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Submitted to: -

Enhancing Agro-Pastoral Food Security, Livelihoods and Protection In South Sudan  
(PROWIGA II) Project,  
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Suisse (VSF-Suisse)

Submitted by: -

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CBO	Community Based Organization
COVID	Coronavirus Disease
E.A	East Africa
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FDI	Food Diversification Index
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FHH	Female Headed Households
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Geographic Positioning System
GUN	Greater Upper Nile
HA	Hectares
HDDS	Household Dietary Diversity Score
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
IDI	Income Diversification Index
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
KAP	Knowledge Attitude and Practice
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
LDI	Livelihoods Diversification Index
MHH	Male Headed Households
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PFS	Pastoral Field School
POC	Protection of Civilian
PPS	Probability Proportional to Size
RCI	Resilience Capacity Index
SDC	Suisse Agency for Development and Cooperation
SoW	Scope of Work
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	Upper Nile
VSF	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières - Suisse
VSLA	Village Saving and Loans Association

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## 1.0 Background

The post-independence armed conflict since 2013 had more than 1.84 million internally displaced (OCHA; July 2018), with another over 2.4 million seeking refuge in neighboring countries (HNO, November 2017) and further impacts in farming disruptions, livestock loss, market dysfunctions, forced human movements and general food insecurity related low resilience capacity index (RCI). By 2016, about 3.6 million persons in the country (59% in GUN) faced acute or worse food insecurity. This rose to over 6.1 million (4 times that in 2013) in 2018 (IPC & REACH Dec 2018). By July 2022, about 7.74 million people (62.7% of population) faced crisis, emergency, or catastrophe stage food insecurity (IPC update April 2022). The consequence was a general poor population health and reduced ability to provide agricultural labor; further compounded by rampant human rights violations including recruitment and use of children in armed forces and armed groups.

Whereas South Sudan's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector which accounts for approximately 35% of non-oil GDP, agricultural production situation remains precarious due to various factors ranging from low productivity and adverse climatic shocks. Given that nearly 90% of agriculture is rain-fed and subsistence-based, it is highly vulnerable to climatic changes. This exposure to risks contributes heavily to rural poverty, compounded by inaccessible or high-cost farm inputs, poor agro-skills, and poor extension services, among others. These factors impede the ability of farmers to break away from the poverty trap.

In addition, the protection crisis has affected at least 8 million, which has been fueled in inter and intra communal violence with consequent human rights violations committed against civilian populations which have included but not limited to unlawful killings, attacks on civilians, children stuck in violence, gender and conflict-related sexual violence, limited access to basic services.

VSF-Suisse implemented the Enhancing Agro-Pastoral Food Security, Livelihoods and Protection Project in Juba, Aweil East and Panyinjari Counties from 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020 to 14<sup>th</sup> July 2022. The project aimed to equitably improve protection of vulnerable groups, enhance access to nutritious diets, diversify livelihoods and incomes and to mitigate potential Covid-19 spread among 68,400 beneficiaries.

## 2.0 End of project evaluation: Enhancing Agro-Pastoral Food Security, Livelihoods and Protection (PROWIGA II) Project

### 2.1 Purpose and objectives of the Evaluation

The purpose of the evaluation was to inform Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse, the donor Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and other project stakeholders and partners on the results of implementation, i.e., the delivery of planned outputs, outcomes, and impact as well as the extent to which the project achieved the respective 4 objectives, while highlighting enabling factors and challenges encountered. The end of project evaluation was also intended to provide a basis for identifying appropriate actions to address challenges in project implementation and management for any future such projects. In addition, to review how the project delivered effective, efficient, relevant, and timely activities to beneficiaries as set out in the project log frame.

## 2.2 Specific objectives of the consultancy were

1. To assess the project's theory of change (TOC) in terms of extent of achievement of outputs and outcome targets in the log frame.
2. To assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the project, by looking at the evidence of impact of the activities of the project on outputs and outcomes.
3. To provide a basis to address challenges in implementation and management of the action and, derive lessons to inform future such projects.
4. To inform resource allocation for a future round of proposals, as well as to inform decisions on scaling-up, replication, and /or continuation, and test exit strategy taking into consideration institutions and project synergies in the area.

## 2.3 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation referred to areas covered by the project comprising of three different counties in three different states. Sampling aimed at ensuring representation of the geographical, variations in project implementation and other socio-economic as well as cultural diversity in these locations. The exercise covered review of relevant primary and secondary data, collection of primary data and generation of information that was used to assess the performance of the project.

As specified in the TOR (Annex I), the scope of work included: -

1. A desk review of relevant project documents,
2. Meeting and interviewing key beneficiaries/stakeholders and partners,
3. Meeting with VSF-Suisse management and project staff,
4. Designing data collection tools and methodologies,
5. Production of an inception report,
6. Selection and training of enumerators for data collection,
7. Determination of sampling frame, collecting (quantitative and qualitative), collating, cleaning, and capturing of the key project data,
8. Analyzing the data and producing the draft end of project evaluation report,
9. Compilation and submission of the complete end of project evaluation report.

## 2.4 Key deliverables/outputs

- **Inception Report** – The inception report was the guiding plan for the exercise and included the proposed methodologies, data collection and reporting plans with relevant draft data collection tools such as questionnaires, interview checklists, the allocation of roles and responsibilities, a timeframe with firm dates for deliverables, and the travel and logistical arrangements.
- **Debriefing meetings / Feedback to VSF-Suisse staff** – The consultants reported their preliminary findings to staff based at the field and at Juba.
- **Draft Report** – A draft report (print, slide-pictures and video), identifying key findings, one on one interview with beneficiaries, conclusions and recommendations.
- **Final report** – The final print report containing one-page executive summary and a main body of the report covering a description of the evaluation methods and



limitations, project background, the findings, conclusions, lessons learned and recommendations.

### **3.0 Methodology**

#### **3.1 Approach and strategy**

The approach and strategy of the evaluation were guided by methodology approach specified on the call, and comprised of integrated participatory process. These were through desk review, key informant interviews (KIIs), semi-structured household interviews, focus group discussions (FGDs) and direct observations. The consultants designed specific appropriate tools (annexes II, III and IV) relevant to information that was required. Field visits were made to project specific sites. While adhering to participatory principles of involving main stakeholders for results of the project, the approach allowed for flexibility to accommodate other information that emerged during data collection. Such flexibility and adjustment in the course of field activities were in consultation with project management.

