be presented both in narrative form and simple charts and photos will also be used.

6. Duration and Time line of the Assignment

The duration of the assignment is 25 days although actual implementation plan could be discussed and agreed by both parties. The assignment is expected to commence urgently and take max 25 days, which includes desk-review, inception report, preparation, implementation, report-writing and presentation of final report.

		August 2026			September 2026			
Tentative schedule	Activity	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4
August 2026 (Weeks 2 – 4)	Advert for Recruitment, briefing, drafting of Inception Report and travel clearances.	X	X	X				
September 2026 (Weeks 2 – 3)	Field deployment and data collection				X	X	X	
September 2026 (Week 4)	Data analysis, synthesis, and submission of the Draft Baseline Survey Report							X
September 2026 (Week 4)	Addressing reviewer feedback and Final baseline report							X
September 2026 (Week 4)	Share finding of the baseline survey report							X

7. Deliverables

- An inception report of the assignment detailing, the work plan, the methodology, sampling frame and data collection tools
- Clean dataset of the baseline in soft copy
- Concisely written draft and subsequently baseline reports (30 pages excluding annexes)
- Power-point presentation
- Final workshop with VSF G and its partners on the findings of the baseline

- f) The final report will be prepared in English and submitted VSF G after incorporating all the feedback from the partners. the submission is three authenticated printed copies and also soft copies using flash drive or email.

The format of the baseline report will contain the different elements mentioned below:

- Cover page
- Title page
- Table of contents
- Abbreviations and acronyms' page
- An executive summary that can be used as a document in its own right. It should include the major findings of the baseline and summarize conclusions and recommendations.
- A short introduction to the project, the objectives of the baseline survey and the methodology
- A justification of the methods and techniques used (including relevant underlying values and assumptions, theories) with a justification of the selections made (of persons interviewed, project sites visited etc)
- Eventual limitations of the methodology
- The main body of the report should include a presentation of the findings and the analysis thereof (including unexpected, relevant findings). Note that recommendations should be clearly formulated and addressed to the relevant stakeholders or target groups
- Report appendices that include: Terms of Reference; the data collection tools; the techniques used for data collection (including list of informants and locations visited); list of documents and bibliography; the composition of the evaluation team and CVs. These are not subject to the page restriction.

The draft baseline survey report prepared by the Consultant/s will be submitted to VSF G for review and comments before production of the final report. The final report must be submitted within 1 week of receiving comments and feedback from the implementing partners.

8. Qualifications and Experiences of the Consultant

The baseline survey team should comprise minimum of two experts having the following mix of educational background and experiences listed below

- Consultant or firm with human resources having appropriate mix of relevant qualifications in Animal Science, Pastoralism, Veterinary Medicine, Development studies, Agriculture, Peace Building, Natural Resource Management, Disaster Risk Management or any other relevant degree from recognized institutions.
- At least 8 years' experience of conducting baseline studies, programme and use of participatory methods for the assessment in a field-based setting and/or undertaking similar assignments under humanitarian and development frameworks in pastoral and agropastoral setting of South Sudan.
- Sufficient knowledge and experience covering the key result areas of the project.
- Have excellent track record of conducting Baseline Studies, Impact Evaluation, Ex-ante Evaluations on Agricultural Research and Development in South Sudan.
- Previous work experiences on EU funded projects; knowledge of the context of the project area having evidence of works accomplished at least 2-3 baseline survey reports on Pastoralism, livelihoods diversification, income generation and peace building related interventions

- Demonstrated understanding of Pastoralism, Disaster Risk Reduction, Natural Resource Management, Livestock and Animal Health Interventions, Market System Development (MSD) and Economic Empowerment models at community level in Kapoeta East County of Eastern Equatoria State of South Sudan
- Sound Knowledge of Kapoeta East County, its development issues, especially conflict-development nexus in a cross-border perspective
- Outstanding research, strong analytical and writing skills to clearly present findings
- Ability to deliver on the tasks within tight deadlines and against set targets.
- Excellent written and verbal communication skills in English
- Firm or consultant registered and have proven evidence of working in Republic of South Sudan.

