

THE EUROPEAN UNION EMERGENCY TRUST FUND FOR STABILITY AND ADDRESSING THE ROOT CAUSES OF IRREGULAR MIGRATION AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

Action Fiche for the implementation of the Horn of Africa Window

T05-EUTF-HOA-SS-49

1. IDENTIFICATION

Title/Number	South Sudan Rural Development: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience – SORUDEV SSR		
Total cost	Total estimated cost: EUR 7,470,000 Total amount drawn from the Trust Fund: EUR 7,000,000 This action is co-financed by: The NGO/ NGOs awarded with a direct contract: EUR 470,000		
Aid method / Method of implementation	Geographical Focus 1: Indirect Management, Delegation Agreement with FAO Geographical Focus 2,3,4: Direct Management		
DAC-code	150	Sector	Rural Development

2. RATIONALE AND CONTEXT

2.1. Summary of the action and its objectives

The intervention contributes to **EU Trust Fund objective (2)**, strengthening resilience of most vulnerable communities; it is also aligned with the **Valletta Action Plan priority domain (1)**, development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement. This Action is aligned with the Sustainable Goal for Development (SDG) 2 “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

The target group(s)¹ are community’s households (resident and internally displaced communities who flee recurrent violence or drought/floods and are hosted by local communities based on traditional kinship linkages), including livestock keeping, crop farming and fisher-folks households, county officials of the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Community Based Organisations, Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), farmers inputs producers, extension staff, farmer groups/cooperatives, village and market committees and value chains’ actors. The above groups are all interlinked, for economic/social or statutory interests, and will all benefit from the resilience strengthening efforts provided by the present programme in the targeted rural areas.

¹ “Target groups” are the groups/entities who will be directly benefit from the actions at the action purpose level.

The final beneficiaries² are the resident population of the target counties, including IDPs.³

The **geographical scope** of the programme is Greater Bahr el Ghazal (covering 4 of the former 10 states: Northern and Western Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes State). These areas have been benefitting from substantial EU funded programmes since the country independence and the present programme will build on them⁴.

The **overall objective** of the action is to contribute to strengthening resilience of communities, improving governance and conflict prevention and reducing forced displacements due to loss of livelihoods.

The **specific objectives** of the programme are to improve food security of rural smallholders in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and to empower them to cope with environmental volatility and insecurity.

Local ownership and empowerment will be enhanced through participatory approaches involving community leaders and members (m/f), and request of practical contributions from beneficiaries - within their capacities. The programme will ensure the involvement of the most vulnerable segments of the population in the activities.

The overall approach shall be based on territorial development principles, avoiding scattering the limited resources available. This will be also achieved through strong coordination with other actors working in the same areas (counties) thus strengthening synergies and promoting complementarities.

Special attention will be given to crosscutting issues such as natural resources management and gender equality.

The **intervention logic** is that in a context of multiple fragilities as South Sudan, by enhancing food production and diversification, market access and work opportunities, communities will be less vulnerable to conflicts and extreme climate conditions and will improve livelihoods, thus reducing competition over resources and forced displacement.

2 “Final beneficiaries” are those who will benefit from the actions in the long term at the level of the society or sector at large.

3 To be noted that the IDPs in protected/assisted camps – i.e. not hosted by the resident community and not integrated in the villages’ activities are not included into this Action’s target groups, being supported by emergency interventions, but will benefit as Final beneficiaries (see above).

4 The overall amount of past-on-going actions totals around 150 MEUR. An overview of the ongoing engagement of the EC funds in the area is provided in par 2.4 'Complementary actions'.

2.2. Context

2.2.1. Country/regional context

Following decades of civil war over self-determination, South Sudan gained independence from Sudan in July 2011. In December 2013, what started as a political crisis within South Sudan took a violent turn, and resulted in a cycle of ethnic killings, massive displacement (in June 2017, 1.9 million are internally displaced and 1.8 million have sought refuge in neighbouring countries) and with some 6 million people, more than one in two, estimated to be food insecure, with localised famine already declared (IPC phases 4-5 in May 2017).

The violence and fighting –including along ethnic lines – have fragmented the political class, the army and the population, and so far a peaceful solution to them is far from reach. In August 2015, a peace agreement was signed; however, the fighting in Juba resumed nearly one year later in July 2016. The "Agreement on the Resolution of the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan" established a Transitional Government of National Unity (TGoNU), monitoring mechanisms and a transitional justice regime: all that still remains largely on paper. The resumption of widespread fighting leaves civilians at risk of further mass atrocity crimes. Displaced civilians are at imminent risk of gross human rights violations, inter-ethnic violence and subsequent migration wave. A pervasive culture of impunity has fuelled recurring cycles of armed violence in South Sudan exacerbating the political, tribal and ethnic drivers of the war.

Despite its abundant natural resources and substantial reserves of oil, South Sudan remains one of the poorest countries in the world. Even in famine conditions, the government continues to obstruct humanitarian organizations while spending a large part of its national budget on arms and security-related issues, while only around 4% of it is dedicated to education and health together. Over half of the population is below the age of 18, three quarters are illiterate, and most have to live under very poor health and sanitary conditions with limited economic opportunities. The Government derives 95% of its revenues from oil production, deeply affected by the fall of international prices. In consequence, public sector wages are increasingly paid late, and recourse to central bank borrowing has triggered triple digit inflation and a rapid depreciation of the currency.

The country faces huge challenges in its state and nation building efforts to transition out of fragility. Decades of civil conflict left South Sudan with virtually no economic and social infrastructure and only a rudimentary public administration system.

2.2.2. Sector context: policies and challenges

The general insecurity that leads to displacement of populations, food scarcity, poverty and social disruption in South Sudan has multiple causes: political, ethnic, economic or natural resources-based conflicts as well as floods and droughts. Other factors that lead to food insecurity are low crop yields, poor communication infrastructures, inconsistent legislation, land tenure regulations and practices, absence of rule of law and scarce access to finances. A vicious cycle of endless emergency and dependence is in place. Most of the South Sudan people live in rural areas either in settled households, engaged in subsistence farming or as pastoralist community, breeding cattle herds and practicing transhumance (seasonal migration) and gathering in large cattle camps.

An estimated 81% of the settled households are engaged in farming with an average of 1.12 ha of land per household. Approximately 74% of the households cultivate the land and raise livestock, though mostly small ruminants and poultry. 22% of the households are also engaged in fishery.

Most of the rural households consist of subsistence farming families that use simple manual tools for the traditional staple crops (such as sorghum, cassava, sesame, maize, cowpeas, beans, pumpkins, groundnuts and some vegetables). Most of the small farmers cannot afford power sources or agricultural inputs and are therefore incapacitated to increase their yields and/or extend the cultivated area.

On top of that –as mentioned above – small farmers face constant insecurity and are at risk of being displaced due to conflicts, floods or drought.

Across the country, violent conflict and deteriorating food insecurity situation compounded by economic meltdown has caused a migration wave to neighbouring countries⁵ and into the established Protection of Civilian (PoC) sites. However, the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region has been relatively less involved in the political conflict than the Greater Upper Nile and Greater Equatoria regions, which are directly affected by active frontlines of inter-communal violence and massive population displacement.