The approach assessed the progress of the project on expected outputs and outcome, identified and lessons-learned as well as recommendations for future programming. The evaluation appraised and established the relevance of the project to the target groups; determined the level of efficiency the project attained during its implementation; the effectiveness of the project implementation and the project quality through specific strategies.

##### **3.1.1 Relevance of the intervention to targeted beneficiaries**

Our strategy assessed the appropriateness of the project to target beneficiaries; extent to which the objective of the project addressed the needs of the targeted beneficiaries and appropriateness of the expected results that were anticipated at planning stage.

##### **3.1.2 Effectiveness and quality of the project**

The evaluation investigated the outcome and impact on direct and indirect beneficiaries. It investigated to what extent the outputs were beneficial to the targeted beneficiaries. The consultants aimed to appraise and establish the effectiveness of the project in terms of number of individuals and groups, items and events. The evaluation investigated the extent to which implemented activities yielded benefits to the individuals, communities and groups.

##### **3.1.3 Efficiency attained by the project**

The evaluation determined the level of efficiency attained by assessing the extent to which targeted outputs were achieved. This assessment looked at, among others, numbers of beneficiaries supported, quantity of items, numbers of events and other quantification of activities. The evaluation assessed the level of achievement of the outputs in relation to financial and other resource utilization.

#### **3.2 Data collection and tools**

##### **3.2.1 Desk study**

Desk study further informed on relevance of the project during planning, on performance at various stages of implementation and impact out of the project actions. Sources in desk review included Baseline survey report, Project proposal, training reports, progress reports, distribution lists and any other reports from assessments by other agencies. The desk review

provided the bulk of secondary information and was carried out all through the evaluation. Hard copy material and soft copy of documents were accessed. The sources of secondary data formed the report references.

### **3.2.2 Key informant interviews**

The evaluation conducted direct interviews with key stakeholders comprising of a section of direct and indirect beneficiaries, local and state agriculture and livestock, gender, child and social welfare stakeholders, community leaders, county director of animal resources and fisheries, metal fabricators, project staff, cattle camp leaders, child protection committee heads, county peace building chairpersons and county child protection officials. Specific checklists were applied to address the various evaluation objectives and specific key informants as presented on annex III. Drafts of the checklists were discussed with VSF-Suisse and refined before commencement of data collection.

### **3.2.3 Semi-structured interviews**

These were used to capture and validate quantitative data and information in addition to those obtained by other tools. Interviews were conducted among a sample of individuals, communities and groups that benefited from the project. Semi-structured interviewing were conducted through questionnaires (annex II) that were designed to address objectives of the evaluation and to address specific activities. Drafts of questionnaires presented in the inception report were further discussed with VSF-Suisse and refined before commencement of data collection. A team of enumerators administered the interviews under close supervision of the consultants. Interviews were run concurrently with other field data collection activities. Enumerators were selected from among local community and taken through brief orientation training and appraisal about the project and evaluation exercise.

The exercise incorporated digital data collection by using KoBo for quantitative data to increase efficiency, reduce human error in data inputting, and to ensure that data was be stored securely.

### **3.2.4 Focus group discussions**

Meetings were held with specific groups of beneficiaries including beneficiaries of sensitization activities, training, animal health control, animal traction welfare groups, child protection committees, poultry health auxiliary, keepers of hybrid chicken and community groups involved in prevention and control of Covid 19. During these meetings, participatory methods and tools including proportional piling, spatial mapping, pairwise matrix scoring, case studies, livelihood mapping, gender activity profiles, seasonal calendars, daily activity profiles, time line and were used as appropriate. Checklists were used to guide on objectives of the evaluation (annex III). Due flexibility was observed to accommodate for other ideas that would emerge in the process of data collection.

### **3.2.5 Direct observations**

The evaluation team made direct observations on activities and achievements that were available at time of field visit. Evidences of observations were captured by digital cameras and analyzed.

### 3.3 Sampling and coverage

Data and information were collected from selected representative sample of beneficiaries and locations. Sample size and locations were established to provide appropriate confidence level of determined changes and relationships. The PROWIGA II project in the three counties included multiple intervention groups of poultry distribution, community based protection groups, animal traction, animal health and such others. Data collection therefore, focused on individual households targeted by these interventions. For this survey, the intention was to achieve a reasonable level of precision (i.e., a small standard of error) for estimation by controlling the sample size.

From this, sample sizes were determined using the Cochran method as indicated below:

$$n = \frac{N * Z^2 * P * (1 - P)}{[E^2 * (N - 1) + Z^2 * P(1 - p)]}$$

Where:

n = The required sample size; N = Population size; Z = Confidence limit = 95% (1.96); p = Expected proportion of a given variable (0.5); E = Margin of error at + or - 0.05; q = Inverse of p

Calculated sample sizes for each state were adjusted upwards by a 10% (insurance factor) for non-response, giving the final sample as  $(n * (1/.90)) = n$  (final). In total, 885 beneficiary households were selected for household interviews across the three counties, distributed as summarized in the table 1.

Table 1: Calculated sample sizes per county

	Panyinjiar	Aweil East	Juba	Total
Total project beneficiaries	31,190	31,190	1,820	64,200
Calculated Absolute Sample	379	379	46	804
10% Non-responsive	38	38	5	81
<b>Total Sample</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>885</b>

Sample weighting by project activities: Because of the multiplicity of PROWIGA II activities and respondents targeted by the survey, the calculated samples for each county (table above) was distributed to each category of project activities, so that survey participants were spread proportionately across the different PROWIGA II activities. This was based on probability sampling: basically weighting the calculated total sample per county, by the proportion of beneficiaries per activity/intervention and total project beneficiaries per county as on table 2.

