**Inception Report (First Annual Plan)**

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# List of Abbreviations

BCC Behaviour Change Communication

CBD Community based Distributor

CHD County Health Department

CMAM Community management of acute malnutrition

CNV Community Nutrition Volunteers

CNW Community nutrition worker

CMDRR Community managed disaster risk reduction

DRR Disaster Risk Reduction

ERD Economic Recovery and Development

FAO Food Agricultural Organization

FFS Farmer Field Schools

FFFS Fisher folk field school

IPC Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IYCF Infant and Young feeding practices

MCG Mother Care group

MFI Moderately Food Insecure

OTP Outpatient therapeutic program

PHCC Primary health care center

PHCU Primary health care unit

PLWs Pregnant and lactating Women

TBAs Traditional Birth Attendants

TSFP Targeted Supplementary feeding program

SFI Severely Food Insecure

SPG Seed Producer Group

TGoNU Transitional Government of National Unity

UN-OCHA United Nations Office of Coordination and Humanitarian Affairs UNIDO Universal Intervention Development Organization

VSLA Village savings and loans

WFP World Food Programme

1. **Introduction**

*Page that summarizes (1) basic project data (name, location, duration, value, key stakeholders, purpose and key results etc.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Title of the action: | Building resilience of vulnerable communities of Panyijar County through integrated food security and nutrition approaches |
| Lot: | N/A |
| Location(s) of the action: | Panyijar County, Unity State, South Sudan |
| Total duration of the action (*months*): | 24 months |
| EU financing requested (amount) | 1,669,211 EUR |
| EU financing requested as a percentage of total budget of the Action (indicative) | 90% |
| Objectives of the action | **Global objective**: To improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups especially women and children in conflict affected areas of Panyijar County in Unity State, South Sudan  **Specific objective:** To enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food. |
| Target group(s)[[1]](#footnote-2) | Women, children, host community, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and anticipated returnees |
| Final beneficiaries[[2]](#footnote-3) | 36,000 individuals (4500 households – 8 individuals per household) |
| Estimated results | 1. Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies) 2. Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and financial services 3. Increased dietary diversity through improved food access and utilization 4. Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses |
| Main activities | * 1. Enable households to access and use sustainable agricultural practices and inputs that increase crop and/or livestock production and quality   2. Support households to increase and extend food storage through improved post-harvest knowledge and facilities   3. Support farmers producer groups to increase income through market sales   4. Support women to accumulate savings, access social funds and generate interest on cash through participation in Village Savings and Lending Associations(VSLAs)   5. Support men and women to utilize key nutrition practices especially for infants and young children   6. Support women and men to produce vegetables –in homestead gardens for home consumption   7. Build the capacity of community structures, including key SMoH staff to support nutrition initiatives   4.1 Support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources-such as soil , forests , rangeland for grazing and water resources |

*(II) The status of the project at the time of reporting and (III) who has prepared the report, why and how.*

The project implementation was ongoing at the time of reporting with an approximately 40% of the work done. The report was prepared by the ERD & Nutrition Managers directly involved in the implementation of this project on ground, technically supported by ERD Coordinator and grants department from Juba.

1. **Executive summary and recommendations**

*Concise summary (i.e. 2 pages) of the main issues and recommendations for the attention of key decision makers.*

The PRO-ACT project: “Building resilience of vulnerable communities of Panyijar County through integrated food security and nutrition approaches*”* has been funded under the EU Annual Action Programme 2014 / 2015 for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture under the EU Global Public Goods and Challenges thematic programme Component 3 that aims to support food and nutrition insecure communities to react to crises and to strengthen their resilience and coping capacity*.* Its official starting date was December 2015 and its closing date is November 2017.The implementing partners are the International Rescue Committee and UNIDO. The project has budget of 1,669,211 EUR and co-financing.

The aim of the project is to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups especially women and children in conflict affected areas of Panyijar County in Unity State, South Sudan. It will do this by enhancing the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food.The capacity component will strengthen mechanisms, tools and training to support the community in improved agricultural production, food utilization and Integrated Resource Management (IRM) to mainstream conventional approaches to their day to day approaches. A six months preparatory phase has been conducted to start the project; including a community leader’s workshop held on April 2016. This phase is summarized in this inception report and lays a basis for the implementation of the project, reflecting changes in circumstances and/or practical implementation issues. It is based on the findings gathered during this phase and it is an update of the project document. However, during this preparatory stage, the project has not reported major changes and most of the initial proposed activities and indicators remain the same safe for minor realignments to the budget to cover for the costs that had not been foreseen during the initial design. The entire set of performance indicators to measure project progress at the output, outcome and objective levels have not been reviewed and the baseline remains the same, as the baseline has not been conducted. The baseline study was planned to be conducted at the critical time of lean period (June, July), but due to the current security situations in the country, access to the field especially for the contracted consultant delayed the progress of the planned baseline survey, however, the team nutrition has planned to conduct the baseline survey as soon situation improves and access permissive, consequently the logframe will be updated in the next reporting period. Finally risks identified during the design phase have been reviewed and simplified. A total of 10 risks are now up-to-date with management responses as of the start of the project (*see Section 5*.2) .The project work plan for the entire duration of the project and a more detailed one for the remaining part of 2016/17 are presented in section 4.

**About the project.**

The IRC is in the process of enabling households to have better access and use sustainable agricultural practices and inputs that increase crop and/or livestock production and quality through distribution of staple and vegetable seeds, distribution of farming tools, establishment of farmer field schools and training of Agriculture extension workers. The project is in the process of supporting seed producer and farmer producer groups to increase food production thus increasing income. The IRC and UNIDO have been conducting weekly market prices and disseminating the same to the community. The IRC/UNIDO is in the process of supporting women to accumulate savings and access loans at the community through participation in Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs). Community managed disaster risk reduction committees have been formed to support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources. The IRC is supporting men and women to realize key nutritious behaviors through promotion of Infant young child feeding, provision of supplementary rations to mothers and children and is working together with the County Health Department CHD and the community nutrition program integrated in primary health care in the county.

The security situation in Panyijar County has been generally calm with exception of isolated cases of revenge killings that have interrupted program implementation for a few days, with no major program disruptions. With the formation of a Transitional Government of National Unity, the community was hopeful their lives will go back to normal. Local markets in the County improved with an increase of commodities both in quantity and variety, however the prices have continued to increase as a result of weakened South Sudanese pound against the dollar. Land preparation before rainy season was the main activity, with farmers preparing bigger portions of land compared to those of 2015. From two complementary Programs of FAO and South Sudan Joint Response funding, 6,380 out of 24,932 households benefitted directly from seeds and tools in the whole County.

**Recommendations for upcoming implementation reporting period.**

The IRC nutrition team suggested need to maintain constant supportive environment for IYCF activities in operations areas, encourage participation of community members either individually or in group counselling, continued encouragement , motivation of mothers on exclusive breastfeeding practices, sensitizing mothers to change from negatives beliefs and misconceptions on breastfeeding practices during stress, for malnourished mothers and to strengthen active involvement and participation of key influential actors during training on IYCF to include religious leaders, community elders, grandmothers, TBAs, women groups, traditional healers among others.

To ensure access to quality IYCF services and parameters such as good hygiene practices, timely initiation of complementary foods.

To share progress, human success stories and best practice experiences among mothers on IYCF, and documentation while involving local leadership in advocating for the importance and good practices on IYCF. Improve on human resources and services delivery in some areas and strengthen collaboration and coordination among different sectors on issues related to IYCF to improve best practices. Train and encourage community on growing and consumption of vegetables and fruits.

The collaboration between IRC/UNIDO and the state government to be nurtured and once the peace deal is implemented and government structures are put in place in the project location, a full collaboration to be implemented. Meanwhile working with former government structures and collaboration with local authorities is highly recommended (IRC/UNIDO are in such collaboration)

1. **Review of project design/financing proposal (relevance, feasibility and any changes required)** Up to 10 pages
   1. ***Policy and Programme context, including the linkage to other ongoing operations/activities***

The communities in Panyijar County are among those with the greatest comparative need for food security support through improving productivity and generating income to purchase food that they cannot produce. The target populations are classified as severely and moderately food insecure (SFI/MFI) agro-pastoral and pastoral households in Panyijar, and comprise of IDPs, anticipated returnees and host communities. The April 2016 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), projected food security situation to deteriorate further during the May–July 2016 lean season with an estimated 4.8 million people being severely food insecure. The current deterioration in food security and nutrition is primarily due to the effects of the economic crisis and depleted stocks from the last harvest, high food prices, pockets of insecurity and restrictions on movement as roads become impassable during the rainy season. Notwithstanding scaled up humanitarian assistance, the risk of famine cannot be ruled out in parts of former Unity state where some food security and nutrition indicators were within the Phase 5 thresholds during the analysis.

Following the international efforts to have the two warring sides sign a Peace Agreement and formation of the Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU) before 31st August 2016, Payinjar County community has seen an improvement in the security situation between May and June 2016. The optimism for the peace prospects is enabling the communities of Payinjar County to respond with a desire to engage in rebuilding their livelihoods using the little resources they still have. The County is receiving returnees from Juba and Bentiu PoC site.