Northern Bahr el Ghazal and Warrap (former) states have experienced massive recruitment of youth into the SPLA Force following outbreak of the armed conflict in the country since December 2013. Because of proximity to (former) Unity state, the two (former) states are experiencing some of the largest government deployment of soldiers. Despite the relatively homogeneous ethnic composition in the Greater Bahr el Ghazal region, recurrent conflict and cattle raiding occur among different groups. Displaced population - due to local violence, drought or floods – are typically hosted by resident communities based on traditional kinship linkages. Such endemic instability is compounded by traditional and seasonal migration of Sudanese pastoralists to South Sudan which has historically triggered sporadic conflict over pasture and water and large-scale cattle raids. Differently from the regional features of conflict and displacement, in Western Bahr el Ghazal, large-scale livelihood and trade disruption have been experienced in and around Wau Town (Baggari Area) and Raja County owing to conflict and rising tension mainly between various ethnic groups as well as SPLA and SPLA-IO affiliated forces, peaking in April 2017 where heavy shelling displaced over 60,000 people. Across the region, insecurity along main corridors and the inability to reopen the Sudan-South Sudan border, compounded by fuel shortages, has significantly limited the amount of food in the local market and consequently increased commodities prices.

From a policy angle, the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) is the overarching strategic document for the development of the country. Originally designed for the period 2011-2013, its implementation period has been extended up to 2016 – no further Plan has been released. It is the first of a series of five-year development plans leading to the *South Sudan Vision for 2040* that envisages "*a nation that is educated and informed; prosperous, productive and innovative; compassionate and tolerant; free, just and peaceful*".

⁵ Currently there are 447,287 South Sudanese refugees in Sudan and 1,034,106 in Uganda (UNHCR, 30 September 2017).

An important policy to note is the **National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP)**, which provides directions for both management and organisation of a pluralistic extension system with both public and private service providers. These political orientations notwithstanding, the **lack of extension services remains one of the key challenges for improving farm productivity**.

The EU strategy for South Sudan links relief, rehabilitation and development. Essentially, it seeks a coordinated transition from humanitarian assistance to a robust territorial resilience which helps the individuals, households and communities to cope with adverse shocks and stresses. It requires simultaneous interaction to cover both urgent needs from shocks and permanent needs by targeting structural causes of vulnerabilities. Support to farmers by the **provision of improved extension services and the introduction of animal traction**, in parallel with the provision of starting capitals as seeds and tools, are the only practicable way to increase production and mitigate food insecurity

The main challenges related to food security and specific for the project area are the following:

Affecting directly the rural population:

- Diffuse insecurity and volatile governance;
- High number of returnees (from Sudan) people concentrated in the border areas (Northern Bahr el Ghazal), with low socio-economic integration and vulnerable livelihoods;
- Restriction on livestock movements and competition for land & water threatening the traditional pastoral system;
- Lack of reliable network of input producers, suppliers and agro-dealers;
- Lack of communication between farmers and service providers in remote areas.
- Large areas affected by drought and change of rain pattern;
- Poor communication, transport and storage infrastructures;
- Inadequate extension and veterinary services.

Sector governance issue:

- Absence of local development strategies, of land use planning and of effective coordination between humanitarian and developments actors;
- Inadequate and uncertain legal framework (lack or inconsistencies of policies and regulations or lack of harmonization of the state legislation with the central Government);
- Government officials reluctant to lease state-owned productive assets and infrastructures to private entities for establishing PPPs.
- Government officials unable to provide adequate quality control for agro-inputs and streamline extension services.

2.3. Lessons learnt

Existing projects provide a wealth of lessons learned about which approaches work best in the different settings in South Sudan and these have been well documented in monitoring reports. These lessons concern issues such as how to provide extension services (e.g. what activities are best approached in a group setting, farmer field

schools (FFS), as opposed to lead farmers, demonstration lots, etc.), effective local practices for weed and pest control, the appropriate balance between addressing immediate needs and long-term benefits, the need for additional labour saving technologies to accompany the introduction of ox-ploughs, for a better integration with alternative social/livelihood/income generating activities. Access to basic services, education and health is essential as well as the existence of empowered communities and natural resources governance respecting cultural and traditional practices and enforced rule-of-law. Environment protection with a socio-ecological system approach is a prerequisite for sustainability of the actions. Distributions of seeds and tools by both humanitarian and development agencies shall be better coordinated in order to avoid duplication or geographical gaps. Condition for the inputs' distributions and recovery (if the level of the harvest allows it) shall be set up at the start of the projects. In the South Sudanese fragile government context, strengthening the administration capacity at Counties and local communities' level is fundamental to increase household resilience.

Food security levels across Greater Bahr el Ghazal have drastically dropped over the last three years, mostly due to the macro-economic downturn and escalating poverty. The latest IPC estimates are as follows:

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION FOR SEPTEMBER 2017							
Former States	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Lakes	1,189,154	310,000	375,000	275,000	230,000	-	42%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,361,127	185,000	360,000	610,000	205,000	-	60%
Warrap	1,366,376	185,000	455,000	450,000	270,000	-	53%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	526,262	35,000	110,000	215,000	145,000	15,000	73%

The inability of the states to feed themselves is largely due to their heavy reliance on markets, insecurity along trade routes, limited economic opportunities and below subsistence agricultural production. This in turn can further be attributed to rudimentary agricultural production practices, lack of diversified production, limited access to inputs and to improved production technologies, environmental shocks, impaired private sector and inefficient labour force (a population with unclean drinking water, poor hygiene and sanitation facilities and low literacy level).

An overarching lesson learned is that the underlining causes of food and nutritional insecurity are multi-sectoral, and hence, require concerted effort. Also, the security and economic volatility requires careful risk management and contingency planning to mitigate the impact of shocks on the project specific objective. Moreover, the high concentration of human population, livestock and farming activities in the region requires efforts to enhance Natural Resource Management at community level to sustain different livelihood systems and mitigate competition over resources.

While the relative peace in the state provides conducive environment for recovery and stabilization response, multi-sectorial initiatives should therefore be promoted:

- The agricultural season coincides with the hunger gap hence farmers require protection to be able to farm (cash transfers/food);

- Malnourished population is less productive, therefore provision of food supplement is preliminary to economic development despite being unsustainable (curative and preventive responses should go concurrently);
- Integrated management of water for humans, livestock and crops is an asset for communities' stability;
- To widen farmers economic opportunities, the private sector participation is paramount (farmer/public sector/ private sector partnership require support).
- It is important to have education and vocational training hand in hand. The culture of farming in school can ensure long term change (through i.e. Junior Field Schools, school gardening, agriculture and environmental club).
- Women do better in VSLA saving and loan repayment – Important to encourage more women to save & also those who are in groups to encourage the others not in VSLAs to form or join.
- In hygiene/nutrition the involvement of husbands is critical for positive results of the behaviours' change campaign.
- Difficulties have been encountered to transmit ownership of a project among beneficiaries due to aid dependency syndrome. Extension staff should make efforts to explain the difference between humanitarian assistance and resilience. However, donors should better coordinate their interventions for not contributing to maintain such false expectations.
- Pay back and pass-on of seed multiplication packages are highly appreciated in the community and are working well.
- It is important to establish consultation platforms with target groups and stakeholders in particular when new projects are coming to a head. The absence of it may undermine the programme efforts.
- Displaced people constitute additional manpower in the project areas, but they are also competitors with the local population of land utilisation and food consumption. In accordance with point 2 of the EU Trust Fund Strategy, the IDPs have to be sustained according to the first priority of Valletta Action Plan, by treating them as a resource and promoting social cohesion with the local villagers.
- Improved animal husbandry services and natural resource management are a strong element of conflict mitigation.