Table 2: Sample sizes per project activity for HH interviews

Locations	Beneficiaries (B)	PPS Sample (b)
Panyinjiar		
Animal traction /welfare(women & youth)	50	1(5)
Youth/women animal traction trainees	50	1(5)
Youth fabricators	10	0 (5)
Livelihood protection/animal health campaigns	15,000	201
CAHWs/animal health	30	0 (5)
Covid public health awareness	12000	160
Hygiene promotion (Covid prevention)	20	0 (5)
Child protection awareness beneficiaries	3000 (500 hhs)	40

Children/ youth receiving psychosocial support	1000 (167 hhs)	13
Child Protection Committee members	30	0 (5)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>31190</b>	<b>417</b>
Aweil East		
Animal traction /welfare(women & youth)	50 (8)	1(5)
Youth/women animal traction trainees	50 (8)	1(5)
Youth fabricators	10 (2)	0 (5)
Livelihood protection/animal health campaigns	15,000 (2500 hhs)	201
CAHWs/animal health auxiliaries	30 (	0 (5)
Covid public health awareness	12,000 (3	160
Hygiene promotion (Covid prevention)	20 (3	0 (5)
Child protection awareness beneficiaries	3000 (500 hhs)	40
Children/youth receiving psychosocial support	1000 (167 hhs)	13
Child Protection Committee members	30	0 (5)
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>31190</b>	<b>417</b>
Juba		
Hybrid chicken production	1800 (300 hhs)	48
Poultry Health Auxiliaries/CAHWs	20	3 (5)
<b>Sub total</b>	<b>1820</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>64200</b>	<b>885</b>

### Selecting individual respondents

Individual beneficiary respondents from each project intervention group were selected using simple systematic random sampling. Excel Rand function was applied on separate, clean and alphabetically sorted beneficiary registration lists (sample frame) and beneficiaries selected systematically for each activity and state. This ensured minimal bias in the final selection of individual respondents.

### Sampling for qualitative inquiries

A total of 12 FGD and 20 KIIs were conducted across the project locations. Sampling were purposive, taking into consideration the different categories of PROWIGA II project activities and beneficiaries. The focus group discussions at community level were aimed at ensuring that all gender groups (men, women, boys and girls) and marginalized groups (lesser-clans, people with disabilities, landless, and single-headed households) were given equal opportunity to participate in the survey. The table 3 provides the qualitative samples.

Table 3: Sample sizes per project activity for FGDs

FGD categories	Location	# per location	Total
Animal traction /welfare(women & youth)	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2
Ox-plough using village - general	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2
CAHWs	Panyinjiar, Juba and Aweil	1	3
Child Protection Committee members	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2
Hybrid chicken production	Juba	2	2
Poultry Health Auxiliaries	Juba	1	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>12</b>
KII Categories	Location	# per location	Total
Community leaders	Panyinjiar, Aweil East and Juba	2	6
County livestock/Fisheries official	Panyinjiar, Aweil East and Juba	1	3
Staff of PROWIGA	Panyinjiar, Aweil East and Juba	1	3
Local metal fabricator	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2
Cattle camp/Child protection	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2

committee head			
County peace building chair	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2
Child protection official	Panyinjiar and Aweil East	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>20</b>

### 3.4 Data processing and analysis

Qualitative and quantitative data and information obtained were organized and analyzed using SPSS and Ms Excel software depending on the specific data. Quantitative data and information were entered into spread sheet, cleaned and subjected to statistical analyses for frequencies, averages, medians, modes and lower and upper limits. Validity of relationships were verified through the F-test and other similar analysis.

### 3.5 Survey Management and Quality Assurance

Based on the service contract, the consultants reporting was to the VSF-Suisse Country Program Manager for South Sudan, responsible for VSF-Suisse institutional inputs; the consultant team was led by the team leader on both the technical issues as well as administrative aspects.

## 4.0 Key findings

### 4.1.1 Relevance of the intervention to targeted beneficiaries

The post-independence armed conflict since 2013 had more than 1.84 million internally displaced (OCHA; July 2018), with another over 2.4 million seeking refuge in neighboring countries (HNO, November 2017) and further impacts in farming disruptions, livestock loss, market dysfunctions, forced human movements and general food insecurity related low resilience capacity index (RCI). By 2016, about 3.6 million persons in the country (59% in GUN) faced acute or worse food insecurity. This rose to over 6.1 million (4 times that in 2013) in 2018 (IPC & REACH Dec 2018). By July 2022, about 7.74 million people (62.7% of population) faced crisis, emergency, or catastrophe stage food insecurity (IPC update April 2022). The consequence was a general poor population health and reduced ability to provide agricultural labor; further compounded by rampant human rights violations including recruitment and use of children in armed forces and armed groups.

Whereas South Sudan's economy is dominated by the agricultural sector which accounts for approximately 35% of non-oil GDP, agricultural production situation remains precarious due to various factors ranging from low productivity and adverse climatic shocks. Given that nearly 90% of agriculture is rain-fed and subsistence-based, it is highly vulnerable to climatic changes. This exposure to risks contributes heavily to rural poverty, compounded by inaccessible or high-cost farm inputs, poor agro-skills, and poor extension services, among others. These factors impede the ability of farmers to break away from the poverty trap.

In addition, the protection crisis has affected at least 8 million, which has been fueled in inter and intra communal violence with consequent human rights violations committed against civilian populations which have included but not limited to unlawful killings, attacks on civilians, children stuck in violence, gender and conflict-related sexual violence, limited access to basic services.

The outbreak of Corona Virus Disease 2019 (Covid 19) in 2019 including confirmation of the disease in South Sudan in April 2020 was characterized by rapid and devastating infections, disruption of economies and social wellbeing. The disease quickly became epidemic and pandemic, spreading to many countries of the world. As main actions for public preventive and control measures, medical departments prescribed social distancing, timely hand washings, application of hand sanitizers, use of face masks, personal hygiene, household hygiene, high control on mobility and compulsory case reporting. Among rural, under-served communities with poor sanitation systems, high malnutrition, poor housing, low access to information and low contact with clinical services, the impact of Covid 19 was of great threat.

It is estimated that the contribution of livestock to the National GDP of South Sudan stands at about 8.894 Billion SSPs (3.015 Billion USD). Cattle are the country's most economically important livestock, contributing 5.513 Billion SSPs (1.869 Billion USD) in 2013, equivalent to 62% of the total gross value of livestock's contribution. The livestock sector in South Sudan supports about 950,000 livestock farmers, 350,000 herders, 4,500 animal traders, 2,000 slaughter personnel, 102,000 to 4,000 butchery owners and 500 commercial kraal operators. Traditionally the cattle are reared for milk and provide prestige that define community's perception of one's wealth. Cattle are important for social functions such as dowry, settling disagreements and contribute cash for family needs, slaughter for cultural reasons, barter for grain and payment of penalties. About 80% of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities depend on livestock as their main livelihoods. Similar proportion of poor vulnerable portion of the population rely on livestock as main source of livelihoods.