By incorporating early warning and response capacity building activities with systems strengthening at the local and state level, IRC/UNIDO has started assisting the community committees and livelihood groups to work towards withstanding shocks that threaten food security and nutrition. Communities in Payinjar County have received various support including Agricultural seeds and tools from Europe aid funding and other donors including the CHF, Dutch government and DFID. The beneficiaries have prepared and increased the portion of land under cultivation compared to the same period in 2015 .The lesser area cultivated in 2015,was attributed to conflict that started at the beginning of the rainy season, thus interfering with farming activities. Panyijar County has received above average rains that began early in June.

Greater Ganyliel found in Panyijar County is among the ‘priority one’ hotspot areas for emergency response as identified in the Nutrition Cluster’s April Hotspot matrix and is characterized by high global and severe acute malnutrition (GAM and SAM). As per the IRC’s April 2015 SMART survey, the GAM prevalence (WHZ< 2 and/or edema) was 24.2 % (20.6 - 28.2 95% C.I.) and the SAM prevalence (WHZ<-3 and/or edema) was 7.2 % (4.9 - 10.2 95% C.I.). Both rates surpass the World Health Organization’s (WHO) critical thresholds during emergencies for GAM and SAM at 15% and 2%, respectively. The crude mortality rate (CMR) and under five mortality rate (U5MR) were 2.56 (95% C.I.: 1.77- 3.71) and 2.69 (95% C.I.; 1.59-4.52) respectively; both below the WHO’s alert thresholds of 1/10,000/day and 2/10,000/day, respectively.

The SMART survey report also highlighted low vitamin A supplementation with 45.6% of the sampled children 6-59 months having received vitamin A supplementation during the last six months. Measles immunization coverage of children (9-59 months) was low at 41.14%, below WHO’s recommended standard of >80%. Information on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices was also collected although SMART surveys are not typically designed to collect IYCF data; therefore the data should be interpreted with caution as sample sizes are small. Only 16.7% exclusively breastfed and only 54.5% of children continued breastfeeding at two years (20-23 months). None of the children aged 6-23 months met the minimum dietary diversity requirements (eating from ≥ 4 food groups during the previous day) or minimum meal frequency of at least four meals in a day

The main causes of malnutrition in the area include; food insecurity, poor dietary diversity and malpractices in IYCF practices. The vast majority of agricultural production in South Sudan is cereal – maize, sorghum, rice, and millet – which is not rich in micronutrients and protein

Building on IRC/UNIDO’s presence, the communities and local leaders will form the basis of support for the action and will assist in smooth implementation of all aspects of the project. The proposed action will build on and complement IRC/UNIDO’s ongoing FSL, nutrition, health and WASH interventions and build on other humanitarian actors’ successes and create potential synergies (emergency cash programmes, agricultural inputs support, health and nutrition services). In Panyijar County, the IRC has an ongoing grant funded by the European Commission (ECHO) to respond to the emergency health and nutrition needs through provision of basic health services and treatment of severe and moderate acute malnutrition; the planned activities under this action will build on the IRC’s experience and developed strategies in improving maternal, infant and young child nutrition by focusing on the first one thousand days which is the period from pregnancy to the first two years of a child’s life when they’re most at risk of malnutrition. Similarly, IRC/UNIDO will build on the IRC’s emergency livelihoods project funded through the Dutch government which provides IDPs and the host community with agricultural inputs and support them with protection and rehabilitation of production assets. This action will directly complement and expand on lessons learnt to enhance the IDPs and host communities livelihoods and nutritional status. The IRC will also build on existing relationships with the Food Agriculture Organization to provide access to the necessary seed and tool inputs

Further, the action is aligned to contribute to national and state government level plans, including the draft Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan that guides agricultural development at national and state levels; and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation which serves as a prioritized rapid plan to meet the goal of national food security in 2014 and beyond.[[3]](#footnote-4) The plans outline the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security’s priorities to include building the capacity of key institutions; supporting reintegration of returnees in the agriculture sector; improving access to extension and veterinary services, basic farming tools and inputs, and markets; extending and upgrading transport infrastructure, especially roads; and strengthening disaster-preparedness. While there are no clear policy guidelines on nutrition, the focus of the proposed action is aligned with South Sudan’s commitment to scaling up nutrition (SUN) initiatives with support and in collaboration with development actors.

**Discussions and challenges**

Since the start of the project, certain challenges detailed below have affected the implementation of the project. These challenges were addressed by IRC /UNIDO to reduce the impact on programmes.

The economic situation, the high inflation and devaluation of the local currency has been a challenge for the project. Prices of procurement increased, salaries of local staff increased,

Secondly, every payam where we implement has specific challenges. From access challenges (early arrival of rain season this year with all its consequences) to security challenges to limited availability local capacity. These situations delay implementation significantly. Also, the movement of beneficiaries (new arrival) means that it is often difficult to implement timely and properly

Delays in procurement processes are a national problem that hampers timely implementation.

*Staff Turnover:* During the first few three months the project struggled with staffing as a result of key staff leaving the programme. This slowed down the implementation of the project.Internal restructuring was carried out and another experienced staff was transferred to lead the project implementation, allowing to continue correct implementation.

*Poor support in communities for some desirable practices,* especially exclusive breastfeeding (in terms of time, resources and building confidence behaviors to the mothers). Poor access to qualified health services and skilled personnel’s to actively support IYCF interventions. Weak implementation of the Code that control the distribution of breast milk substitutes – Some countries have not fully adopted. Strong culture and traditions still renders slow pickup in IYCF/BCC and therefore hinders optimal breastfeeding practices such beliefs; that women do not have the ability to exclusively breastfed a child for the first six months, in some context colostrum’s is regarded as harmful so initiation of breastfeeding should delay whereas some societies considers a pregnant woman cannot breastfeed. Lack of specific weaning recipe in some communities/ usage of micronutrient dense food for the complementary feeding. Heavy women's workload have significant contribution on poor care of children U5 hence result into regular nutrition status deterioration. Poor water and sanitation facilities and practices, poor storage of complementary foods during emergency.

*Implementation of the peace agreement and shaky political environment:* After the agreement between the IRC/UNIDO and the EU, the project implementation started smoothly. However, during the sixth month of the projection, political differences occurred in Juba temporarily affecting the project implementation. IRC had a planned baseline survey activity, which is on hold pending return to normalcy in Juba. Key staff are temporarily relocated to Nairobi. Finally, the government stakeholders that are supposed to be involved in the in this process and the development of this project are no longer working with the respective ministries; structured government system does not exist in the areas of implementation of this project

As a result the IRC / UNIDO in collaboration with the project management team have undertaken the following measures: to work with former government officials who were working under various ministries and still exist in the project location. This arrangement is made between the local authorities in the project area.

* 1. **Objectives to be achieved (Overall objective, purpose, results)**

The global objective of the proposed 24-month Action is to improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups, especially women and children, in conflict affected areas of Panyijar County. The specific objective of the Action is to enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food. These objectives will be fulfilled through activities striving to achieve four results: (1) Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies); (2) increased household income through enhanced access to market systems and financial services; (3) increased dietary diversity through improved food access utilisation; and (4) increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses.

* 1. **Activities Implemented**

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

To increase food insecurity in the short term and agricultural skills and productivity in the longer term, though, IRC and UNIDO are supporting farmers in Panyijar County to grow a larger amount of food that is rich in micronutrients and protein, supporting fishermen to increase their catch volume, and promoting improved post-harvest storage. This result is to be achieved through training and providing/facilitating access to equipment and agricultural inputs.

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

***Distribution of staple seeds*** The IRC has distributed staple seeds consisting of 2kg maize, 3kg sorghum, 3kg sesame, 3kg millet and 3kg of groundnuts per households to **205** vulnerable farming households.

***Distribution of farming tools:*** The IRC has provided farming tools consisting of sickles, hoes, pangas, axe, wheelbarrows, folk hoe, maloda, rake and watering cans to 205 vulnerable farming households to facilitate their work during planting and harvesting seasons. Tools were procured from Juba and distributed to beneficiaries directly instead of using a voucher, due to the unavailability of the tools in the local market

***Establish Farmer Field Schools (FFS)*:** The IRC has established 5 FFS in Ganyliel to enhance agricultural productivity. The FFS methodology is a participatory approach to extension services that increases understanding of crop production and natural resource management. 10 Agriculture extension workers and rate collectors working under the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry were selected and received a 5 days training on farmer field school approach as FFS facilitators and tasked with a responsibility to establish 5 FFS in the following Payams; Pachienjok, Ganyliel, Pariel, Pachak and Thornhom.

***Formation of Fisher folk Field Schools (FFFs):***  150 individuals have been identified to benefit from fishing gears, they have been organized into a 10 member groups under fisher folk field school. 10 lead fisher folk members have been selected and will be trained on FFFS approach in mid-July.

***Provision of fishing equipment:*** The IRC through a stakeholder’s forum identified and registered 150 households to benefit from equipment. Procurement of fishing gears from Juba has been initiated and the items include: nets, cold boxes, floats, hooks, etc. The IRC intends to promote the use of fishing gear that is economically efficient and environmentally friendly and approved by the government and UN/FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries.