2.4. Complementary actions

Starting from 2005, the EU has been engaged in South Sudan in various fronts. On the humanitarian side, the EU provided more than 40% of all humanitarian financing in the country, through ECHO programmes supporting health, nutrition, water and sanitation for an estimated two million people.

Over the past 5 years, the EU has committed about EUR 153 million to rural development and food security in South Sudan, including EUR 120 million under the EU's two flagship programmes financed from the EDF: “South Sudan Rural

Development Programme” (SORUDEV) and "Enhanced local value addition and strengthened Value Chains" (ZEAT-BEAD).

Implementation of SORUDEV started in 2012 with focus on three areas: (1) **Agricultural Food Information System for Decision Making (AFIS)**, (2) **Rural feeder roads** aimed at constructing rural feeder roads and (3) **provision of improved extension services and the introduction of animal traction** aimed at increasing farm level productivity. SORUDEV which is now entering the final phase of implementation was built on achievements of two important STABEX programmes:

- Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) which contributed in building the human, organizational and physical capacities of State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources and of private institutions to provide agricultural services to rural areas. SORUDEV through its Smallholder Component continued supporting farmers by engaging and supporting extension staff both community based (private) and from the County Agricultural departments (public) in line with NALEP, the approved national policy.
- Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action (SIFSIA South) which contributed in building the capacities of key South Sudanese institutions to establish an information-based decision-making system that provided food security policy and strategic guidance to GoSS. AFIS, the Agricultural and Food Security Information System, a component of SORUDEV, continued generating agricultural statistics in particular on Food Security (IPC), markets information, weather conditions etc.

On June 2016, under SORUDEV, three extension packages were finally completed and validated by the relevant line Ministries. They constitute a milestone in the coordination of the extension actions provided by the development partners and government. Crop husbandry practices will be improved through the delivery of quality extension services and the dissemination of appropriate extension material (such as the manuals prepared under the Programme and leaflets).

The implementation of ZEAT-BEAD started in 2015 and includes, among other, support to smallholder farmers (which is about to start as continuation of the SORUDEV's smallholder component) through the provision of quality extension services and inputs, the development of basic value chains, the support to agro-pastoralist communities and the realisation and maintenance of feeder roads. ZEAT BEAD continued the SORUDEV approach but with an enhanced attention to coordination among partners, increased support to community cohesion and empowerment. The latter are considered of utmost importance in the territorial development approach.

The EU-funded Food Security Thematic Programme implemented by NGOs across South Sudan which are still ongoing. The focus is on food security of poor rural smallholders, mainly on extension for crop production, livestock support and income generating activities, which are expected to improve household consumption and increase the income of women and other vulnerable groups in particular.

The Action in response to the El Niño and food security crisis worth EUR 28 million recently approved in October 2016 and now under implementation by FAO “*Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral*

Communities in cross border areas” foresees the continuation of the activities performed under the above mentioned AFIS, including in collecting information on the livestock. Moreover it supports the development of transboundary animal diseases control, the development of alternative livelihood activities and improved natural resources management. The present Action will benefit from the El Niño on in several regards: i) the agricultural statistics generated, ii) the mitigation effect on conflict driven by land dispute and cattle movement and iii) the communities stabilisation effect between farmers and pastoralists that the above mentioned Action should generate in the region.

This action will build on the above mentioned achievements, particularly on the field of the food and nutrition information, natural resources management, extension, inputs production and distribution, value chains, alternative jobs creation, market development and maintenance of feeder roads. It will work in coordination with the still ongoing projects to complement whenever possible the actions realised.

It will strengthen the sustainability of the programmes and, at the same time, expand the number of beneficiaries of the EU LRRD support. In particular, in Northern Bahr el Ghazal the action will contribute to the Joint FAO-UNDP-UNICEF-WFP pilot action “Northern Bahr el Ghazal Recovery and Stabilization Programme” which is about to start. The four mentioned UN agencies will work in close coordination implementing the same Action but each of them performing the activities they are specialised in. This will help in strengthening coordination and complementarity in the selected areas.

The EU is engaged as well in basic services delivery in the area that in view of an integrated approach are providing essential support to the population:

- Health: Contribution of 20 MEUR to the Health Pool Fund managed by DFID (ongoing/phase 2).
- Education:
 - IMPACT – 26 MEUR programme intended to provide teachers incentives for the next 18 months in order to enhance teachers' attendance in primary schools (ongoing).
 - Education in emergency – 22.4 MEUR programme intended to provide a two years integrated support to primary schools (training, teaching materials, PTA revitalization, school feeding).

The necessary links among the programmes will be created in order to enhance synergies and to provide a comprehensive basic services to the target populations.

Other complementary actions in the project area will be built with other donors:

Global Affairs Canada (CAD) is implementing the “Fortifying Equality and Economic Diversity” (FEED), which includes mainly agricultural training and production (cereals, fruits, vegetables), post-harvest processing, storage and animal ploughing, in addition to training in business skills to support marketing and selling products.

The UK Department for International Development (DfID) supports several livelihoods and resilience programmes, implemented in the three states of Northern

Bahr El Ghazal, Western Bahr El Ghazal and Warrap, i.e. “Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement” - Phase Two (BRACE II, £20 million); “Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters” (BRACED, £5 million). Under its large “Humanitarian Assistance and Resilience in South Sudan” (HARISS) programme (£443 million for 2015-2020), DfID will support the projects aiming at saving lives, protecting livelihoods and enhancing resilience of agro-pastoralists communities living in conflict-affected areas, which will also include a contribution for Food Security Information Systems.

USAID in the whole South Sudan is implementing the “Famine Early Warning Systems Network” (FEWSNET) project. It aims to sustainably prevent food insecurity by providing early warning and building capacity of partners in food security assessment, monitoring and analysis. USAID will contribute to the Joint FAO-UNDP-UNICEF-WFP pilot action “Northern Bahr el Ghazal Recovery and Stabilization Programme”.

BMZ/GIZ is implementing the programme “Transitional Development Assistance” which aims at diversifying the agricultural production through resource-efficient agricultural measures designed for vulnerable households and to supplement their income. They will also contribute to the Joint FAO-UNDP-UNICEF-WFP pilot action “Northern Bahr el Ghazal Recovery and Stabilization Programme”.