In 2019, increased flooding, which was experienced in consequent years; 2020, 2021 and 2022 attributed to climate change, heavy rains and over flow of the while Nile and its tributaries has had devastating impacts of people and livestock; including further limiting humanitarian access.

The flood waters persisted into mid 2022 in most areas, further impacting negatively on livestock health leading to continued loses and reduction in production. Livestock disease patterns, incidences and the resulting consequences changed with the floods and posed significant threat to the livelihoods of livestock dependent populations; with heightened public health risks in regard to endemic, emerging and neglected tropical diseases of public health importance such as Rabies, Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Brucellosis, Anthrax, Tuberculosis and Avian Influenza.

Threats to livestock herds (also flocks), limited grazing sites are risks to escalation of security tensions between communities which in turn limit grazing and watering sites. Intervention that integrate improvement on livestock livelihoods, peace, the youth was of great relevance to equitably improve protection of vulnerable groups, enhance access to nutritious diets, diversified livelihoods and incomes and mitigate potential Covid-19 spread among beneficiaries in Juba, Aweil East and Panyijiar Counties.

#### **4.1.2 Efficiency attained by the project**

Generally, achievements on most activities were attained by over 80%. On a number of activities, achievement was over 100%. Exceptions were on training of women/ youth in



animal traction and welfare in which only 28% was achieved of the targeted 100, on training of women CAHWs and Poultry Health auxiliaries in which only 40% was achieved out of the targeted 10 females. Achievements were about average, for number of girls, boys, men and women reached by protection/ child protection awareness for which 55% was attained out of the targeted 6,000, number of men reached by protection/ child protection awareness for which 68% of targeted 1,000 men was attained. Figure 1 shows a community dialogue event in process, while table 4 gives achievement on targeted activities.

The project should endeavour to include more on participative approaches that encourage the involvement of women in animal health care. This should entail type of venues, times of the day to train, days of the week, duration of training, probably ‘women-only’ training events, inclusion of other ‘women-interest topics’ such as home science topics, probably special women-friendly incentives (such as household cooking utensils) that are different from the incentives for their male counterparts. The possibility of using women facilitators also need to be explored. It should be noted that improved CAHWs training curricular lays emphasis on attitude change and perception of other community members on the role and impression of the CAHWs.

Relatively high (over 400%) achievements were reported for number of youth trained in fabrication of ploughs, harnesses and other equipment for animal traction (575%), heads of livestock benefitting from animal health services (461%) and for number of men, women, girls and boys benefitting from animal health services/ access to animal source foods people (989%). For number of youth trained in fabrication of ploughs, harnesses and other equipment for animal traction (575%) and heads of livestock benefitting from animal health services most certainly this was due to higher response as a result of high goodwill and intense interest on livestock and the benefits of livestock.



*Figure 1: The project reached average and above average number of targeted beneficiaries in most activities*

The number of men, women, girls and boys benefitting from animal health services/ access to animal source foods people were attained 989% higher than targeted. This can be attributed to people resorting to reliance on livestock, since livestock was able to support livelihoods even at times and in circumstances when tensions in security and flooding limited cultivation of crops and movement of commodities between trading centres.

Table 5 presents staff that supported the project in various positions and at various locations. The implementation process was undertaken by lean team of staff coordinating and conducting technical and administrative activities.

**Table 4: Achievements on targets**

Intervention logic	Indicator	Target	Achievement (Overall totals)	% Achievement
<b>Output 1.1: Target beneficiary households in Juba are supported to adopt hybrid poultry production techniques for improved food and nutrition security and incomes</b>	1.1.1: Beneficiary households trained on improved poultry husbandry practices	300	493	164%
	Male		114	-
	Female		379	-
	1.1.2: CAHWs / Poultry Health Auxiliaries/ veterinarians are trained on poultry husbandry practices and management and supported to deliver extension services	20	12	60%
	Male	10	8	80%
	Female	10	4	40%
	1.1.3: Hybrid chicken distributed to 300 beneficiary households – women/ youth	3,000	4,238	141%
<b>Output 1.2: Enhance livelihoods protection via provision of animal health services among 150,000 heads of livestock</b>	1.2.1: Heads of livestock benefitting from animal health services	150,000	692,133	461%
	1.2.1: Number of men, women, girls and boys benefitting from animal health services/ access to animal source foods people	30,000	296,628	989%
	Girls		80,961	-
	Women		80,961	-
	Men		67,353	-
	Boys		67,353	-
	1.2.1: CAHWs supported and trained in animal health service provision	60	102	170%
	Male		75	-
	Female		27	-
	1.3.1: Women/youth provided with draft animals/ donkeys and donkey ploughs in Aweil East	50	87	174%
<b>Output 1.3: Enhance livelihoods and incomes through promotion of draft animal technology</b>				



	1.3.1: Women/ youth trained in animal traction and welfare in Aweil East and Panyinjar	100	28	28%
	1.3.1: Youth trained in fabrication of ploughs, harnesses and other equipment for animal traction	20	115	575%
<b>OUTCOME 2: Psycho-social and mental health/ wellbeing of children and their families/ caregivers is promoted, their rights are protected and enhanced capability of communities including community based support mechanisms capacity to respond and cope with threats and promote peaceful coexistence</b>	Number of targeted communities with strengthened Community-Based Child Protection Systems		4,779	-
	Girls		1,673	-
	Women		927	-
	Men		577	-
	Boys		1,602	-
<b>Output 2.1: Targeted boys, girls, men and women are at reduced risk of having their rights violated and community members/leaders have improved conflict mitigation measures, awareness on child rights and other harmful traditional practices such as recruitment and use of children/ youth in armed violence, forced marriages, gender based violence and cattle raiding</b>	Indicator 2.1.1: Number of girls, boys, men and women reached by protection/ child protection awareness sessions in Aweil East and Panyinjar – 2,000 girls, 2,000 boys, 1,000 men and 1,000 women)	6,000	4,779	80%
	Girls	2,000	1,673	84%
	Women	1,000	927	93%
	Men	1,000	577	58%
	Boys	2,000	1,602	80%
	2.1.1: Number of girls, boys, men and women reached by protection/ child protection awareness sessions in Aweil East and Panyinjar – 2,000 girls, 2,000 boys, 1,000 men and 1,000 women)	6,000	3,275	55%
	Girls	2,000	1,673	84%
	Women	1,000		-
	Men	1,000		-
	Boys	2,000	1,602	80%
	2.1.2: Emergency affected children and youth receiving	2,000		-