***Training of Extension Workers:*** 45 former government extension workers and new non-government extension workers from target areas were trained on vegetable production, staple crop production, pest and disease control, site selection, land preparation, nursery bed preparation, transplanting and crop harvesting. The training was delivered using lecture and group discussion method. The trained extension workers will be responsible for conducting short community trainings at Payam villages on vegetable production as well as off extension advisory services on crop production.

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

Farmers and fisherfolk in South Sudan’s Panyijar County lack access to market systems and financial sources which they need to successfully generate income from agricultural production. The causes of this disconnect vary from insecurity to poor market information. To address these challenges in the target areas and achieve Result 2, the IRC and UNIDO is supporting and helping farmers to establish farmer and seed producer groups, conducting activities aimed at linking producers with markets, and establishing Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs).

The IRC has sensitized and mobilized farmers to form seed producer groups, VSLAs, Farmer producer groups to create community level networks that can be harnessed for improved agricultural productivity and sales, increased access to capital and more broadly resilience to economic shocks.

***Activity 2.1: Support farmers’ producer groups to increase income through market sales***

***Market mapping:*** The IRC has been conducting weekly market surveys and the information shared on a weekly basis with FAO; a list of items available in the market and their weekly prices has also been placed on a public notice board as community dissemination point in Ganyliel Payam.( see attached Annex )

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

***Creation of Village Savings and Lending Associations:***

The IRC has supported the community members to establish 12 Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) with a membership of 25 participants. 2 VSLA agents have been identified to be trained on VSLA approach to support the groups

The IRC has initiated procurement of VSLA items, cash box where all groups’ savings will be stored in and a ledger book where all VSLA member individual savings and loans will be recorded.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Payam** | **VSLAs** | **FPGs** | **SPGs** | **FFS** | **FFFS** |
| **Pachak** | **Makueng** |  | **Makueng** | **Makueng** |  |
| **Pachar** |  |  | **Parun** | **Parun** | **Dhiach** |
| **Pariel** | **Dhorbuokni** |  | **Nyajang** | **Nyajang** | **Tuochdol** |
| **Pachienjok** |  |  | **Pakam** | **Pakam** | **Kolier** |
| **Jiech** | **Yiey** |  | **Yiey** | **Yiey** | **Tuochluok** |
| **Tiap** | **Kei** | **Kei** |  | **Kei** | **Pabol** |
| **Chuk** | **Kueriethi** | **Chuk** |  | **Chuk** |  |
| **Ganyliel** | **Reykei** | **Patuor** |  | **Patuor** |  |
| **Thournhom** | **Taweng** | **Kudlang** |  | **Kudlang** | **Muonydeng** |
| **Yai** | **Thiil** |  |  |  | **Dong** |
| **Pachienjok** | **Pakaam** |  |  |  | **Kolier** |
| **Pachak** | **Warjaak** |  |  |  | **Nyibek** |
| **Panyijiar** | **Loang** |  |  |  | **Ramruop** |
| **Pariel** | **Nyajang** |  |  |  |  |
| **Ganyiel** | **Market youth** |  |  |  |  |
| **Ganyiel town** | **Tharyier** |  |  |  |  |

Table showing names of various community groups that have been established so far

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

In bid to reduce the malnutrition rates in the catchment area since March 2016 IRC embarked on conducting community awareness activities on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) at community level to improve U5s survival, growth, and development.. Currently IRC selected and formed 40 Mother Care Groups (MCGs) aimed to improve Infant and Young Child Feeding practices among pregnant and lactating women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The mode of activities is categorized into two approaches; implementation at facility level twice per week and this continuous at community level whenever the MCGs have time to move from home to home to support their fellow women in the communities. The project also targets households with children U5s with acute malnutrition enrolled in CMAM program with inputs and knowledge to start home gardens as well as training the local Ministry of Health staff on important areas to improve better nutrition practices in Panyijar County

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

In bid to reduce the malnutrition rates in the catchment area since March 2016 IRC embarked on conducting community awareness activities on Infant and Young Child Feeding practices (IYCF) at community level to improve U5s survival, growth, and development.. Currently IRC operates selected and formed 40 Mother Care Groups (MCGs) aimed to improve Infant and Young Child feeding practices among Pregnant and Lactating Women suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. The mode of activities is categorized into two approaches; implementation at facility level twice per week and this continuous at community level whenever the MCGs have time to move from home to home to support their fellow women in the communities. The project also targets households with children U5s with acute malnutrition enrolled in CMAM program with inputs and knowledge to start home gardens as well as training the local Ministry of Health staff on important areas to improve better nutrition practices in Payinjar County

**Activity 3.1: Support men and women to utilize key nutrition practices**

**Support nutritious behavior:**

The IRC instituted optimal nutrition practices focusing on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) through behavior change communication (BCC) strategy at all supported facilities and community levels, aimed at improving health and nutrition outcomes for women and children from vulnerable households.

To achieve the intended objective the following activities were implemented from the inception:

* + 1. The major community mobilization was conducted in four locations in Panyijar county during the inception of the program, four payams namely Tiap, Ganyliel, Thornoum and Pachar payams, in order to enhance t community awareness and cultivate community ownership on IYCF practices in the operation areas, the sessions included representation from community leaders - Chiefs, women groups, traditional healers, TBAs , religious leaders, CNVs and CBDs and PLWs among others about the program, locations, beneficiaries and criteria for selection of service providers for the Mother Care Groups activities in the communities .Established and operated three IYCF corners serving as the counseling areas for mother support group in Ganyliel, Thornoum and Tiap payams
    2. Supported and ensured IYCF promotional activities for the 40 MCGs who were trained and equipped with counseling skills for mother to mother IYCF supports knowledge and skills including community mobilization and counseling strategies.
    3. Conducted IYCF supports and counseling to pregnant women, lactating mothers, TBAs, elderly women and some men who managed to escort their spouses for sessions in the targeted areas
    4. Conducted regular community awareness and mobilization sessions on IYCF at community level , targeted community leaders – influential groups such as village Chiefs, women groups, traditional healers, traditional birth attendants , religious leaders, CNVs and CBDs and PLWs among others who are key IYCF changes agents and whose influence can have significant extent in achievement of positive practices on IYCF in the communities.120 MCGs members of the 40 established MCGs will continue to benefit from mother to mother supportive supervision, trainings and counseling sessions throughout the program implementation period and the group will continue to provide individual and group counseling to the beneficiaries Each mother in MCG has at least a minimum of 3 other women in the village. This is satellite approach created to maximize coverage through creating critical mass in the communities in operation areas Continued with regular community meeting sessions with PLWs and other community members on IYCF promotion and behavior change communication approaches, Like other nutrition activities IYCF implementation is repeated interventions and this continues following adult learning principles/ approaches by use of the community leaders, influential people are regarded as agent of changes.

Provide supplementary rations to mothers and children especially during first 1,000 days*:*

The IRC and UNIDO continued to support the implementation of a supplementary feeding program aimed at preventing nutrition status deterioration among pregnant and lactating women. In additional we will continue support on provision of multiple micronutrient supplements i.e. tablets for pregnant and lactating women (PLW) to prevent anemia during pregnancy which is a major contributing factor to low birth weight babies and maternal mortality. These activities are carried out in SC, OTPs, TSFPs and IYCF sites on regular basis during service provision days.

Activities carried out to support the distribution of TFSP:

* + 1. Conducted community mobilization and sensitization sessions: Initially the IRC conducted meetings with the local authority including chiefs from all the 10 payams to discuss on the importance and modalities of operating homes gardens , , importance of green vegetables to nutrition , The targets ; which focused on 150 households, criteria for selection used were among others were ; a family with a child enrolled in the feeding program, single mother, source of food, economic activities, packages ( inputs/ tools) training and distribution plans, other activities that will be incorporated during yielding phase including the cooking Continuous screening and referrals of the cases that have acute moderate malnutrition among U5 and PLWs
    2. Carried out active case finding at the community and central levels engaging over 65 community volunteers and 264 community-based distributer (CBDs) this reduced the high defaulter rates among beneficiaries attending nutrition sessions.
    3. Vitamin A supplementation and de-worming of malnourished children
    4. Conducted IYCF training attended by CHD staff, 65 volunteers, 264 community based distributors under iCCM on identifying and management of malnutrition cases at community levels
    5. Training and on-the job coaching of health centre to handle cases of MAM and to ensure adherence to the national nutrition protocol
    6. Support to Nutrition Education (Essential actions on nutrition) at the TSFP sites
    7. Conducted two rounds of joint supportive field supervisions with the county health departments during TSFP distribution day to support TSFP staff in implementing of activities and in addressed gaps identified on site through on job mentorship.
    8. Supervision, monitoring, data collection, analysis, evaluation and reporting

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

Support the establishment of homestead gardens:

The preparation for establishment of the homestead gardening were in place and the timelines explained to the targeted beneficiaries.. The IRC has planned to provide training, agricultural inputs (vegetable seeds), tools (hoes, watering cans, malodas-local hoe), to setup homestead gardens for beneficiaries to grow varieties of micronutrient rich vegetables. The implementation is planned for between August to mid-September when the heavy rains have subsided. The main selection criteria for beneficiaries is based on households that have a Child(ren) U5 enrolled in the feeding center with severe acute malnutrition.