At the **World Bank** there are two projects under preparation for South Sudan. The most advanced in terms of preparation is a \$50 million “South Sudan Emergency Food and Nutrition Security Project”. This project is part of the overall World Bank response to the ongoing famine and drought in various part of the world. The project aims to: (i) provide food and nutrition support for the protection of lives and human capital of eligible beneficiaries; and (ii) to help farmers to re-engage in agricultural production in select drought-affected areas in South Sudan. The second action is the “Agriculture Development and Food Security Project”. It’s expected to be a \$50 million operation focused on meeting the immediate food security needs in the country (increasing production) and then a transition towards investing in medium to long-term development of key aspects of the agriculture sector – including supporting extension systems, farm input supply and seed sector development. The expected approval date is December 2017.

JICA has just started a new technical cooperation “Project for Capacity Development for CAMP/IDMP Implementation”. The project period is 5 years. Main purpose of the project is to develop the capacity of the line Ministries (MAFS, MLF, MEF and MWRI) to implement CAMP and IDMP: from mid-term and annual planning to implementation and monitoring, resource mobilization and donor coordination and the improvement of the environment (development of guidelines, manuals, and so on).

2.5. Donor Coordination

There is an established Agriculture and Livelihoods Donors Working Group (ALDWG) which holds monthly meetings to discuss coordination issues, programme updates, policies and regulations that relate to agriculture, food security, rural development and other relevant topics. Members of the ALDWG are all donors who finance agricultural, food security and other livelihoods interventions in South Sudan and other relevant agencies from the UN family and the World Bank as well as the humanitarian FSL Cluster and ECHO. A comprehensive projects’ mapping has been created and regularly updated.

The Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster for South Sudan is another important platform with the objective of discussing and coordinating humanitarian interventions in the sector of food security and nutrition.

3. DETAILED DESCRIPTION

3.1. Objectives

The **objectives** of the programme are as follows:

The **overall objective** of the programme is to contribute to strengthening resilience of communities, improving governance and conflict prevention and reducing forced displacements due to loss of livelihoods.

The **specific objectives** of the programme are i) to improve food security of rural smallholders in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and ii) to empower them to cope with environmental volatility and insecurity.

3.2. Expected results and main activities

The four Expected Results complement each other. As far as the increase of the agricultural productions are concerned, the reinforcement of the extension services plays a fundamental role not only by spreading appropriate farming techniques, but also diversifying species and varieties, producing tools and having a better access to inputs. For improving their diet, horticulture will be boosted at both private and community levels and nutritional habits shall be encouraged to improve. For increasing smallholder's income, value chains will be promoted and communities will be encouraged to group efforts on common interests for producing employment also in non-agricultural activities. Finally, resilience will be strengthened against climate change and deforestation by land use planning, village credit groups (VSLAs) and collection of data aimed at forecasting events.

The expected 4 results of the project are (two related to the first specific objective and two related to the second specific objective):

Ra1: Increased household food availability through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies.

While short-term responses to food and nutrition crises often require mobilisation of separate ad-hoc humanitarian instruments, other mechanisms and capacities need to be built and maintained on a more sustainable basis in order to escape recurrent food insecurity and malnutrition and to reduce the risks of crises occurring and to better manage their effects.

Such mechanisms include:

1.1 Reinforcement of the extension services at grassroots level and coordination with the line ministries.

A package of activities aimed at supporting the extension agents both at community and at county levels in delivering extension packages, review of the extension policy (NALEP), and guidelines for avoiding/eliminating the relief syndrome of both

farmers and officials, adoption of measures aimed at rendering sustainable the public/communities extension service after the support of the project. The extension guidelines developed under SORUDEV will be utilized and updated.

1.2 Seeds research and production for stabilized and diversified species and varieties.

Promotion of the production and utilisation of quality foundation and certified seeds, and, when possible, with the support to research in the existing Research Centers in order to render sustainable and effective the timing needed for producing varieties adapted to local conditions. The multiplication of such seeds may become source of private business (International Organisations are interested to buy certified seeds locally produced). The objective is to provide South Sudanese farmers with seeds locally produced and adapted to the local conditions, reducing the import dependency and generating income for the local farmers.

1.3 Production of farming tools at County level.

Trainings for the production of farming tools, with a special eye to animal traction for mechanized operations, shall be promoted at County level so as producing the twofold result of creating new jobs (blacksmiths) and immediate and constant availability of such tools to local farmers.

1.4 Support farmers in accessing to inputs and extension services

Extension (community based, county supported) and inputs (as much as possible locally produced) shall be available to farmers in selected areas; a system for recovery shall be considered when the levels of production allow for it (example communities or counties seeds banks).

Ra2: Increased dietary diversity through improved food access and utilization.

As a result of the increase in population and disruption of services, coupled with many years of underdevelopment, the country has very high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. The conflict damaged people's livelihoods both directly by destroying tools, stocks and fields and indirectly by making markets, services and natural resources inaccessible through damages or high levels of insecurity and violence. The conflict also led to large-scale displacements of people and livestock, further straining communities' resources and, crucially, their capacity to manage those resources. At the same time, certain counties are subject to extreme natural shocks including droughts and floods. The net effect of conflict, extreme seasonality, weak infrastructure and underdevelopment has had a decisive impact on the resilience of the communities and their ability to improve their livelihoods and food security and health. It becomes a must to increase production of food that is rich in micronutrients and proteins for diversifying the diet.

2.1. Development of horticulture at private and community (e.g. schools) levels.

In this framework horticulture becomes of primary importance. As for the other aspects of the project, the work to be done at community level by the extension agents shall include the introduction of horticulture practices, with an eye to water saving technique for facing the adverse conditions of the dry season. Farmers groups, schools, religious communities, as well as private citizens, shall be encouraged and

trained in the production of fruits and vegetables that, once established in the ordinary diet of the population, may also become marketable goods. Integrated plant production and plant pest control should be introduced into the programme and, in addition to promoting early maturing varieties through seed multiplication, the project should also evaluate/consider incorporating a broader range of good performing locally adapted seed varieties. Demonstration farms for fruit tree production should be a priority. These should include a seedling nursery and produce trees for transplanting.

2.2 Public dissemination of the benefits of diversified nutrition habits.

As a consequence of the above activity, the diet will become more diversified, assuming higher nutritional aspects. Micronutrients and proteins will produce a healthier status of the population. The results of such policy cannot be visible in the short term; therefore an information campaign shall be implemented through public debates, illustrations, leaflets and role-playing in the villages. Nonetheless, this activity remains a challenge for nomadic pastoralist communities.

Rb3: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and by labor based assets realisation and maintenance.

Large parts of the economically productive areas in the country are isolated from markets and are vastly underutilised. Furthermore, most of the rural population has no access to markets during the rainy season, which lasts up to seven months in some places. Activities under this result will improve rural livelihoods and the result will be achieved by providing sustainable access to agricultural markets using appropriately engineered infrastructure approaches and promoting trade capacity of local communities.