	psychosocial support through recreational events including drama, songs, competitions provision in Aweil East and Panyinjar			
-	2.1.3: Cattle camp level/ county level conflict mitigation/ peace building sessions conducted to de-escalate tensions and promote peaceful coexistence in Aweil East and Panyinjar	6	9	150%
	2.1.4: Community based child protection network member trained and supported	60	86	143%
	Male		56	-
	Female		30	-
	2.1.5: Number of conflict/ cattle raiding incidences reported		8	-
<b>OUTCOME 3: There is adoption of improved hygiene, social distancing among other Covid-19 mitigation measures</b>	Number of people/ communities with improved knowledge, attitudes and practices related to Covid-19 mitigation measures		42,800	-
	Girls		10,000	-
	Women		12,000	-
	Men		11,000	-
	Boys		9,800	-
<b>Output 3.1: Targeted households have improved knowledge, attitudes and practices on Covid-19 with adoption of appropriate mitigation measures</b>	2.1.1: CAHWs/ hygiene promoters trained on Covid-19 including symptoms, prevention and referrals in Aweil East and Panyinjar	40	90	225%
	Male		67	-
	Female		23	-
	2.1.2: Number of people reached with public health awareness, information and education campaigns on Covid-19 and preventative measures in Aweil East and Panyinjar	24,000	42,800	178%
	Girls		10,000	-
	Women		12,000	-
	Men		11,000	-
	Boys		9,800	-

	2.1.3: Handwashing kits with soap installed at key market centers, community centers and institutions		50	-
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Challenges were, however, experienced with access constraints due to flooding and insecurity which slightly hampered implementation, mainly in Panyinjar. However, VSF Suisse was

**Table 5: Staffing**

	Position	Roles and responsibilities	Number
1.	Country Director South Sudan	Based in Juba. Overall South Sudan Program management/ strategy	1
2.	Country Program Manager	Juba based, with occasional field visits. In charge of overall project implementation, technical backstopping, quality control, monitoring, reporting	1
3.	Finance and Admin Manager	Juba based, supports financial quality control, budget follow ups, audit support and reporting	1
4.	Emergency Response Officer-EPR	Based in the project locations – roving in Juba, Aweil East & Panyinjar –supports emergency and response, mobilization, trainings and reporting	1
5.	Technical Assistant/ Liaison Manager	Juba and field based and in charge of technical backstopping, trainings, liaison with key stakeholders, monitoring and evaluation	1
6.	Operations Manager- Juba	Juba based, supports operational and logistics support on the project – procurement, staff movements, security management and staff deployments	1
7.	Finance Officer/ Compliance Officer	Field based, supports in financial controls at field, imprests follow up and quality control & compliance	1
8.	MEALS/ Gender and Protection Manager	Field based in the project locations - In charge of Monitoring, Evaluation, Gender and other crosscutting issues mainstreaming; monitoring and reporting	2
9.	Project Officers-Livestock/ Agronomy	Field based in the project locations, and support direct implementation of animal health and agronomy components, trainings, beneficiary and stakeholder mobilization and follow ups	2
10.	Safety /Security/ Logistics Liaison Officer	Field based in the project locations - Supports field level security and logistical components to support implementation	1
11.	Field/ Public Health Officers	Field based in the project locations, and support direct implementation of public health and one health components, trainings, information dissemination, beneficiary and stakeholder mobilization and follow ups	2
12.	Field Assistants- 4 (2 protection assistants/ 2 FSL assistants)	Field based in the project locations, and support direct implementation of child protection/ GBV & FSL components, trainings and capacity building, information dissemination, beneficiary and stakeholder mobilization and follow ups and referrals	4
13.	Finance Assistant	Field based and supports discharge of field imprests, cash flow monitoring and financial data entry	1
14.	Program Assistant (HR/Operations)	Field based and supports field level operations and coordination/ security and human resource components including recruitments and deployments	1
15.	Driver / Logistic Assistant-Juba	Field based and supports field level staff movements/ transport facilitation	1
16.	Field Camp Support Staff-Field	Field based and supports field level camp support and maintenance	1
17.	Juba Support Staff (Caretaker/Stores, Cleaners)- Juba	Field based and supports field level camp support and maintenance	2

able to closely work with local leadership structures and exploring use of air and canoes/ boats/ porters in service delivery in addition to scaling up animal health actions to support livestock based livelihoods.

### 4.1.3 Effectiveness, quality and impact of the project

The project aimed at increasing the proportion of households with acceptable Food Consumption Score, proportion of communities with strengthened Community-Based Child Protection Systems, proportion of communities with improved knowledge and attitudes and practices related to Covid-19 mitigation measures with the overall goal to equitably improve protection of vulnerable groups, enhance access to nutritious diets, diversified livelihoods and incomes and mitigate potential Covid-19 spread among 68,400 beneficiaries in Juba, Aweil East and Panyinjiar Counties.

#### a) Improved food and nutrition security, and income opportunities among targeted vulnerable populations

##### i) Food consumption and dietary diversity

Analysis on FCS showed increase in proportion of households with acceptable FCS in all sampled locations, except in Juba. Proportions of households in borderline and poor FCS reduced in all locations sampled. Figure 2 gives summary of comparison of FCS at beginning and at the end of the project.