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

**Engagement of local Ministry of Health staff on nutrition:**

The IRC worked together with the County Health Department (CHD) and the community nutrition program integrated into existing primary health care services, operating in the county, the IRC Health department supports one PHCC in Ganyliel town and 7 PHCUs in the lower units in the areas of operations areas

The County Health department staff at PHCC and PHCUs have been trained on how to identify signs of malnutrition by screening and, also on referral system as well as management of identified malnourished cases at facility. In collaboration with the trained health workers the IRC conduct regular nutrition/hygiene education activities to promote awareness on good nutrition and preventing deterioration of nutrition status in the community -These activities are expected to continue with supports from the trained health workers at facilities .

**Achievements:**

* The program recruited two IYCF /BCC Counselors and two Peer educators
* 295 Pregnant women received individual counseling in the program areas
* 217 Lactating women and caretakers of children <6 months attended individual counseling sessions attending on both at facility and community levels
* 519 Lactating women and caretakers of children 6-24 months attended individual counseling sessions
* 230 number of IYCF groups (including mother support groups) operational during reporting period
* 53 number of IYCF group sessions held (including mother support groups – MCGs lead)
* A total of 1,327 numbers of participants that participated in IYCF Group counseling (including Mother Support Groups) of among them 26 were male and 1301 were female
* 286 numbers of households were reached with IYCF counseling packages during the reported period
* 40 Mother to mother supportive groups were trained on IYCF counseling packages , the groups then cascaded these trainings to at least three mothers each at the community level as a group

**Challenges**

* Inadequate knowledge among women and other key decision makers on the importance of optimal IYCF practices
* Misconception in many contexts that women under stress cannot breast feed, malnourished women cannot produce enough milk, a mother who has weaned cannot re-lactate and milk substitutes are appropriate on responding to emergencies
* The inadequate awareness and slow implementation of existing policy instruments and guidelines on infant feeding in some emergency areas
* The quality of infant feeding interventions - Poor support in communities for some desirable practices, especially exclusive breastfeeding (in terms of time, resources and building confidence behaviors to the mothers)
* Poor access to attract and retain qualified health services and skilled to sustainably support IYCF interventions
* Weak implementation of the Code that control the distribution of breast milk substitutes – Some countries have not fully adopted
* Strong culture and traditions still renders slow pickup in IYCF/BCC and therefore hinders optimal breastfeeding practices such beliefs; that women do not have the ability to exclusively breastfed a child for the first six months, in some context colostrums is regarded as harmful so initiation of breastfeeding should delay whereas some societies considers a pregnant woman cannot breastfeed
* Lack of specific weaning recipe in some communities/ usage of micronutrient dense food for the complementary feeding
* Heavy women's workload have significant contribution on poor care of children U5 hence result into regular nutrition status deterioration

**Recommendation /Strategies**

* IRC nutrition program is keeping on increasing the supportive environment for IYCF in operations area, encourage participation of community on individual and group counselling, encouraging, motivation for a mothers on exclusive breastfeeding, clear out the misconceptions on breastfeeding practices during stress, for malnourished mothers
* Intensify active involvement of influential people on training on IYCF including Religious leaders, elders, grandmothers, TBAs, women groups, traditional healers among others
* Ensure access to quality IYCF services and products i.e. hygiene, weaning foods
* Sharing progress and success stories among mothers on IYCF, and documentation
* Involve more on local leadership in advocating the importance and good practices on IYCF
* Improve on human resources and services delivery in some areas
* Strengthen collaboration and coordination among different sectors on issues related to IYCF to improve best practices
* Train and encourage community on growing and consumption of vegetables and fruits

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

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

The IRC had engaged all Payam communities and established 4 disaster risk committees as follows: Ganyliel & Pachienjok has 10 DRR committee members, Pachar, Pachak and Pariel has 15 DRR committee members, Tiam and Thoanhom has 10 DRR committee members while Jiech and Payinjar has 10 DRR committee members. The 4 DRR committee work will be coordinated 2 South Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Association members, 2 individuals from the Ministry of natural resource and the greater Ganyliel administrator. The Committees has elected bodies, comprising of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, and community mobilizer, as well as 5-6 other community members.

* 1. **Resources and budget**

. After six months of implementation, 30 % of the available funding has been used. Looking at programme implementation, 23% has been used up till end of June. This is in line with the programmatic results so far, looking at the consolidated log-frame.

Zooming into specific results, result two and four are lagging behind financially. For result 2 this has to do with seasonality and the processes of community structures formation, besides most activities will be implemented during the second half of the year during harvest time. Procurement processes and delays in implementation due attributed to slow startup of the project as result of staffing discussed above, resulted to low expenditure in the first half of the project. Although result one posts a better expenditure,) not all financial information is included, and hence the percentage seems lower than it actually is.

Overall, IRC /UNIDO forecast that they expect to spend the entire budget that have been allocated to them by the end of the 1st year.

* 1. **Assumptions and risk**

. The volatile political and security situation in South Sudan has created a complex operating environment, which signify that this initiative necessarily assumes some risks. Given the context of civil conflict in Unity state there is a high level of general fragility in the project area. The IRC has selected project area based on its likelihood to remain relatively calm. With the exception of a military offensive in June 2015, and the area has enjoyed peace with the exception of revenge killings which have not disrupted the implementation of the project. The recent conflict has not influenced too much until now on the implementation of the programme. This was foreseen as the inception report only includes the first 6 months, until the end of June. The IRC has demonstrated capacity to implement effective interventions in the targeted project communities and has designed an approach that relies on proven mitigation strategies to reduce risks as much as possible. The proposed intervention is designed to address deep-rooted social challenges around youth opportunity and equitable access to livelihoods resources and profits, specifically between men and women. The project has incorporated natural resource management as an output to mitigate the impact of climate change related disasters. The IRC will regularly update the risk matrix, particularly following any event with significant risk implications. The IRC is applying the do no harm approach in coordination with local partners.

***External factors***

Other external factors like floods and droughts, have not interfered with the project, however heavy rains resulted in floods that has led to postponement of some activities and delays as beneficiaries and staff have had to walk for long through mud and water

* 1. **Management and coordination arrangements**

The project will benefit from existing IRC capabilities and established partnerships with international organizations, local partnerships and donors supporting agricultural and civil society development. In Panyijar, WFP, Food Agricultural Organization (FAO), UNIDO, Mercy Corps and many other organizations are involved at different levels in multiple livelihood interventions for women and vulnerable groups in the county. Thus the project will further benefit from extensive integration with donor coordination, early warning system and technical working groups, scaling up innovations, coordination with the UN and other key Livelihood actors .(Submission of this proposal has been informed by the needs, gaps and ongoing interventions of other actors on the ground. The IRC will coordinate closely with Mercy corps who is implementing a similar project in Panyijar County with funding support from DfiD. The IRC will be implementing this project in partnership with UNIDO. There shall be coordination and sharing of best practices with the UNIDO, Mercy Corps and other local partners.

Through a stakeholders forum, the IRC has introduced the project to all partners implementing food security in the County, IDPs, host communities, village elders, and representatives of local government institutions, Unity State FAO representative and UN-OCHA.

***1. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security****).*The County Agriculture Director has been involved in the training of all other Agriculture extension workers on modern farming techniques that includes vegetable production. Agriculture inspectors and rate collectors in the County have been identified and trained on farmer field school approach, and are currently in charge of some seed producer and farmer producer groups formed with an intention of using FFS methodology to improve farm yields. The Ministry has disseminated rules on livestock grazing pattern and management during the farming season to enable the community to farm with no interference from livestock as farm fencing is not possible in the area.

2*.* ***Local community, local leaders***

Consultation took place with local leaders at the beginning on targets and beneficiary selection and activity implementation methodology. A community based targeting approach was used in the selection of beneficiaries and the vulnerability criteria was discussed and agreed in the meetings.

3. ***Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)***

The Food and Agriculture Organization provided crop kit consisting of 5kg maize seeds, 3kg sorghum seeds, 2kg cowpeas seeds and 1 maloda; a vegetable kit comprising seeds of okra, cabbage, carrot, amaranth, onion, water melon, collard, tomato and eggplant and 1 maloda for each household. Other items provided was fishing kit that consisted of fishing twines, hooks and monofilament for fishing net preparation.

6. ***World Food Programme (WFP)***

WFP has provided GFD and TSFP 3 times from the beginning of the year; February, April and early in July 2016.

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

* 1. **Financing arrangements**

See attached financial report statements

**3.8 Monitoring, review and evaluation arrangement**

The project will be monitored through the following M& E activities.

Project start

A Grant opening Meeting has been held within the first 3 months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure in IRC country office.