9. Contractual and Logistics

The team should inform the consultant of certain issues, situation and conditions as they are or may arise during the exercise including:

- **Travel:** All international flights land in Juba, it is not possible to fly to project locations on the same day. Field location flights are available during weekdays. The consultant should take into consideration of this challenge that should not lead to cancellation of the exercise
- **Accommodation:** Consultants will stay in hotels in Juba and field locations. However, field sites may not consistently provide electricity for powering laptops. Internet access may be limited in the field locations.
- **Data entry** may not be possible in the field unless using electronic data collection tools. VSF-G will not supply data entry clerks or equipment for data entry. Consultants are responsible for all data entry and management. Consultants must transport all hard copies of tools to the designated data entry location. They must also submit all data sets to VSF-G in soft copy at the time of submission. VSF G and the communities from which the data is collected own the data and may use it for future analysis. In most instances, evaluators will collect data from individuals who do not speak English. However, the team will not translate the tools into the local language. VSF program staff and the consultant will develop a solution to address this matter through discussion.
- **Operation arrangement:**
 - a) **VSF-Germany and Enjojo Foundation (Project Management Team)**
 - Provide logistical support for security briefings and local guides
 - Provide all necessary project documents and background information.
 - Facilitate access to project staff, beneficiaries, and stakeholders.
 - Review and provide timely feedback on the inception report and draft baseline survey report.
 - The contact person will be the program manager;
 - b) **Cconsultant**
 - Responsible for the overall design, planning, execution, and reporting of the evaluation in line with these ToR.
 - Ensure ethical conduct, data quality, and adherence to timelines.
 - Manage all aspects of data collection, analysis, and report writing.
 - Cater for their accommodation, meals, local/international flights, field movement and any other relevant expenses as feasible
 - Responsible for his team's medical cover and war risks insurance.

- **Reference materials:** Relevant documents will be available for the secondary information desk study. The project team will encourage the consultant to identify any additional sources of relevant information needed to supplement the materials provided.

10. Expression of Interest

Any person/firm interested in undertaking this task should send an expression of interest comprising:

- a) **Technical proposal;** The technical proposal should briefly and clearly describe the following aspects; Understanding of the task, Technical aspect of the proposal, Team compositions, Methodology to be used, operational plan, and curriculum vitae (CV as an annex) of the person(s) to do the work and with contact details. Evidence of undertaking similar assignment in South Sudan (2-3 reports) and registered in the republic of South Sudan.
- b) **Financial proposal:** The financial proposal/budget of the task should be broken down in details as follows: Consultancy fees, travel costs, and reporting cost. All cost should be quoted in USD or Euros and will remain valid up to thirty days (30) from the day of proposal submission.
- c) **Documentation:** This refers to all relevant and legal documents that includes but not limited to legal licenses, renewed trade license, VAT registration, tax payer identification certificate, etc.

11. Mode of payment

The payment will be done according to the following plan /arrangement:

- **First instalment:** The Consultant will be paid 40% of the quoted amount after submission and approval of the inception report including the accompanying tools of work.
- **Second instalment:** The Consultant will be paid 60% of the quoted amount after completion of task, acceptance and approval of the final report and any other documents pertaining to this assignment.

12. Evaluation Criteria

Technical evaluation: After analyzing the tenders deemed to comply in administrative terms, the evaluation committee will rule on the technical admissibility of each tender, classifying it as technically compliant or non-compliant. The offer will first be evaluated on technical capacity of the Company. The technical evaluation assesses the capacity of the offer based on its submitted documents outlining its past and current performance. For this purpose, certificates and additional references may be requested and subsequently examined. Technical evaluation has mark of 70% as described below;

- The bidder's background, legal documents if a company/firm, and experience in the industry at least for eight (8) years, marked 15 points
- Recent recommendation letters (2021 and onwards) at least from three organizations for proof of similar works funded by EU, USAID or other bilateral Donors, marked 15 points
- Methodology of the work and detailed work schedule, marked 20 points
- Firm's lists of relevant staff/personnel with their education and experience in the industry, marked 10 points
- Evidence of undertaking similar assignment in South Sudan in Kapoeta East County or areas having similar context with Kapoeta East in the South Sudan, marked 10 points

Financial evaluation: The cost of service the company/firm offers will be evaluated. The evaluation is intended to assess and confirm that the firm/individual will provide good value to VSF Germany for the cost of the service offered. Financial evaluation has mark of 30%.

a) offers found to be technically compliant shall be checked for any arithmetical errors in computation and summation. Errors will be corrected by the evaluation committee as follows;

- Where there is discrepancy between amounts in figures and in words, the amount in words will be the amount considered;
- Except for lump sum contracts, where there is discrepancy between a unit price and the total amount derived from the multiplication of a unit price and quantity, the unit price as quoted will be the price taken in to account.

b) Amounts corrected in this way will be binding on the bidder if the bidder does not accept them, his tender will be rejected.