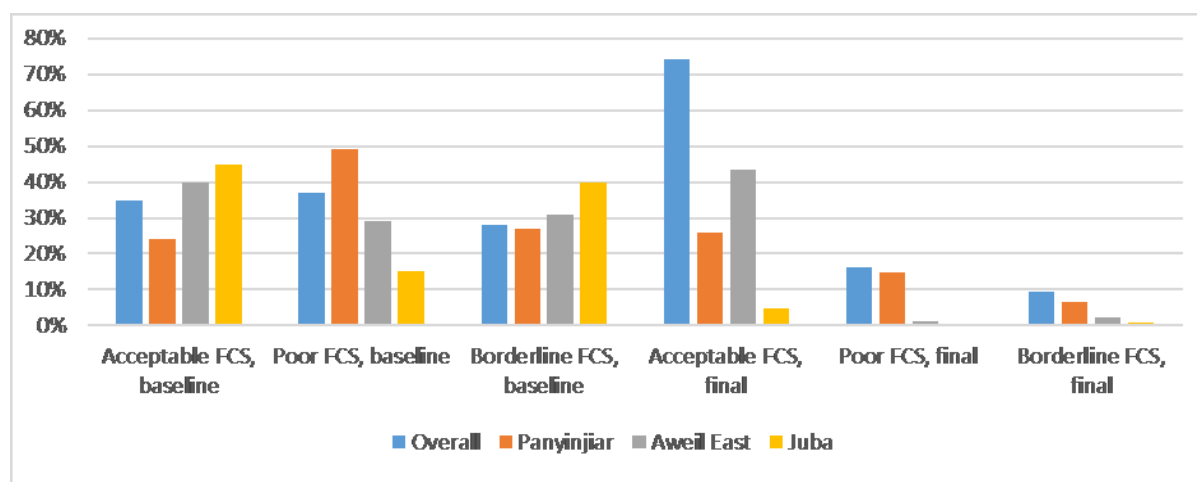


Figure 2: Comparisons of FCS at beginning and at the end of the project

Analysis on HDDS showed general increase for all locations in proportion of households that were recorded to consume over 7 food groups and over 4 food groups in the time of final evaluation as compared to baseline records. Households consuming less than 4 food groups were recorded to have reduced for all locations in the final evaluation as compared to baseline information (Figure 3). The objective of the project was to increase foods from livestock sources and income with which other foods could be obtained. The food type variety comprised of cereals, roots & tubers, legumes and pulses, vegetable, fruits, meats, sugars, oils (and fats, ghee, butter) and condiments. Expansion in diversity, hence higher scores reflect entirety/completeness of diets, thus improved food security. Prior to the project, for all the three sampled locations, less than 35% of households consumed over 7 food groups at the checked time as compared to over 70% of households at final evaluation. HDDS among female headed households were similar to those among male headed households. Figure 3 presents comparisons of the HDDS at beginning and at end of the project.

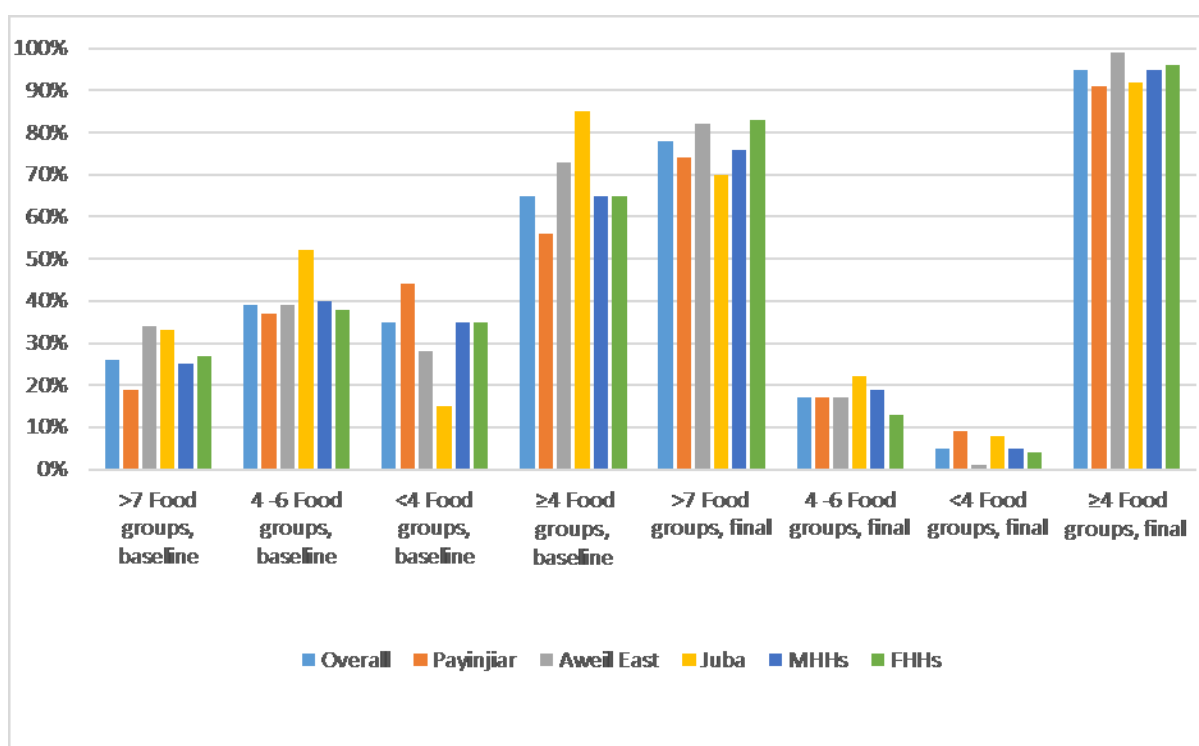


Figure 3: Comparisons of HDDS at beginning and at end of project

The results showed increase in frequency of households reporting three (3) meals per day at end of project as compared to at beginning of the project for all sampled locations. At beginning of the project, households that reported to be consuming 3 meals per day were less than 30% in all sampled location, while at end of the project, proportion of households were over 45% in all sampled locations (Figure 4).