Another grant opening meeting was held in the project implementation site. The grant opening meeting is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. The issues discussed on the two meetings included:

a) Based on the project results framework and the relevant indicator Tracking Tool, finalized the first annual work plan.

b) Provided a detailed overview of reporting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) requirements.

c) Discussed financial reporting procedures and obligations.

d) Planed and scheduled Project implementation Committee meetings.

After the grant opening meeting, the stakeholders meeting was held at the field and the following key issues were addressed:

a) Assisted all partners to fully understand and take ownership of the project. Discussed the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project's decision-making structures, including reporting and communication lines, and conflict resolution mechanisms. The Terms of Reference for project staff will be discussed again as needed.

Periodic Monitoring

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Manager, based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the IRC of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the IRC through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

Midterm Evaluation

Mid-term Project Evaluation: By the end of the 1st year of the project , an independent consultant will be contracted to undertake a study to interrogate the progress made since project start and in particular for the based on the baseline study conducted at the start of the project. The midterm evaluation combines both IRC/UNIDO and EU reporting requirements.

The midterm evaluation includes, but is not limited to, reporting on the following:

Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative), Project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual), Lesson learned/good practice and risk and adaptive management

Endline survey/ End of project

The external evaluation will be done by a monitoring and evaluation consultant, who shall be sought through tendering or through launching a Request for Proposal (RFP). The applicants will be evaluated using the established tender/proposal evaluation system using ‘the best value principal’. The successful contractor shall first develop his/her evaluation tools which will be shared by the program team, donors and other stakeholders. Once the tools are agreed upon, the consultant shall undertake the evaluation, prepare a report on findings and submit to the program team for further submission to donors and other stakeholders

During the last three months, the project team will prepare a brief terminal report. This brief report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project’s results.

Learning and Knowledge Sharing

Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention zone through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will develop a specialized communication and networking plan to identify targets and tools of engagement with stakeholders.

The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to project implementation though lessons learned. The project will identify, analyze, and share lessons learned that might be beneficial in the design and implementation of similar future projects.

Finally, there will be a two-way flow of information between this project and other projects of a similar focus.

**3.9 Key quality/ sustainability issues (update)**

Developing knowledge and skills for agriculture production and disseminating them through Agriculture inspectors to communities at village level for improving rural livelihoods is one approach the project will ensure sustainability. The project has established local organizational structures, such as farmer producer groups, seed producer groups, farmer field schools, natural resource management groups and youth support groups with the life skills and knowledge to continue running their affairs in the community through training and support once the project has ended.

This Action will develop knowledge and skills for agriculture production that are indispensable for improving rural livelihoods. It will enhance the capacity and increase the opportunities for civil society groups to engage decision-making bodies and promote inclusive and equitable policies, structures and services, particularly for women, youth and other marginalized groups. The project will strengthen local organizational structures, such as farmer producer groups, marketing and savings groups, natural resource management groups and youth support groups with the life skills and knowledge to continue running their affairs in the community through training and support once the project has ended. These groups will be incentivized to participate in capacity building through continuous mentorship, transfer of ownership, and a will to create food subsistence and income generation opportunities for their communities.

The capacities strengthened through this project do not expire after a set date but continue to drive dynamics of community change as skills learned are replicated and shared. Project implementation teams will integrate agriculture and groups in project monitoring processes and decision-making structures through the working group structure. Involvement of project stakeholders in working groups also expands the technical capacity of local communities in critical sectors. When possible and appropriate, particularly for activities supporting extension services and engaging the policymaking process, the IRC will work with local, state and national institutions operating in targeted sites. Ensuring government institutions are supportive of project outcomes and supported to achieve results for beneficiaries will increase local ownership and sustainability.

1. **Work plan for the next period (Annual plan)**
   1. *Results to be delivered –quality, quantity and time*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | **Europe Aid Activity Schedule** |  |  |  |
| **Duration in month** | **Start Month** | **End Month** | **Lead Person** | **Program activities** | **Unit** | **Key Achievement** | **Percentage of achievement** |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies)** | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 1.1: Enable households to access and use sustainable agricultural practices and inputs that increase crop and/or livestock production and quality** | | | | | | | |
| 3 | May | July | Field staff | Distribution of staple Seeds (Maize, Sorghum, Sesame, Groundnuts) | 205 | **205** | **100%** |
| 3 | May | July | Field staff | Distribution of farming tools (Sickles, Folk/Hoe, Panga, Watering Cans) | 205 | **205** | **100%** |
| 3 | July | Sept | Program staff | Fishing tools (Rods, Line, Bait) | 150 | **0** | **0%** |
| - | - | - | - | Seed Fairs and Seed Vouchers | 150 | **-** | **-** |
| 2 | May | June | Field staff | Establish Farmer Producer Groups | 5 | **4** | **80%** |
| 2 | August | Sept | AEWs | Training of Farmer Producer Groups on Best Agricultural Practices | 75 | **0** | **0%** |
| 2 | May | June | Field staff | Formation of Seed Producer Groups | 5 | **5** | **100%** |
| 7 | May | Nov | P. Manager | Establish & operate Farmer Field Schools | 5 | **4** | **80%** |
| 5 | July | Nov | P. Manager | Establish Fisher folk Field Schools | 5 | **0** | **0%** |
| 2 | July | August | Field staff | Training of Extension Workers | 15 | **45** | **300%** |
| 3 | June | August | Supply chain | Supply kits for Extension Workers (Rain Coats, Gumboots, Umbrellas) | 15 | **items procured** | **30%** |
| 5 | August | Dec | Field Officer | Fencing and Demonstration Plots | 3 | **0** | **0%** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity 1.2: Support households to increase and extend food storage through improved post-harvest knowledge and facilities** | | | | | | | |
| 2 | Sept | Oct | Coordinator | Trainings for Seed Producer Groups on Seed Preservation | 8 | **0** | **0%** |
| 2 | Sept | Oct | Field Officers | Trainings for Farmer Producer Groups on Storage Practices | 15 | **0** | **0%** |
| 1 | Oct | Oct | Coordinator | Training for Farmers on Agro-Processing | 15 | **0** | **0%** |
| - | - | - | - | Construction Support for Storage Facilities for Farmer Producer Groups | - | **-** | **-** |
|  |  |  |  | Containers and Dryers for Food Storage | - |  |  |
| 2 | August | Sept | Field staff | Trainings for Fisher folk on Fish Processing, Preservation, and Utilization | 6 | **0** | **0%** |
| 1 | Nov | Nov | Market Officer | Strengthen Market Linkages Between Producers, Suppliers, Consumers | 1 | **0** | **0%** |
| **Result 2: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and financial services** | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Activity 2.1: Support farmers producer groups to increase income through market sales** | | | | | | | |
| **-** | **-** | **-** | **-** | Value Addition for Cereals and Other Crops (Grinding and Repacking) | - | **-** | **-** |
| 1 | Dec | Dec | P. Manager | Establish Fisheries Management Associations | 1 | **0** | **0%** |
| 2 | Sept | Nov | P. Manager | Facilitation of Trade Fairs and Shows | 1 | **0** | **0%** |
| 2 | Nov | Dec | Field staff | Training for Farmers and Fisher folk on Marketing Skills and Value Addition | 1 | **0** | **0%** |
| **Activity 2.2: Support women to accumulate savings, access social funds and generate interest on cash through participation in Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs)** | | | | | | | |
| 3 | July | Sept | Market Officer | Recruit and Train VSLA Agents | 2 | **0** | **0%** |
| 3 | June | August | Supply Chain | VSLA Record Books and Savings Boxes | 12 | **Items procured** | **30%** |
| 5 | August | Dec | Market Officer | VSLA Business Training and Market Facilitation | 12 | **0** | **0%** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Result 3: Increased dietary diversity through improved food utilization** | | | | | | | |
|  | | | | | | | |
| **Activity 3.1: Support men and women to utilize key nutrition practices** | | | | | | | |
| 9 | March | Nov | Counselors | IYCF Counselling to Mother Care Groups (MCGs) | 6 | **40** | **667%** |
| 9 | March | Nov | Peer Educ | Peer Education Nutrition Activities with MCGs | 6 | **0** |  |
| 9 | March | Nov | Couns/P.Educ | Hygiene and Sanitation Activities with MCGs | 45 | **40** | **100%** |
| 2 | Aug | Sept | Counselors | Capacity Building of MCG Leaders | 60 | **0** |  |
| **Activity 3.2: Support women and men to produce Nutrition dense vegetables and small livestock in homestead gardens for home consumption** | | | | | | | |
| 2 | May | June | Supply Chain | Vegetables Seeds for Homestead Gardens | 150 | **150** | **100%** |
| 2 | May | June | Supply Chain | Tools for Homestead Gardens (Hoes, Watering Cans, Malodas) | 150 | **150** | **100%** |
| 3 | July | Sept | Couns/ P Edu | Community Awareness Activities on Vegetable Production | 20 | **0** |  |
| 2 | Aug | Sept | Couns /P Edu | Training on Irrigation and Conservation | 8 | **0** |  |
| 2 | Aug | Sept | Couns /PEdu | Treadle Pumps for Dry Vegetable Cultivation | 7 | **0** |  |
| 1 | Sept | Sept | Couns /P Ed | Training on Vegetable Marketing | 8 | **0** |  |
| 2 | August | Sept | Couns/ P Edu | Small Ruminants for Homestead Gardeners | - | **0** |  |
| 2 | Sept | Oct | SC/Couns | Chickens for Homestead Gardeners | 75 | **0** |  |
| **Activity 3.3: Build the capacity of community structures, including key SMoH staff to support nutrition initiatives** | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Sept | Sept | Couns/P Ed | IYCF/BCC Training for Peer Educators | 15 | **0** |  |
| 1 | March | March | Couns/NS&O | Training on Essential Nutrition Actions for CNVs, VHCs, CBDs and MoH Staff | 40 | **269** | **672.5%** |
| 2 | Sept | Octo | Manager/Coord/consultant | Development and Printing of BCC/IYCF guides for MCGs and Mother Leaders | 6 | **0** |  |
| 1 | March | March | Nutrition Team /Local authority | BCC Strategy Development and Implementation | 1 | **1** | **100%** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Result 4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses** | | | | | | | |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **4.1: Support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources** | | | | | | | |
| 2 | May | June | P. Manager | Formation of CMDRR Committees | 4 | **4** | **100%** |
| 3 | August | October | P. Manager | Training for CMDRR Committees and Communities on DRR | 4 | **0** | **0%** |
| 4 | Sept | Dec | ERD Team | Training for Communities on Soil and Water Conservation | 4 | **0** | **0%** |
| 5 | August | Dec | Supply chain | Supplies to Establish Community Nurseries | 4 | **0** | **0%** |