13. Key contacts and report:

VSF Germany South Sudan Human Resource and Admin Manager, Program manager and Country Director, will be the contact point. The consultant should report to the Project Program Manager, Project Officers, MEAL Officer and closely work with implementing partners staffs (Area Coordinator, Peace Building manager and M/E Officers)

14. Confidentiality:

The ownership of both the draft and final documentation rests solely with VSF- Germany, the lead agency of the program and EU, the funding donor. VSF- Germany must keep the document and any related publication confidential and must not disclose them to any other party until it submits the final version to the donor.

VSF- Germany and Enjojo Foundation are the primary recipients of the base line survey report, and its findings may influence both operational and technical strategies. That said, VSF- Germany may choose to share the evaluation results with the following stakeholders:

- Partner(s)
- Donor(s)
- Governmental partners
- Relevant coordination bodies

For independent baseline survey, it is essential that the consultant maintains no affiliation with project management and avoids any conflict of interest that could compromise the objectivity of the evaluation.

Interested consultants may send their questions to juba@vsfg.org until August **31, 2026**. The program team will answer questions related to the expression of interest on **August 28, 2026** and will send the responses to all consultants who submitted their expression of interest. After the **August 28, 2026**, consultants can still participate and hand in an offer and ask for the answers given, but no further questions will be admitted.

Application Deadline: August 31 2026

Submission Method: All applications shall only be received via this Google Form:

<https://forms.gle/nL1HZDTx3HqUFbgu9> (if you have problem opening this link when you click on it, copy it and paste it to your browser)

15. Annexes

Annex 1: Kapoeta East Pastoralists' Livelihoods, Empowerment, Adaptation and Peace (LEAP) Project- Logical Framework Matrix

<i>Results</i>	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
<i>Overall Objective/ Impact</i>	Strengthen resilience of agropastoral communities to recurring climate shocks and livelihood-induced conflicts in Kapoeta East	• % of households reporting a reduction of livelihood-induced conflicts. (VSFG-Enjojo Foundation) • % of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS) (WFP)-VSFG • % of households with high Climate Resilience Capacity Score (CRCS) (WFP) • % of households with reduced Shock Exposure Index (SEI) (WFP) • % of project beneficiaries accessing employment or creating new jobs (WFP-VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	<i>Baseline, follow-up endline survey reports and final evaluation reports</i>	N/A
<i>Outcomes/ Results</i>	Outcome 1: Enhanced production and productivity of agropastoral households	Indicator 1.1: % Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers (disaggregated by age, sex and crop type) ⁴ reporting increased production of nutritious crops (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD	• <i>Baseline, follow up and endline survey reports</i> • <i>Project progress reports</i>	• No major deterioration of security within Kapoeta East and in neighboring areas.

³ To be included in interim and final reports.

⁴ Indicator 1.1: Will be measured by area under production (MT/Ha) per crop (sorghum, groundnut, vegetable crops) per HHs etc

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		Indicator 1.2: % of targeted households achieving at least a 20% increase in livestock productivity ⁵ (disaggregated by sex of household head). (VSF-G)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Final evaluation report - Beneficiary information database - Producer records - Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Reports	- Peaceful elections held at the end of 2026. - No major covariate climate shock or disease outbreak that destroys crops and livestock. - Relatively stable macro-economic situation. - Inflation is within an annual XX percent.
	Outcome 2: Increased opportunities for diversified livelihoods, income generation, and job creation amongst agro-pastoral households, particularly for women and youth.	Indicator 2.1: % of targeted households (disaggregated by gender of head of household) engaged in livelihood diversification for income generation activities ⁶ (WFP-VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Baseline, follow up and endline survey reports - Project progress reports	
		Indicator 2.2: % of targeted households (disaggregated by gender of the head of household) reporting increase in annual income from project supported activities (sales of livestock, crop, vegetable, microenterprise) (WFP-VSF-G).	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Final evaluation report - Household income and expenditure records	
		Indicator 2.3: % of targeted women and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) engaged in new jobs because of project support ⁷ . (WFP-VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	CP project progress report	

⁵ Indicator 1.2: will be measured by milk yield, herd growth, or income from livestock sales) compared to baseline

⁶ Indicator 2.1: will be measured by number of HHs engaged in livestock trading, fishing, crop sales, grain trading, microfinance (nber of HH enrol in village savings, accessing to loans to invest in livelihood diversification etc) and or microenterprise) related activities.