3.1 Promotion of value chains for livestock, cash crops and staple food.

In areas that benefit from the presence of communication structures (feeder roads, small waterways) population shall be trained to the creation of value chains for marketable products, through the introduction of post-harvest facilities and techniques. At a later stage, circulation of information on prices (in coordination with FAO agricultural and livestock information programme) may be envisaged for permitting a better realization of profits on products in given markets. Small initiatives are envisaged, targeting individuals or groups of farmers some new and other already existing, such as seed producer groups or former Farmer Field Schools: value chains that offer the most promising prospects for economic growth and poverty reduction will be introduced with e.g. fisheries' practices, edible oil value chain, groundnuts processing, grains mills, milk processing, etc.

3.2 Community sensitisation for promoting groups of common interest at village level.

Farmers shall be encouraged to join efforts for having a greater impact of their activities, for both pre- and post-harvest operations: common utilization of animal traction, establishment of village savings and loss associations (VSLAs), common utilization of storage facilities or produce conditioning and trade activities.

3.3 Creation of employment opportunities.

Local assets relevant for the development of the local rural economy shall be maintained or built through labor intensive practices (cash or food for work depending from the conditions of the local economy) in order to create job for the most disadvantaged community members.

These assets may be community's roads, storage facilities, drainage systems, forestry plantation, reclaimed land etc. Special attention on the maintenance needs, in coordination with the relevant IPs, shall be given to the assets realized in the framework of the EU interventions (feeder roads, markets, agricultural processing centers, etc.).

3.4 Promotion of not-agricultural activities.

It is intended that all the above activities, in generating higher income and increased movement of goods and products, create an ensemble of job initiatives at county, payam and boma levels, so as encouraging the establishment of non-agriculture small enterprises (e.g. vocational schools, vet dispensaries, pharmacies, shops, bikes' workshops, stores, etc.). The project may encourage the birth of such initiatives through training and support to VSLAs and other associative forms. Start-up kits and coaching may be envisaged for specific activities.

Rb4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses.

The whole agro-pastoral system of the country is shaped by the rain pattern. But this pattern has changed in recent years. The duration and intensity of the rains has shortened and decreased in some areas and become more intense in other areas causing floods or drought, influencing natural vegetation, crop farming and livestock transhumance routes. More than 95% of the agricultural production is rain-fed and thus the region is extremely vulnerable to such climatic changes.

4.1 Environmental care.

Both climate shocks and social instability create exaggerate anthropic pressure on certain areas and the consequence is that the environment suffers by overexploitation with subsequent pauperization of the natural resources. At the same time in other areas floods or drought, in the absence of any protection measure, also contribute to such adverse effects. It becomes important that actions are implemented for informing and guiding the involved populations in the protection of their environment with appropriate sanitation, agro-pastoral and conservation techniques.

4.2 Forestry.

This activity needs to be strongly enhanced because there is a considerable threat of semi-desertification in the area, as well as for the opportunities it creates. Farmers are benefitting from forest areas but are also destroying them. A major issue is lack of awareness and knowledge. Forestry shall be coupled with agricultural practices, and integrated into each other (e.g. windbreaks, use of species of rapid growth for fuel,

etc.). Information campaigns, together with extension practices, shall become a priority.

4.3 Land use planning.

In the framework of an integrated intervention for tackling the above mentioned actions to enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses, land becomes an important factor to be managed according to proper farming and/or water management techniques. Areas under cultivation or livestock husbandry need to be utilized introducing techniques like crop rotations for renewing soil fertility (so as avoiding the shifting cultivation) or water saving measures (for cultivating also in the dry season) or creating water ponds for the animals for the same season, construction of drains, etc. This different approach shall be planned and adopted at community level, where the interested groups, guided by extension agents, decide the cropping/husbandry programme for the coming year.

4.4 VSLA and seed banks.

VSLAs have proven to be a successful initiative in all the areas where the preceding projects have operated. Loan delinquency rate is very low, and the involved groups, with women on the first line, have benefitted very much from this initiative. It shall therefore be continued and developed also in the areas where the previous projects have not operated yet. However, the hyperinflation affecting the SSP erodes to an important extent the savings, but the VSLA members, instead of increasing the interest rate (that is generally around 20%) prefer to increase their own contribution. For this reason other forms of saving are being studied, like the utilization of assets instead of money for moderating inflation. The creation of seed banks can go in this direction.

4.5 Reinforcement of agricultural statistics.

Reliable and representative data, regarding food production, market prices, agro meteorology, malnutrition (including food consumption patterns) and other important parameters are an issue in South Sudan. Donors and development operators are producing a number of databases that, for the time being, are still not connected and therefore may produce information that is not comparable because of the different methods or techniques. The EU is making an effort also in this direction and the harmonisation of the different existing databases shall be established at central level. An agricultural information system in selected counties started in 2015 supported by AFIS. The system shall be maintained with the contribution of all the concerned actors. The Action will produce agricultural information in the targeted areas in coordination with FAO.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The main risks are:

Risk	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigation measures
Recurrent insecurity in the area (local conflicts)	H	A constant coordination with the implementing partners and a security warning network could mitigate the risk. The Action should follow a contingency planning approach to address changing security conditions in the areas as outlined in the OECD fragile state principles ⁶ . The Actions should be integrated with existing humanitarian and resilience program to coordinate insecurity responses.
Extreme weather conditions hampering agricultural production and /or access to the project areas (drought and floods)	M	Some of the climatic events (like drought) can be foreseen in advance. FAO, WFP, WHO have access to a system of weather stations and data and are updated for upcoming disasters. A possible mitigation measures could be studied with the partners (i.e. early warning system). The Actions shall be designed to focus on community-managed disaster risk reduction action planning.
Outbreak of pests ⁷ and disease in crops and livestock	M	Use of certified or quality declared seeds from officially recognized companies or institutions. Raising awareness among relevant state-level line ministries (e.g. agriculture, livestock) and farming communities on the use of clean planting materials and protecting against the spread of diseases and pests Build capacity in community based early warning systems to livestock diseases. Linkages will be made with EUTF project <i>Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in cross border areas</i> .

⁶ OECD fragile state principles published in 2011:

Principle 1 Take context as the starting point

Principle 2 Do no harm

Principle 3 Focus on state building as the central objective

Principle 4 Prioritise prevention

Principle 5 Recognise the links between political, security and development objectives

Principle 6 Promote non-discrimination as a basis for inclusive and stable societies

Principle 7 Align with local priorities in different ways in different contexts

Principle 8 Agree on practical co-ordination mechanisms

Principle 9 Act fast... but stay engaged long enough to give success a chance

Principle 10 Avoid pockets of exclusion

⁷ The Fall Army Worm has been detected in many areas of South Sudan, including GBEG and the infestation is expected to expand/intensify in the coming years, especially in the absence of a national strategy and line-ministries' capacity.