* 1. *Activity schedule –including key milestones and lead responsibilities*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Half-year 2 | | | | | | Half-year 3 | | | | | |
|  | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| **Pre-Inception Activities** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Security assessment in Panyijar and Pariang counties |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary targeting activities with community leaders |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision of staple seeds (Maize, Sorghum, Sesame, Groundnuts) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |
| Provision of Farming tools (Sickles, Folk/Hoe, Panga, Watering Cans) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |
| Provision of Fishing tools (Rods, Line, Bait) | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Support and conduct seed fairs ,seed vouchers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Formation of Farmer Producer Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| Training of Farmer Producer Groups on best agricultural practices | X |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Formation of Seed Producer Groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| Establish Farmer Field Schools | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Establish Fisherfolk Field Schools | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |
| Training of Community Extension Workers/Government Extension Workers (5 days) |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |
| Establish Farmer Training and Demonstration Centres (Fencing, demonstration inputs) | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  | X |
| Training of Seed Producer Groups on seed preservation (2 hour sessions) |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Train FPGs on good storage practices of farm produce |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training of farmers on agro-processing |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training on fish processing, preservation, and utilization | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Market linkage between (producers, suppliers and consumers |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |
| **Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Support the formation of organised farming association, consisting of farmer producer groups and marketing groups |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support value addition on cereals and other crops (e.g. grinding and repacking of sorghum) |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establish Fisheries Management Associations |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Facilitate the farmer, producer and marketing groups to participate in trade fairs and shows |  | X |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Collect and disseminate market information to the community | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Training on marketing skills and value addition |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conduct community awareness on savings and lending /mapping of existing VSLA groups and set up new groups where necessary | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support capacity building of VSLA groups on issues related to group dynamics and savings | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Recruit and train VSLA agents | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support by procuring and distribution of VSLA record books and saving boxes VSLA records books and saving boxes |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support the VSLA groups with business skills and assist them in development of business plan to start small business and linking them to small business opportunities |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| **Result 3: Increased dietary diversity through improved food utilization** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Organize farmers into 10-person vegetable cultivation groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Procure vegetables production tools ( hoes, watering cans , Malodas) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |
| Promote home gardens vegetable production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Training on irrigation and conservation agriculture techniques | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Treadle pumps for dry vegetable production |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training on vegetable production for consumption and marketing | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Support youth and women poultry farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Promote nutrition best practice through cooking demonstrations |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meetings with the community leaders/key figures in the targeted areas |  |  | X | X |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |
| Baseline survey on IYCF practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development of key IYCF messages and BCC strategy |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
| identification and formation of MCGs | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Training of Peer Educators and IYCF counsellors on IYCF and BCC | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |
| Support IYCF counselling (Exclusive breastfeeding and optimum complementary feeding practices) activities through supported MCGs | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Community nutrition awareness raising and support campaigns for the promotion of EBF |  |  | X | X | X |  | X | X | X |  | X | X |
| Supplementation and de-worming campaign | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Household nutrition training |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  | X |
| Technical and financial support to MoH in the development of the IYCF guidelines and protocols | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Mapping of homestead gardens plots | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Capacity building of mother leaders, Peer Educators and SMoH staff on Essential Nutrition Actions |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Provision of training and supplies for homestead gardens |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  | X |
| **Result 4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Conduct Disaster risk assessment in all supported Boma |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Formation of CMDRR committees | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Facilitate the development of Boma level DRR plans |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Train members of CMDRR committees and mobilize communities implement DRR activities; | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
| Train communities on soil and water conservation initiatives | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  | X |
| Support communities with fruit trees farming (nurseries establishment) |  | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |

5

*5.1 Resource schedule and budget*

See the attached document from finance

* 1. *Updated risk management plan*

There are no changes on the risk management plan, the plan remains the same as shown below.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Assumptions** | **Risks** | **Contingency Measures** |
| **Conflict is intermittent**   * Threats of fighting and ongoing battles are reduced and humanitarian access guaranteed; * Conflict due to cattle raiding and intra-clan disputes does not significantly impact implementation; * Looting and the commandeering of assets is minimized; and * Roads are secure allowing for safe transportation. | **Conflict flares up**   * New violence starts in program areas and forces an evacuation of staff; * IRC offices are looted and compromised, leading to theft of program supplies and monies; * Program participants are driven from their homes and farms; and * Activities are suspended temporarily or permanently | **Extended delay of the Action in Unity State**   * Europe-Aid informed of decision to suspend Action temporarily; and * Activity work plan revised and budget realigned in consultation with Europe-Aid   **Prioritization of activities**   * Certain activities are discontinued, such as trainings, based on an assessment of their feasibility * Activity work plan revised and budget are realigned in consultation with Europe Aid   **Shifting of activities to new Unity State Counties, payams, and bomas**   * Rapid assessment conducted in new payams and bomas * Entire range of activities, or portion of them, are shifted to new locations * Europe Aid notified in advance of intent to shift activity locations within Unity State   **Shifting of Activities to new State**   * Rapid assessment conducted in new States, including Jonglei, Upper Nile, Lakes, and Equatorial States * Entire range of activities, or portion of them, are shifted to new locations * Europe Aid notified in advance of intent to shift activity locations to another State or States   **Premature conclusion of the Action**   * Europe Aid notified of the intent to conclude the project; * Final financial, narrative, and asset reports submitted; and * Balance of funds received returned to Europe Aid |
| **The IRC and UNIDO can access targeted areas for sustained periods**   * Roads will generally not be blocked by armed actors; * Roads will be mostly passable with four-wheel drive vehicles; * Fuel remains available and costs remain relatively stable; and * Flights to target areas operate. | **Insecurity impedes access**   * Roads are blocked by armed actors; * Fuel supply chain is cut off; and * Flights to Unity State are suspended |
| **The economic climate remains stable or declines slowly, but without inflationary shocks**   * Inflation does not lead to a sharp increase in civil unrest or devaluation of staff salaries; * Essential relief supplies continue to be available for purchase; * Items not available in country can be shipped quickly; and * . | **Insecurity leads to higher inflation**   * Value of the South Sudanese Pound drops even lower; * Staff salaries are devalued, leading to mass exodus of staff; and * Cost of program supplies spikes to an unaffordable extent |
| **Environmental conditions that adversely affect livelihoods are localized and intermittent**   * Droughts and flooding are not so severe that mitigating measures are ineffective; and * Deforestation and soil erosion rates do not sharply increase. | **Extreme weather disrupts access and farming**   * Droughts and flooding increase to a severe extent, leading to impassable roads and destruction of farms |
| **Government and community leaders are supportive**   * The Government of South Sudan is supportive of the project activities and objectives and does not negatively interfere * Community leaders support the project and encourage their community members to pursue assistance and actively attend trainings and other activities | **Government and community leaders are not supportive**   * Government disapproval and interference in the project contribute to delays * Community leaders discourage community members from participating in the project due to unforeseen reasons, leading to low participation |

* 1. *Special activities to support sustainability*

**Financial sustainability**

Through complementary funding from other donors, the IRC /UNIDO hopes to continue supporting the community beyond the two-year project period under this action funded by the EU. The IRC has received financial support from Common Humanitarian Fund and Dutch Government funded South Sudan joint response that has brought leverage and will continue building on the success of this Action.

**b. Institutional sustainability**

This Action is set to lay a strong foundation for programming designed to catalyze longer-term development through the use of systems-based approach to build the resilience of formal and informal local structures (e.g. producer groups, fisherfolk field schools, VSLAs). The Action has integrated community-based planning and targeting into the program, and ensured communities and beneficiaries have ownership over activities the few activities implemented. The IRC has used community-based structures (project committees) and a community based approach in targeting within the County. Local authorities are providing leadership and guidance to these community-based structures.