⁷ New jobs created by the project will be established or defined by % of women and youth engaged directly in new sustainable income generating activities eg(microenterprise, fish and crops production and sales, livestock and crop trading number of women and youth accessing loan to invest in livelihood diversification (off farm activities) etc,

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	Outcome 3: Strengthened community-driven mechanisms and services for conflict prevention, resolutions, and disaster risks management	Indicator 3.1: % of targeted disaster risk management committees functioning with new/updated disaster preparedness plans (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD	• <i>Baseline, follow up and endline survey reports</i> • <i>Project progress Report</i> • <i>Final Evaluation report</i> • <i>Lists of communities</i> • <i>Committee records</i>	
		Indicator 3.2: % of community members (disaggregated by age and sex) with timely access to climate early warning information ⁸ .g (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		Indicator 3.3: % of community members (disaggregated by age and sex) who used climate early warning information to make livelihood decisions (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		Indicator 3.4: % of targeted community governance structures actively involved in peace dialogues and or conflict prevention and resolutions (VSFG-Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		Indicator 3.5: % of community members, (disaggregated by sex and age group) reporting improved access to conflict prevention and resolution services by peace committees. (VSFG – Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	Output 1.1: Climate-smart agricultural inputs, technologies	1.1.1: % of trained beneficiaries (smallholder farmers) (disaggregated by age and sex) who are using at least one climate-smart agri-	TBD	TBD	TBD	• Monthly/quarterly activity reports	• Timely availability of funding

⁸ Climate Early warning information includes rainfall, seasonal forecast, flood risk alerts (from FEWSNET and South Sudan metrological services) anticipatory action messages, radio listing sessions, community public announcements such as megaphone announcements.

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	and practices provided to producer groups	inputs ⁹ , technologies and improved agricultural practices. (WFP)				- Input, tool and equipment distribution records - Training attendance lists and reports - Post training evaluation reports - Activity monitoring reports - Photos	- Manageable intra/inter-tribe conflict - Availability of project inputs on the local market - Stable government structures at state/county level - Active participation of the sector bureaus at all levels
		1.1.2: # of targeted agro-pastoral farmers trained on climate-smart crop production practices and use of inputs and technologies (disaggregated by age and sex) (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		1.1.3: # of agropastoral farmers supported to access of climate smart -Agri inputs (disaggregated by type) (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		1.1.4: Quantity (Kg) and value of locally produced seeds sold to targeted agro-pastoral farmers through seed fairs (disaggregated by seed type) (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		1.1.5: # of targeted producer groups provided with improved/innovative agricultural technology. ¹⁰ , (disaggregated by technology type) (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		1.1.6: # of seed multiplication groups established and supported (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		1.1.7: Average area (ha) under production through improved practices per targeted household (by crop type and sex) (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
Outputs	Output 1.2: Improved access to livestock health care	1.2.1: # of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) trained and equipped (disaggregated by age and sex) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	Monthly/quarterly activity reports	Timely availability of funds

⁹ Climate smart agri-inputs are defined as drought and maturing seed; technologies (small scale irrigation schemes: watering cans, treadle pumps), improved agricultural practices (e.g.: timely planting, crop rotation, intercropping, line planting, spacing, weeding etc)

¹⁰ Improved/innovative agricultural technologies referred here are: small scale irrigation schemes (treadle pumps, motorized water pumps or watering cans), tree nursery established etc

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	management and extension services and water	1.2.2: # of animals vaccinated and treated (disaggregated by animal type) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Animal drug, tool, and equipment distribution records - Training attendance sheets and reports - Post training evaluation reports - Activity monitoring reports - Photos	- Manageable intra/inter-tribe conflict - Availability of project inputs on the local market - Stable government structures at state/county level - Active participation of the sector bureaus at all levels
		1.2.3: # of CAHW associations-led veterinary pharmacy mobile shops established and operational (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		1.2.4: # of disease surveillances supported (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	Output 1.3: Improved livestock husbandry practices adopted by agropastoral producers	1.3.1: % of targeted livestock producers (disaggregated by age and sex) adopting at least two improved husbandry practices (climate-smart fodder production, haymaking, or disease management) with a 10% increase in livestock productivity (milk yield, herd survival rate etc.) by 2028. (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Monthly/quarterly activity reports - Livestock distribution records - Training attendance sheets and reports - Post training evaluation reports - Activity monitoring reports - Photos	- Timely availability of funding - Manageable intra/inter-tribe conflict - Availability of project inputs on the local market - Stable government structures at state/county level
		1.3.2: # of targeted livestock producers that received capacity building on animal husbandry practices (disaggregated by age and sex) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		1.3.3: % of targeted livestock producers (disaggregated by age and sex) engaged in small ruminant fattening, achieving at least a 15% increase in market sales value from fattened animals by end of the project. (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		Active participation of the sector bureaus at all levels
		1.3.4: Number of targeted livestock producers that received improved livestock breeds for asset building. (disaggregated by age, sex and breed type) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	Output 2.1: Agro-pastoral women and youth enabled to access finance and business opportunities	2.1.1: % of agro-pastoral women and youth (disaggregated by age and sex) who have improved access ¹¹ to finance and business opportunities. –(WFP/VSF-G)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Monthly/quarterly activity reports - Training attendance sheets and reports - Post training evaluation reports - VSLA financial records (loan disbursement, savings group membership) - Activity monitoring reports - Photos	- Timely availability of funding - Manageable intra/inter-tribe conflict - Availability of project inputs on the local market - Stable government structures at state/county level - Active participation of the sector bureaus at all levels
		2.1.2: # of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) for agropastoral women and youth formed and strengthened (WFP-VSF-G) (membership detail disaggregated by age and sex)					
		2.1.3: # of agropastoral women and youth trained on VSLA methodology and facilitated to access financial services (loans etc) (disaggregated by age and sex) (WFP-VSF-G)	TBD	TBD	TBD		