High turnover of GoSS staff may impede the development capacities	M	In order to complement GoSS staff, a small network of interns, fresh graduates could be placed in key GoSS departments as trainees on the job and capacity building support.
GoSS perception of the role of non-state actors as competing with State services role	L	It will be important to engage both non-state actors and GoSS in a discussion about the division of roles between the public and private sector in agriculture (regulations, etc.) and how they need to complement each other. It is important to involve GoSS officials and build their capacity. It should also be clear for NGOs that GoSS officials' role is important and cannot be ignored.
Extreme poverty and hyperinflation may lead to desperation, social unrest and hostility to GoSS and development partners	M	Implementing partners will promote a twin-track approach in programme areas to combating food and nutrition insecurity in the country in order to address immediate humanitarian needs, while at the same time promoting sustainable ways to help develop the agricultural sector. Saving activities will be on short cycles.
Lack of policies and regulations or possible inconsistencies between federal and state regulations, or even simple unawareness of existing policies and regulations could undermine economic activities. This would make it very difficult to achieve some of the expected results.	L	The project would negotiate a general understanding with local authorities and have a centralized management to ensure consistency with technical policies and rules and regulation.
The transitional government fails to tackle the fiscal and monetary issues underpinning the economic crisis, thereby leading to further economic disintegration of the country and increased insecurity	H	Project activities and areas reached will be adaptable to the evolution of the security situation.

The **assumptions** for the success of the project and its implementation include:

- The security situation will not further deteriorate to a level that will prevent access to most project areas and access will be possible for projects' staff and partners.

- The GoSS at central and local level remains consistent to the current development policies, including the division of tasks between public and private sector, the partnership with the private sector, including NGOs and the partnership with the EU and other donors.
- Sufficient manpower is available.
- The relevant Implementing Partners have sufficient readily available capacity to deliver extension packages to farmers
- The GoSS central and local authorities play a proactive role, define and embrace division of tasks between public and private sector as per current policies (e.g. National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy - NALEP).
- Free movements and communications of project personnel will be possible in the project areas

3.4. Cross-cutting issues

Environment protection using appropriate sanitation, agro-pastoral and conservation techniques and forestry sensitization and development are embedded in this Programme (activities 4.1 and 4.2). A particular focus shall be put on **gender** and on the role and participation of women that, as in all African societies, play a fundamental role in agriculture.

According to reports of Implementing Partners, women represent often the majority of the VSLA members, while having a minor role in decision making at all levels. For example, customary laws exclude access to land ownership for women, which appears even more incongruous by today's standards when considering that 71% of women engage in crop farming and provide 80% of the farm labour.

Among the households living below the poverty line (51% of the total of the country), 57% are headed by women. But, even in the households headed by man, women are the one responsible for food, water, firewood and many other food security related tasks. In the large cattle camps of the pastoralists tribes, young unmarried girls carry out all of the work related to food and accommodation for a large group of males, for the whole duration of the dry season.

Therefore, addressing the gender issues may be the key to trigger a positive chain reaction that will ultimately lead to sustainable development and better life for all.

This project will actively contribute to the mitigation of the effects of **climate change** and will mainstream environmentally sustainable practices.

3.5. Project Stakeholders

- **Community's Households:** mainly subsistence farming families that may be able to market some surplus; most of them cannot afford power sources or agricultural inputs, have no access to finances (except VSLA), many of them face constant insecurity (floods, drought and conflicts).
- **Smallholders associations (cooperatives, NGOs) and service providers:** generally weak with not well-established economic base, although some women coops are doing very well. Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and

extensionists need re-training and shall be engaged in the projects in coordination with Counties' Agriculture departments.

- **Agro-pastoralists communities:** breed large cattle herds and practice transhumance in the dry season, gathering the herds in large "cattle camps". Availability of pasture and water in the dry season is vital for them, highly affected by change in rain patterns.
- **Agri-businesses-dealers:** generally weak; no business tradition and lack of experience; often supported by projects, unable to supply the market with the needed products; currently most of the business dealers in South Sudan are foreigners from neighbouring countries, motivated by short term cash gain rather than long-term investments. Private operators in the inputs' production are very few and mainly operating in the green belt.
- **GoSS officers at State and County level (state Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry – MAF and Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries - MARF):** they know the territory and the socio-economic structure, they have linkages with other key stakeholders, have control of some physical assets of buildings, equipment, land and infrastructures and have a key role in the coordination of the humanitarian and development actions. Counties' Agricultural Departments need to maintain the technical capacities to ensure the continuation in the provision of services.
- **GoSS officers at Federal level (Ministry of Finance and Planning, MAF and MARF):** they are aware of Federal policies and regulations and have a key role for sustainability, coordination and problems' solving.
- **Other development partners and NGOs** which implement activities on the ground in South Sudan.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Financing agreement, if relevant

It is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country

4.2. Indicative operational implementation period

The indicative implementation period will be 48 months including inception phase. The overall indicative execution period (including a closure phase of no more than 24 months) will not exceed 72 months from the date of approval of this Action Document.

4.3. Implementation components and modules

The programme will benefit from the flexible procedures applied under the EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa and from the crisis situation declared for South Sudan. The envisaged implementation modalities will be direct and indirect Management. Different aid modalities are envisaged in the current action.

The Action will be implemented in the former four states of Greater Bahr el Ghazal, namely Warrap, Lakes, Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal. Four geographical focus are foreseen, one for each former states.

Every state will benefit from a tailor-made package of activities with the aim to achieve the four results.

Focus 1, in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, will be implemented through a Delegation Agreements with FAO. The main reason to choose FAO is because of the Joint initiative FAO-UNDP-UNICEF-WFP pilot action *Norther Bahr el Ghazal Recovery and stabilisation programme* that is about to start. The four results envisaged in the present Action are directly relevant to that programme, which addresses immediate and root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition in Northern Bahr el Ghazal. In particular, the present Action is fully aligned with the rural livelihood protection and resilience component assigned to FAO - while UNICEF and WFP address acute malnutrition and UNDP local governance.

The other 3 Focus will be implemented through grant contracts awarded in accordance with FR art 128 and RAP art 190.1 (a), 2.

4.4. Indicative budget

The total indicative budget of this Action is EUR 7,470,000.

Geographical Focus	Implementatio n modalities	Estimated EDF contribution amount in EUR thousands	Indicative third party contribution amount in EUR thousands
1) Northern Bahr el Ghazal State, results 1,2, 3 and 4	Delegation Agreement with FAO	2,000,000	
2) Western Bahr el Ghazal State Warrap State and Lakes Statem results 1,2,3 and 4	direct award grant contract	4,700,000	470,000
Communication and visibility	Service contracts	50,000	
Monitoring, Audit and evaluation	Service contracts	250,000	
Total		7,000,000	470,000

4.5 Evaluation and audit

A mid-term and a final evaluation will be carried out for this action via independent consultants contracted by the Commission and or via the implementing partner. The mid-term evaluation will be carried out for problem solving and learning purposes. The final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes; both evaluations will take into account the particular context of the country

Regarding the evaluations to be launched by the Commission, the Delegation shall inform the implementing partners at least two months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation mission. The implementing partners shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them

with all the necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The implementing partners and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and where appropriate decide on the follow up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Evaluation, verifications and audit assignments managed by the Commission will be implemented through service contracts making use of one of the Commission's dedicated framework contracts or alternatively through the competitive negotiated procedure or the single tender procedure.