**c. Policy level sustainability**

The action is still expected to contribute to national and state government level plans, including the draft Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan that guides agricultural development at national and state levels; and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Zonal Effort for Agricultural Transformation which serves as a prioritized rapid plan to meet the goal of national food security in 2014 and beyond.[[4]](#footnote-5) The plans outline the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security ’s priorities to include building the capacity of key institutions; supporting reintegration of returnees in the agriculture sector; improving access to extension and veterinary services, basic farming tools and inputs, and markets; extending and upgrading transport infrastructure, especially roads; and strengthening disaster-preparedness.

**d. Environmental sustainability**

The IRC’s agricultural activities will have a minimal negative impact on the environment and the work will respect the soil and the existing water resources, thus inverting the tendency of poor, uncoordinated management and excessive extraction of water for agriculture purposes. Travels within the country by flight or by car are conducted strictly when needed and the movements in the field are monitored by the fleet managers and supply chain officers, who monitor the sustainability of these activities.

# Annexes

# (The log frame remains the same as per the initial proposal. The baseline has not been conducted but IRC/UNIDO requests the EU delegation that once the baseline is conducted, the targets will be reviewed or remain the same. The baseline is rescheduled to be conducted within the month of August)

## Update log frame matrix

See the updated log frame below

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | ***Intervention logic*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Target*** | ***Sources of Verification*** | ***Assumptions and Risks*** |
| **Overall Objective (Goal)** | To improve the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable population groups especially women and children in conflict affected areas of Panyijar county in Unity State, South Sudan | | | | |
| **Specific Objective** | To enhance the capacities of vulnerable groups to sustainably produce and access food. | % increase of the average Food Consumption Score (FCS)  % of the target population achieves acceptable Food  Consumption Score (FCS) throughout the action | +25 % baseline  90% of participants | Baseline; End line Reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings |
| %increase in gross margins per hectare over the project period | + 20% baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings; also adopt the practices taught |
| The mean Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) of  target beneficiaries increases over the project  period | + 25 %+ baseline | KAP survey: baseline and End line  Pre- and Post- harvest reports ; Activity Observation | Participants in the Action attend community briefings and trainings; also adopt practices taught |
| **Expected Results** | ***Results*** | ***Indicators*** | ***Target*** | ***Sources of Verification*** | ***Assumptions and Risks*** |
| Result 1: Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies) | % households with increased agricultural productivity of major staples/livestock by the end of the project | +25% baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings/adopt taught practices |
| # of hectares where sustainable land management practices have been introduced with EU support | 2 to 3 hectares above % baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings |
| # of producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, farmers that applied improved technologies or management practices | 40 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend |
|  | # of individuals receiving rural advisory services (pre and post-harvest) with EU support (Farmer Field Schools, Fisher folk Field Schools) | 2,175 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action utilize agricultural inputs and attend trainings |
|  | # of farmers and fisher folk receiving inputs (seeds, farming tools, fishing gear) | 850 | Distribution lists | Participants in the Action pick-up agricultural inputs |
|  | # of farmers trained on post-harvest storage practices storage and post-harvest technologies or practices | 800 | Attendance lists | Participants in the Action attend trainings |
| Result 2: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and financial services | % increase in farmers and fisher folk reporting increased access to markets | +35% baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | The business market and access remain stable, improved security |
| % increase of individuals reporting increased ability to access loans and finance | +25% baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports VSLA records | Participants continue saving and VSLA groups remain cohesive and are able to lend members |
|  | # of individuals participating in Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs) | 500 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports VSLA records | Participants in the Action attend VSLA meetings and are able to save |
| Result 3: Increased (individual) dietary diversity through improved food access and utilization | % of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed | + 25%baseline | IYCF Baseline/End line; | That the mothers adopt the practices they are taught. Stable external factors like access to food and stability remain conducive |
| The mean Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) of  target beneficiaries increases over the project  period | (vulnerable group to be measured for the  IDDS will be specified at baseline) | Food security and Nutrition Monitoring systems (FSNMS) Reports; HEA | Participants in the Action attend trainings |
| # of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children (6-24 months) receiving micronutrients supplementation and supplementary food through TSFP | 1,750 | TSFP Distribution reports Micro nutrients supplementation campaigns report | Supplies available and accessible by the PLW and children throughout the targeted period |
| % of households who report improved ability to grow and eat nutritious food | + 35% baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Targeting and are possible in communities |
|  | Result 4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses | % increase in households reporting improved ability to cope with future shocks | + 25 % baseline | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action attend trainings and community meetings in order to increase knowledge of DRR |
| Number of households )  applying Sustainable  Consumption and Production  practices with EU support | 2300 | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports ,  Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Participants in the Action attend trainings and community meetings in order to increase knowledge of DRR |
| # of communities with community disaster risk reduction management committee (CDRRMC) plans and frameworks | 15 Payams | Attendance lists | Participants in the Action draft plans |
| **Activities** | ***Key Activities*** | ***Means*** | | ***Costs*** | ***Assumptions*** |
| **Result 1:** Increased household food availability through improved agricultural productivity and storage (through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies) | | | | |
| *1.1 Enable households to access and use sustainable agricultural practices and inputs that increase crop and/or livestock production and quality*   * Provision for farming tools * Provision of seeds of nutrition-rich crops * Provision of fishing equipment * Establish Farmer Producer Groups * Establish Seed Producer Groups * Support extension service delivery by extension agents * Establish Farmer Field Schools * Establish Fisher Folk Field Schools * Support diversification of crops * Support the selection and training CAHWs   *1.2 Support households to increase and extend food storage through improved post-harvest knowledge and facilities*   * Support the training of farmers producer groups on preservation of seeds * Provide trainings on good storage practices of farm produce * Facilitate capacity training for farmers on agro-processing * Provide training on fishing, processing and preservation and on value addition and marketing skills | * Procurement of seeds, tools, and fishing gear and associated logistical support * Training materials and staff time for agriculture and fishing materials | | 165,849 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activities  Participants want and use provided inputs |
| **Result 2:** Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and financial services | | | | |
| *2.1 Support farmer’s producer groups to increase income through market sales*   * Support value addition on cereals and other crops (e.g. grinding and repacking of sorghum) * Facilitate the farmer, producer and marketing groups to participate in trade fairs and shows * Facilitate the strengthening of the marketing information system at the county levels   *2.2 Support women to accumulate savings, access social funds and generate interest on cash through participation in Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs)*   * Conduct community awareness on savings and lending * Conduct a mapping of existing VSLA groups and set up new groups where necessary * Recruit and train VSLA agents * Support capacity building of VSLA groups on issues related to group dynamics and savings * Procure and distribute VSLA record books and saving boxes * Conduct regular monitoring of VSLA saving trends and group growth * Support the VSLA with business skills and assist the develop business plan to start small business | * Market assessments * Information dissemination in communities * Identification of VSLA agents and target households | | 14,279 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activities  Participants want and use provided inputs |
| **Result 3:** Increased (individual) dietary diversity through improved food access and utilization | | | | |
| *3.1 Support men and women to utilize key nutrition practices*   * Provide IYCF counselling and promote exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) and optimum complementary feeding practices (OCFP) through Mother Care Groups (MCG) * ­ * Support campaigns for the promotion of EBF in the community/health center’s * Support micronutrient supplementation and de-worming among PLW and children 6 to 24 months * Support nutrition learning through peer education and MCG initiatives * Promote proper hygiene and sanitation practices at the household and community levels * Provide capacity building to MCGs * Conduct baseline survey on IYCF practices   *3.2 Support women and men to produce vegetables and raise small livestock in homestead gardens for home consumption*   * Provision of nutrition-dense agriculture inputs (vegetable/short maturing variety seeds) to women for kitchen gardening * Promote nutrition best practice through cooking demonstrations * Promote best practice on agriculture among poor women   *3.3 Build the capacity of community structures, including key SMoH staff to support nutrition initiatives*   * Train peer educators (key community figures, health staff, project staff) in IYCF promotion and BCC * Conduct training workshop on Essential Nutrition Actions for community nutrition volunteers (CNVs), village health committees (VHCs), community-based distributers (CBDs) and key health facility staff * Equip targeted facilities with supplies and materials to promote IYCF counselling at the health/community level * Support the development and implementation of a comprehensive BCC strategy | * Information dissemination in communications about nutrition activities * Procurement of seasonal rations and associated logistics inputs * Procurement of seeds and tools for homestead gardening and associated logistics inputs | | 105,606 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activities  Participants want and use provided inputs |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Result 4:** Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses | | | |
| *4.1 Support community structures and households on initiatives on the management of their natural resources*   * Form CMDRRCs * Conduct CMDRR training to staff and local authorities (ToT) and develop disaster risk reduction (DRR) plans * Train CMDRRC members and mobilize communities to implement DRR activities * Support county authorities to develop disaster preparedness and early warning systems * Support communities with fruit trees farming (nurseries establishment) and planting * Train selected village promoters on the use of energy saving stoves * Support village promoters to facilitate household access to energy saving stoves | * Information dissemination in communications about DRR * Training for CMDRR committee members and community members * Training for community members on stove use * Procurement of nursery supplies and associated logistics inputs | 40,346 EUR (Activity Costs) | Participants in the Action attend trainings and group activities  Participants want and use provided inputs |