¹¹ Improved access to finance: will be defined by number of targeted agro-pastoral women and youth who receive loans, joining VSLAs groups, receive financial literacy training, starting new business using loans from VSLA groups etc

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		2.1.4: Average value of savings per VSLA member (including women and youth) per year (disaggregated by age and sex): (WFP-VSF-G)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	Output 2.2: Women and youth supported with vocational/life skills development start-up capital/kits	2.2.1: # of women and youth trained on vocational skills (disaggregated by age and sex) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Monthly/quarterly activity reports - Contracts or MoU with local agent to offer the vocational training - Training attendance sheets and records - Post training evaluation reports - Tracer studies - Photos	- Timely availability of funding - Manageable intra/inter-tribe conflict - Existing local talents/trainers for vocational training - Availability of project inputs on the local market - Stable government structures at state/county level - Active participation of the sector bureaus at all levels
		2.2.2: # of women and youth received start-up kits/capital (disaggregated by age and sex) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		2.2.3: % of women and youth who engaged in employment within 6 months after the training (disaggregated by age and sex) (VSFG)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	Output 3.1: Community-based structures for disaster management	3.1.1: # of community-based climate early warning/disaster risk reduction (DRR) committees established/strengthened (membership disaggregated by age and sex) (WFP-)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Monthly/quarterly activity reports - DRR committee records and contingency plans	- Timely availability of funding - Manageable Intra/inter-tribe conflict

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
	equipped with knowledge and skills	3.1.2: # of community members and local government officials trained on DRR and climate early warning (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD	• Training attendance lists and reports • Post training evaluation reports • Activity monitoring reports • Photos	• Availability of project inputs on the local market • Radio and telephone coverage in some of the project areas • Stable government structures at state/county level • Existing DRR committees • Active participation of the sector bureaus at all levels
		3.1.3: # of disaster preparedness plans developed/updated or implemented at county levels (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		3.1.4: Frequency of climate early warning messages disseminated by DRR committees (WFP)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
	Output 3.2: Peace actors engaged and equipped with knowledge and tools for conflict prevention and resolutions	3.2.1: # of community governance structures established/strengthened, and members trained on conflict prevention, mediation and resolutions (VSFG-Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD	• Monthly/quarterly activity reports • Committee records • Community agreements for animal migration • Training attendance lists and reports	• Timely availability of funding • Manageable intra/inter-tribe conflict • Stable Government structures at state/county level
		3.2.2 # of peace dialogues and reconciliation events held with project support (disaggregated by type including international events) (VSFG-Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD		

Results	Results Chain	Indicator	Baseline (value & reference year)	Target (value & reference year)	Current value ³ (reference year)	Sources of data	Assumptions
		3.2.3: # of radio talk shows on peaceful co-existence and social cohesion conducted (VSFG-Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD	- Post training evaluation reports - Activity monitoring reports - Photos	- Availability of project inputs on the local market - Radio coverage in some of the project areas - Existing community governance structures
	Output 3.3: Community-based conflict early warning and early response (EWER) systems developed and utilized.	3.3.1: # of functional early warning and response mechanisms established (VSFG – Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD	EWER system reports; Response logs; Training attendance records	Communities accept early warning systems; Technical support is available.
		3.3.2: % of reported conflict alerts acted upon within 72 hours (VSFG – Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD		
		3.3.3: # of community members trained on early warning and response (VSF-G – Enjojo Foundation)	TBD	TBD	TBD		