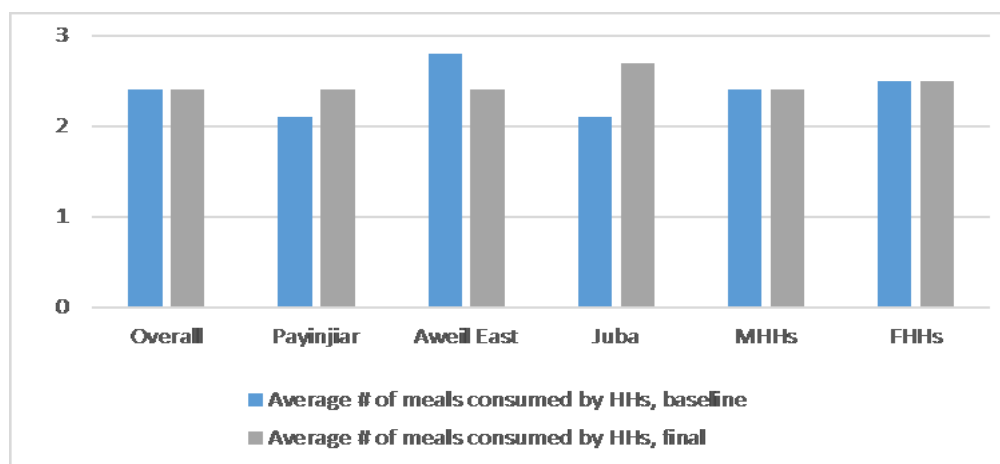


Figure 4: Comparisons of number of meals consumed per day at beginning and at end of project

Just as prior to beginning of project, proportions of households that consumed 3 meals per day were lowest in Aweil East and at end of the project, the proportions were also lowest in Aweil East. At the baseline time, the proportions of households that consumed 3 meals in a day were highest in Panyinjiar (at 27.5%), but at end of the project, the proportions were highest in Juba (at 79.6%). The proportions of households consuming 3 meals per day

remained relatively similar for female headed and male headed households at beginning and were also relatively similar at end of the project. The average number of meals consumed per day changed significantly only in Juba from 2.1 meals per day at beginning of the project to 2.7 meals per day at end of the project. It should be noted that increase in average number of meals per day in Juba is also contributed by other factors in development of the city, including job opportunities that may have enabled residents to afford more meals in a day.

## ii) Poultry production, utilization and incomes

As part of the objectives for improved food and nutrition security and income opportunities among targeted vulnerable populations, the project supported households in Juba to adopt hybrid poultry production techniques for improved food and nutrition security and incomes.

Out of the targeted 300 households, 493 households were trained on improved poultry husbandry practices and were given 4,238 hybrid chicken. Results of the evaluation established that the average flock sizes per household increased from 3 at beginning of the project, to 18 at end of the project. Flock sizes of indigenous chicken also increased from an average of 9 to an average of 12.3 per household (Figure 5).

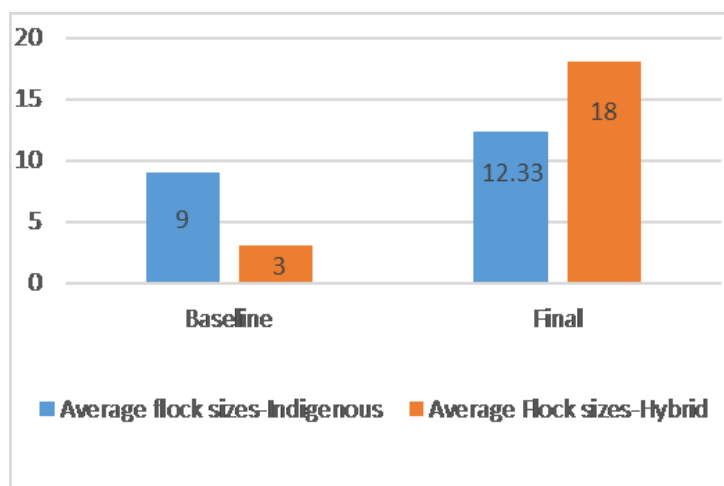


Figure 5: Comparison of poultry flock sizes per household at beginning and at end of project

Increase in flocks of indigenous chicken is attributable to training and sensitization that most likely increased interests among trained beneficiaries. Improvement in adoption of hybrid poultry husbandry was also supported through training of CAHWs/Poultry Health Auxiliaries/veterinarians on poultry husbandry practices and management who were also supported to deliver extension services.

The adoption rate among households was determined to have improved from 5% of households at beginning of the project to 22.8% at the end of the project (Figure 6). Such adoption was not only limited to households that received hybrid chicken, but also other households who decided to introduce on their own.

Incomes from poultry were found to have increased from estimated average of 9.41 US\$ to 200.86 US\$. This was specifically in Juba, since in the poultry component of the project was implemented in Juba. For Aweil East and Panyinjiar, at the end of the project, the average incomes per households were determined to be 98.49 US\$ and 142.1 US\$ respectively. Figure 7 gives comparisons of estimated average incomes per households at beginning and at end of the project. Poultry are more controlled by

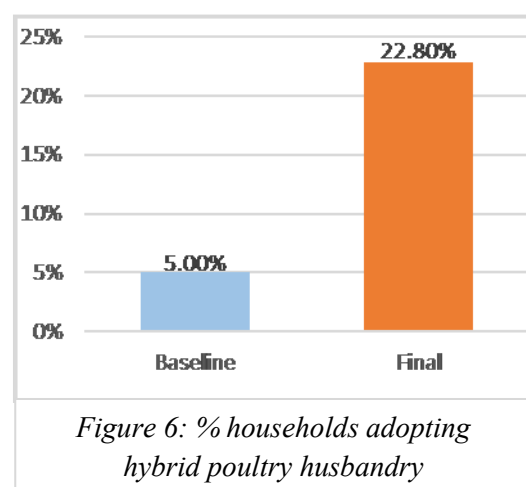


Figure 6: % households adopting hybrid poultry husbandry

women, and incomes from poultry would be available for the woman to spend on household food and other amenities. It is noted that in whereas income from poultry at beginning of project was higher among male headed households than among female headed households, at end of project, the income was higher among female headed households. The incomes at end of the project were highest in Juba, followed by Panyinjiar and then in Aweil East.