## Monitoring and evaluation plan, including revised overall targets

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicator** | **Indicator Definition** | **Information/ data to be gathered (Numerator and denominator for calculating % proportions)** | **Unit of measure** | **Source of data** | **Frequency of data collection** | **Person responsible to collect data** | **Person responsible to report** |
| % increase of the average Food Consumption Score (FCS)  % of the target population achieves acceptable Food  Consumption Score (FCS) throughout the action | Dietary diversity, food frequency & relative nutritional importance of different food groups | Frequency consumption of different weighted food groups by a household over a period of 7 days | Score | Baseline; End line Reports | Annually | ERD Manager & Team | ERD Coordinator |
| %increase in gross margins per hectare over the project period | Productive/ farming land | Average land size cultivated in 2016 against land size cultivated in 2015 at household level. | %age | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports. Activity Observation. Baseline/ End line reports | Annually | ERD Manager & Team | ERD Coordinator |
| The mean Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) of  target beneficiaries increases over the project  period | Nutritional quality of an individual diet | # of different food groups consumed over a given reference period | Mean score | KAP survey: baseline and End line. Pre- and Post- harvest reports ; Activity Observation | Bi-annual | ERD & Nutrition field Team | ERD & Nutrition manager or Coordinator |
| % households with increased agricultural productivity of major staples/livestock by the end of the project | HH with increased food production | No. of HH provided with Agricultural inputs against Total no. of HH within the County | %age | Beneficiary list, field visit reports | Monthly | ERD field staff | ERD Manager |
| # of hectares where sustainable land management practices have been introduced with EU support | Mango tree planting | # of hectares of land planted with mango trees compared with under-utilized hectares of land | Number | Pre- and Post- harvest Reports. Activity Observation;  Baseline/ End line reports | Annually | ERD Manager & Team | ERD Coordinator |
| # of producers organizations, women's groups, trade and business associations, farmers that applied improved technologies or management practices | Farmer producer, seed producer, VSLA groups, fisher-folk groups, fisheries association | No. of groups/ individuals that applied improved technology against the total number of groups/ individuals formed | Number | Group reports, market reports, program progress reports | Quarterly | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| # of individuals receiving rural advisory services (pre and post-harvest) with EU support (Farmer Field Schools, Fisherfolk Field Schools) | FFS, FFFS, FPGs and SPGs trained on agro-processing, fish processing & preservation, seed handling and processing. | No. of individuals in each group against total group members | Number | Group reports, demonstration plots, experiments done and market data for end product | Quarterly | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| # of farmers and fisherfolk receiving inputs (seeds, farming tools, fishing gear) | Staple seeds, vegetable seeds, farming tools, fishing kits and gears | # of farmers & fisher folk provided with input against actual input requested | Number | Distribution list and reports | At beginning of an activity | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| # of farmers trained on post-harvest storage practices storage and post-harvest technologies or practices | Training & demonstrations | # of farmers trained against total farmers provided with inputs | # | Training reports and participant list | Harvest season | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| % increase in farmers and fisherfolk reporting increased access to markets | Market access & market information | # of farmers & fisher folk reporting against total # of farmers in the program | %age | Weekly market survey, farmer/fisher folk group reports | Weekly basis after harvest & structures are in place | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| % increase of individuals reporting increased ability to access loans and finance | Access to micro-finance credit | # of individuals provided with loans against # total program beneficiaries | %age | Quarterly | VSLA reports, market reports | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| # of individuals participating in Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs) | VSLA members | # of active members in VSLA groups | Number | Quarterly | VSLA reports,  Market reports | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| % of children 0-5 months exclusively breastfed | 6months from birth | # of children U2 exclusively BF / Total # of Children U2 surveyed | # of children exclusively breastfed | SMART assessment | Twice per year | Consultant/nutrition team | 6months from birth |
| The mean Individual Dietary Diversity Score (IDDS) of  target beneficiaries increases over the project  period |  |  |  | Food security and Nutrition Monitoring systems (FSNMS) Reports; HEA |  |  |  |
| # of pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children (6-24 months) receiving micronutrients supplementation and supplementary food through TSFP | Vitamin A  RUSF  RUSF | # children U2 received Vitamin A  # children U2 received RUTF  # children U2 received Vitamin RUSF  # PLWS enrolled in TSFP | % | TSFP statistic reports | Monthly | Nutrition team CNWs | Vitamin A  RUSF  RUSF |
| % of households who report improved ability to grow and eat nutritious food | Household food economy assessment | # HH with active home garden/ Total # of targeted HH for home garden | % | HHE /KAP surveys | Once per Year | FSL/Nutrition team | FSL/NUT Manager |
| % increase in households reporting improved ability to cope with future shocks | Drought, floods, conflict | General # of HHs per payam against overall Payam population | %age | DRR action plans, gaps and interventions done | Bi-annual | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |
| # of communities with community disaster risk reduction management committee (CDRRMC) plans and frameworks | Payams with DRR plans | # of Payams with DRR plans compared with total # of Payams within the County | Number | CMDRR activity report, training reports & DRR plans | Quarterly | ERD Field staff | ERD Manager |

## Updated annual work plan for first year

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Months** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** |
| Security assessment in Panyijar and Pariang counties |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |
| Engagement of community leaders to introduce program |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beneficiary targeting activities with community leaders |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Provision of staple seeds (Maize, Sorghum, Sesame, Groundnuts) |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision of Farming tools (Sickles, Folk/Hoe, Panga, Watering Cans) |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Provision of Fishing tools (Rods, Line, Bait) |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Formation of Farmer Producer Groups |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training of Farmer Producer Groups on best agricultural practices |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |
| Formation of Seed Producer Groups |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Establish Farmer Field Schools |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Establish Fisher folk Field Schools |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |  |
| Training of Community Extension Workers/Government Extension Workers (5 days) |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Supply kits for Extension Workers (Rain Coats, Gumboots, Umbrellas) |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Establish Farmer Training and Demonstration Centres (Fencing, demonstration inputs) |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Training of Seed Producer Groups on seed preservation (2 hour sessions) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |
| Train FPGs on good storage practices of farm produce |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |
| Training of farmers on agro-processing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| Training on fish processing, preservation, and utilization |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |
| Market linkage between (producers, suppliers and consumers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |
| Support the formation of organized farming association, consisting of farmer producer groups and marketing groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Support value addition on cereals and other crops (e.g. grinding and repacking of sorghum) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Establish Fisheries Management Associations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
| Facilitate the farmer, producer and marketing groups to participate in trade fairs and shows |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | X |  |
| Collect and disseminate market information to the community |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Training on marketing skills and value addition |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Conduct community awareness on savings and lending /mapping of existing VSLA groups and set up new groups where necessary |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Support capacity building of VSLA groups on issues related to group dynamics and savings |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Recruit and train VSLA agents |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Support by procuring and distribution of VSLA record books and saving boxes VSLA records books and saving boxes |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Support the VSLA groups with business skills and assist them in development of business plan to start small business and linking them to small business opportunities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
| Organize farmers into 10-person vegetable cultivation groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Procure vegetables production tools ( hoes, watering cans , Malodas) |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promote home gardens vegetable production |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| Training on irrigation and conservation agriculture techniques |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
| Treadle pumps for dry vegetable production |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| Training on vegetable production for consumption and marketing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |
| Support youth and women poultry farming |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Promote nutrition best practice through cooking demonstrations |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |
| Meetings with the community leaders/key figures in the targeted areas | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |
| Baseline survey on IYCF practices |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Development of key IYCF messages and BCC strategy |  |  | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| identification and formation of MCGs |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |
| Training of Peer Educators and IYCF counsellors on IYCF and BCC |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |  |
| Support IYCF counselling (Exclusive breastfeeding and optimum complementary feeding practices) activities through supported MCGs |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Community nutrition awareness raising and support campaigns for the promotion of EBF |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Supplementation and de-worming campaign |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Household nutrition training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Technical and financial support to MoH in the development of the IYCF guidelines and protocols |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Mapping of homestead gardens plots |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |
| Capacity building of mother leaders, Peer Educators and SMoH staff on Essential Nutrition Actions |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |
| Provision of training and supplies for homestead gardens |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| Formation of CMDRR committees |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Conduct Disaster risk assessment in all supported Boma |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |
| Facilitate the development of Boma level DRR plans |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| Train members of CMDRR committees and mobilize communities implement DRR activities; |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |  |
| Train communities on soil and water conservation initiatives |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X |
| Support communities with fruit trees farming (nurseries establishment) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |

## Updated annual Resource Schedule and budget

See the attached financial documents

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Republic of South Sudan, The National Effort for Agricultural Transformation (NEAT), Draft Integrated Zonal Transformations in South Sudan, Juba, South Sudan, February 2013 (PowerPoint presentation). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)