All projects implementing this action will have to integrate the EUTF Monitoring and Learning System - MLS (T05-EUTF-HOA-REG-28) for the reporting of selected output and outcome indicators, as well as to take part in case study exercises and the learning strategy developed by the MLS. The project implementing partners will be requested to provide regular (at least quarterly) data to the MLS in a specific format, which will be introduced during the contract negotiation stage.

The projects implementing this action will *at least* have to report against a selected number of the EUTF output indicators existing at the present date (see list in annex). The monitoring of these indicators will therefore have to be included in the projects' M&E systems (in addition to all other indicators existing in the project's logical framework). As more output and outcome indicators are being developed by the MLS, the projects might be requested to include additional indicators in the course of implementation of the action.

4.6 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of the implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission and entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be entered into the Agreements concluded by the Commission with the entrusted entities.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

The Akvo on-line reporting platform will be used to communicate and report on this action as well as on all projects implementing this action. The logical frameworks of

the projects will be encoded in their respective Akvo page and regular reporting of project's activities and outputs will take place on this platform.

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Annex I: Mapping against EUTF strategic priorities, Valletta Action Plan and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

EU Trust Fund Strategy	Valletta Action Plan	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
Four main areas of intervention	Five priority domains, and 16 initiatives	17 goals
<p>1) Greater economic and employment opportunities</p> <p>2) Strengthening resilience of communities and in particular the most vulnerable, as well as refugees and displaced people</p> <p>3) Improved migration management in countries of origin and transit</p> <p>4) Improved governance and conflict prevention, and reduction of forced displacement and irregular migration</p>	<p>1) Development benefits of migration and addressing root causes of irregular migration and forced displacement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. enhance employment opportunities and revenue-generating activities 2. link relief, rehabilitation and development in peripheral and most vulnerable areas 3. operationalise the African Institute on Remittances 4. facilitate responsible private investment and boost trade <p>2) Legal migration and mobility</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. double the number of Erasmus scholarships 6. pool offers for legal migration 7. organise workshops on visa facilitation <p>3) Protection and asylum</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Regional Development and Protection Programmes 9. improve the quality of the asylum process 10. improve resilience, safety and self-reliance of refugees in camps and host communities <p>4) Prevention of and fight against irregular migration, migrant smuggling and trafficking of human beings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. national and regional anti-smuggling and anti-trafficking legislation, policies and action plans 12. strengthen institutional capacity to fight smuggling and trafficking 13. pilot project in Niger 14. information campaigns <p>5) Return, readmission and reintegration</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 15. strengthen capacity of countries of origin to respond to readmission applications 16. support reintegration of returnees into their communities 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) End poverty in all its forms everywhere 2) End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture 3) Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages 4) Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all 5) Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls 6) Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all 7) Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all 8) Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all 9) Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation 10) Reduce inequality within and among countries 11) Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable 12) Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns 13) Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts 14) Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development 15) Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss 16) Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels 17) Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development

Annex II: Indicative Logframe Matrix of the Action

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators and targets included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action – notably in the inception phase – without an amendment to the action document. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purpose on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

Description	Indicator	Current Value	Target	Source of Verification	Assumptions
<p>Overall Objective: To contribute to strengthening resilience of communities, improving governance and conflict prevention and reducing forced displacements due to loss of livelihoods.</p>	<p>Quantity of food available in local markets in selected areas.</p> <p>Purchasing power.</p> <p>stabilised settlers in the project area among IDPs</p> <p>% to which food security actions are consistent with GoSS and State recommendations</p>			<p>Annual reports and statistics from GoSS departments.</p> <p>Annual reports from IPs working in project areas.</p> <p>Report studies, assessment from national and international organizations.</p> <p>Monitoring missions reports</p> <p>Baseline surveys</p> <p>Market surveys</p>	
<p>Specific objective: a/ to improve food security of rural smallholders in Greater Bahr el Ghazal and b/ to empower them to cope with environmental volatility and insecurity</p>	<p>Yields on average in project selected areas.</p> <p>Livestock production in project areas.</p> <p>Average of area cultivated in selected areas.</p> <p>Area planned for land use and agreed.</p>			<p>Annual reports and statistics from GoSS departments.</p> <p>Annual reports from IPs working in project areas.</p> <p>Report studies, assessment from national and international organizations.</p> <p>Monitoring missions reports</p> <p>Baseline surveys</p>	<p>The security situation will not further deteriorate and access to most project areas will be possible for projects' staff and partners.</p> <p>No major natural disaster or dramatic food shortage will disrupt social cohesion and undermine development activities in large parts of the project areas during the life span of the project.</p>

					The GoSS at central and local level remain consistent to the current development policies, including the division of tasks between public and private sector, the partnership with the private sector, including NGOs and the partnership with the EU and other donors
Ra1: Increased household food availability through transfer of sustainable agricultural practices and technologies.	<p>Nr of extension agents trained and operational</p> <p>Nr of farmers/farmers' groups/breeders benefitting of extension practices</p> <p>GoSS/state funds for sustaining extension activities</p> <p>Nr of means for facilitating extension activities (bikes, etc.)</p> <p>Nr of established centres involved in seed/ seedling research</p> <p>Nr of seeds/seedlings certifications</p> <p>Nr of seed/seedlings production operators</p> <p>Nr of workshops open at boma level</p>			<p>Annual reports from IPs working in project areas.</p> <p>Monitoring missions reports</p> <p>Annual GoSS/state budget</p> <p>Research publications and certifications</p>	<p>Farmers and livestock breeders have access to financial resources and quality inputs at reasonable price.</p> <p>Sufficient manpower is available to producers at a reasonable cost.</p> <p>The relevant Implementing Partners have sufficient readily available capacity to deliver extension packages to farmers</p>
Ra2: Increased dietary diversity through	Nr of demonstration farms created			Annual reports from IPs working in project areas.	

improved food access and utilization	<p>Nr of persons adopting own horticulture</p> <p>Nr of community gardens created</p> <p>% increase of surfaces dedicated to diversified crops for own consumption</p>			<p>Monitoring missions reports</p>	
Rb3: Increased household income through enhanced access to market systems (market linkages) and by labor based assets realization and maintenance	<p>Nr of value chains opened</p> <p>Nr of PPP created</p> <p>Nr of common activities created</p> <p>Nr of persons involved in cash or food for work</p> <p>Nr of not-agricultural enterprises created</p> <p>Nr of start-up enterprises supported by the Action</p> <p>Nr of maintenance programmes of EU-funded infrastructures</p>			<p>Annual reports from IPs working in project areas.</p> <p>Monitoring missions reports</p>	<p>The GoSS central and local authorities play a proactive role, define and embrace division of tasks between public and private sector as per current policies (e.g. NALEP).</p> <p>Free movements and communications of project personnel will be possible in the project areas</p>
Rb4: Increased community capacity to mitigate and enhance resilience to natural shocks and stresses	<p>Nr of environmental initiatives implemented</p> <p>Nr of seedlings planted</p> <p>Nr of land use plans adopted</p> <p>Nr of VSLA created</p> <p>Nr of seed banks created</p>			<p>GoSS and International Organisations reports</p> <p>Annual reports from IPs working in project areas.</p> <p>Monitoring missions reports</p> <p>Statistical bulletins and AFIS reports</p>	

	Nr of database harmonised				
	Nr of stabilised returnees				
		<p>Main Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1. Review with line ministries of extension policies and guidelines 1.1.2. Round tables and discussions with line ministries for ensuring the continuity/sustainability of the extension services after the end of the project 1.1.3. Training of extension agents in all disciplines foreseen by the project 1.2.1. Training blacksmiths on the production of agricultural tools (especially for animal traction) 1.2.2. Support for opening workshops at boma level (start kit, etc.) 1.3.1. Support to Seed/Seedlings Research Centres 1.3.2. Support to certified seed/seedlings production farms 1.3.3. Sensitisation campaign for the utilisation of certified seeds/seedlings only 1.4.1. Designing a recovery system aimed at supporting farmers for extension services and inputs availability 2.1.1. Demonstration days/fields for post-harvest facilities and practices 2.1.2. Promotion of PPP for larger infrastructures 2.1.3. Training in products' processing/conditioning 2.1.4. Circulation of information on trade/markets by the line ministries (particularly by radio) 2.1.5. Support to the construction of post-harvest facilities by farmers' groups/private small agro-dealers 2.2.1. Creation and support to interest groups 2.3.1. Training small contractors for feeder road maintenance works 2.3.2. Procurement of related tools 2.3.3. Cash for work as an initial incentive, to be replaced by Government or PPP sustainable activities 2.4.1. Support by training, coaching and start kits for not-agricultural activities emerging thanks to the development of improved livelihood in the villages 3.1.1. Extension activities for the introduction/production of horticultural products, with an eye to possible marketable surplus 3.1.2. Establishment of tree nurseries and demonstration farms 3.2.1. Promotion campaign for a diversified diet for combating malnutrition 4.1.1. Broadcasting information on environment stabilisation needs of the territory 4.1.2. Extension activities on environment protection/conservation techniques 4.2.1. Agro-forestry techniques introduced at village level 4.3.1. Courses on land use planning addressed to local line ministries staff 4.3.2. Land use plans produced and applied involving traditional authorities 4.3.3. Diffusion of land/water management techniques for both facing the dry season and avoiding shifting cultivations 4.4.1. Support to create new VSLAs 			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">4.4.2. Evaluation and possible support to transform voluntary VSLAs in seed banks4.5.1. Continued collection of agriculture-related data4.5.2. Harmonisation of data collection templates in coordination with FAO4.5.3. Establishment of a central agriculture database4.5.4. Analysis of data and regular production of statistics
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Annex III: EUTF HOA indicators as part of the Monitoring and Learning System

Annex - List of Output Indicators for the EUTF HOA

	EUTF HOA proxy indicators	Disaggregations: type of action										Target groups										
												Gender		Type of beneficiaries				Age group				
		Male	Female	Refugee	IDP	Host community	Returnee	Migrant in transit														
1. Greater economic and employment opportunities																						
1.1	Number of jobs created	Permanent position	Short-term Job	Cash for work	Incentives to civil servants	Self-employed	Unspecified															
1.2	Number of job placements facilitated																					
1.3	Number of MSMEs supported	Access to finance	Business development	Training	Provision of equipment	Market access	Unspecified														Not relevant	
1.4	Number of people assisted to develop economic income-generating activities	Funding	Business development service	Entrepreneurship programme	Financial education programme	Unspecified																
1.5	Number of people benefiting from professional trainings (TVET) and/or skills development	Professional training	Skills development scheme	Internship/Apprenticeship	Unspecified																	
1.6	Number of Industrial parks and business infrastructure created, expanded or improved																					Not relevant
2. Strengthening resilience																						
2.1	Number of social infrastructure built or rehabilitated	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Unspecified													Not relevant
2.2	Number of people receiving one basic social service	Health	Education	Water	Sanitation	Housing	Domestic energy	Legal	Nutrition	Unspecified												
2.3	Number of people receiving nutrition assistance	Social protection schemes	Technical training in agricultural practices	Support to agricultural production	Agricultural inputs	Land development	Unspecified															
2.4	Number of people receiving food security related assistance																					
2.5	Number of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies																					Not relevant
2.6	Hectares of land benefiting from improved agricultural management	Irrigation	Rehabilitation	Improved Management	Unspecified																	Not relevant
3. Improving Migration Management																						
3.1	Number of projects by diaspora members																					Not relevant
3.2	Number of migrants in transit protected or assisted	Protection measures	Medical and psycho-social assistance	Shelter	Food	Legal assistance	Unspecified															
3.3	Number of migrants, or potential migrants, reached out by information campaign on migration and risks linked to irregular migration																					
3.4	Number of voluntary returns or humanitarian repatriation supported	Transportation	Pre-departures counselling	Assistance to obtain travel documents	Return ticket	Travel escorts	Assistance upon arrival															
3.5	Number of returning migrants benefiting from reintegration packages	Used for income-generating activities	Used for medical assistance	Used for education	Used for housing support	Unspecified																Not relevant
3.6	Number of refugees and forcibly displaced persons benefiting from a legal integration process																					Not relevant
3.7	Number of Institutions (National and local) and Non-State actors directly supported through capacity building on migration management	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified																		Not relevant
3.7 bis	Number of individuals trained on migration management	State actors	Non State actors																			Not relevant
3.8	Number of early warning systems created																					Not relevant
4. Improved governance																						
4.1	Number of staff from governmental institutions and internal security forces trained	Ministry workers	Judges	Justice actors	Policemen	National guards	Unspecified															
4.1 bis	Number of institutions and non-State actors benefiting from capacity building on security, conflict prevention and human rights	Capacity building	Operational support	Unspecified																		Not relevant
4.2	Number of people participating in conflict prevention and peace building activities	Community dialogue	Civilian mediation	Peacebuilding actions	Awareness raising activities	Unspecified																
4.3	Number of victims of trafficking, assisted or referred to assistance services	Medical assistance	Psycho-social assistance	Counselling	Accommodation	Legal counselling	Family tracing	Support to travel documents	Assistance to voluntary return	Unspecified												
4.4	Number of cross-border cooperation initiatives created / launched or supported																					Not relevant
4.5	Number of strategies, policies and plans developed and / or directly supported	Geographical Scope			Nature of the output			Type of support														Not relevant
4.6	Number of refugees benefiting from an Out-of-Camp																					Not relevant
CROSS-CUTTING																						
5.1	Number of multi-stakeholders groups and learning	Type of actors			Goal of the group/platform																	Not relevant
5.2	Number of planning, monitoring and/or learning tools set up, implemented and / or strengthened	Studies	Needs assessments	Market/skills assessments	Reporting and Statistics systems	Unspecified																Not relevant