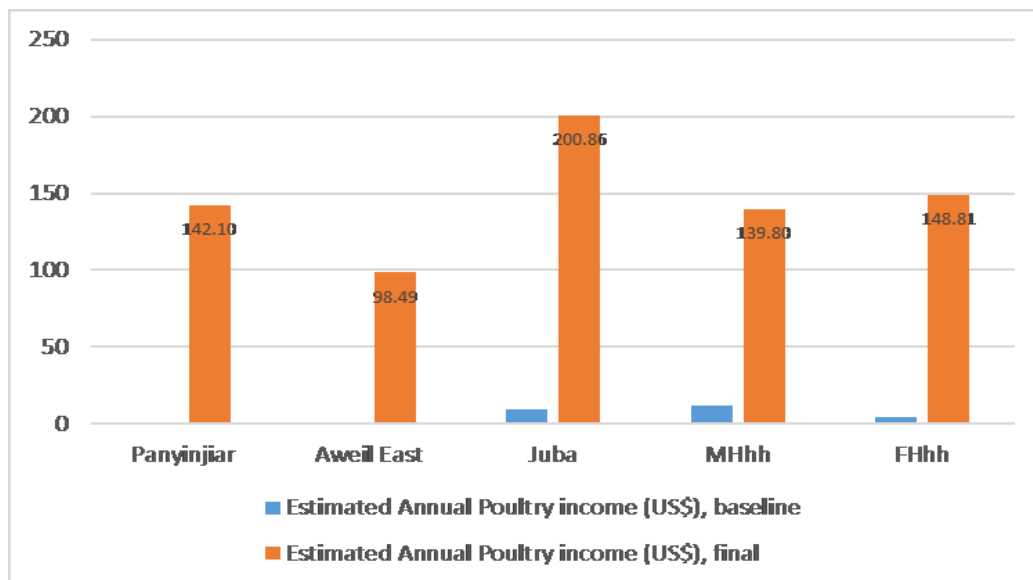


Figure 7: Income from poultry

### iii) Adoption of draught animal technology and hectares cultivated

The project promoted utilization of draught animal power through support with skills, ox-ploughs, donkey ploughs, introduction of East African (EA) hoe and support of youth to fabricate and repair ox- and donkey ploughs. These were



Figure 8: Animal traction trainee beneficiaries in Nyal, Panyinjiar

intended at enhancing cultivation of crops, productivity of crop agriculture, availability of food from crop cultivation, incomes and nutrition. Figure 8 presents a group of animal traction trainees in Panyinjiar county. Findings of this evaluation showed increase in proportion of households that used draught animal power in both Aweil East as well as in Panyinjiar (Figure 9). In overall, the proportion of households using animal traction increased from 0.8% at beginning of the project, to 4.6% at the end of the project.



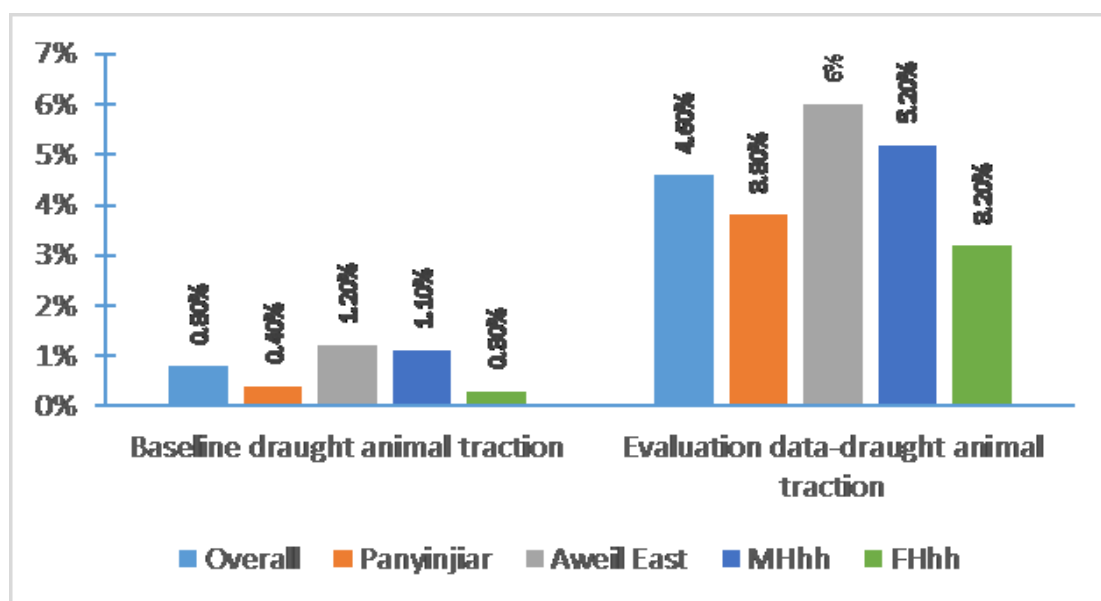
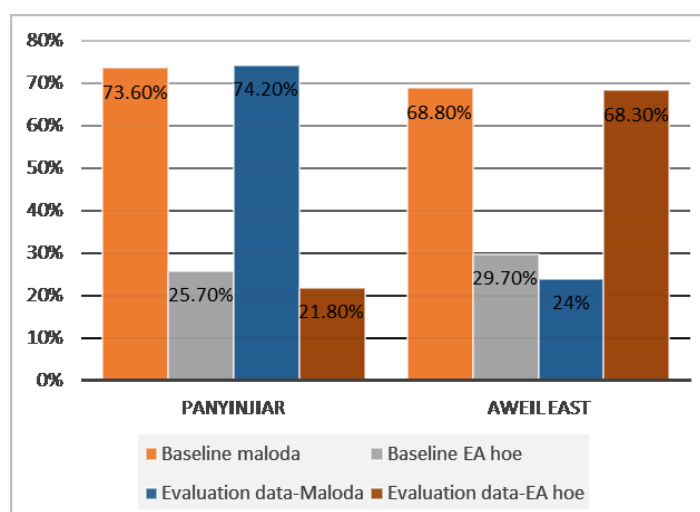


Figure 9: Use of animal traction

The trend of increase was similar for male and female headed households. In Panyinjar, the proportions increased from 0.4% to 3.8%, while in Aweil East, from 1.2% to 6%. Among male headed households, the proportions increased from 1.1% to 5.2% while among female, the increase was from 0.3% to 3.2%.

Trends in use of maloda and use of EA hoe (Figure 10) were found to be different in the two sampled counties. In where as in Panyinjar the use of maloda remained relatively similar at end of the project (74.2%) as compared to at the beginning (73.6%), in Aweil East this dropped from 68.8% to 24%. There was drop in the use of EA hoe in Panyinjar from 25.7% to 21.8% while in Aweil East, the use of EA hoe increased from 29.7% to 68.3%. The low and drop in adoption in Panyinjar is attributable to severe widespread flooding in Panyinjar that was reported to have limited cultivation of lands. Severe flooding was experienced in the county for three consecutive years from 2020 to 2022. It was more widespread in area covered and extended for more months than in usual seasons.

Figure 10: Proportions of households that use EA hoe and maloda



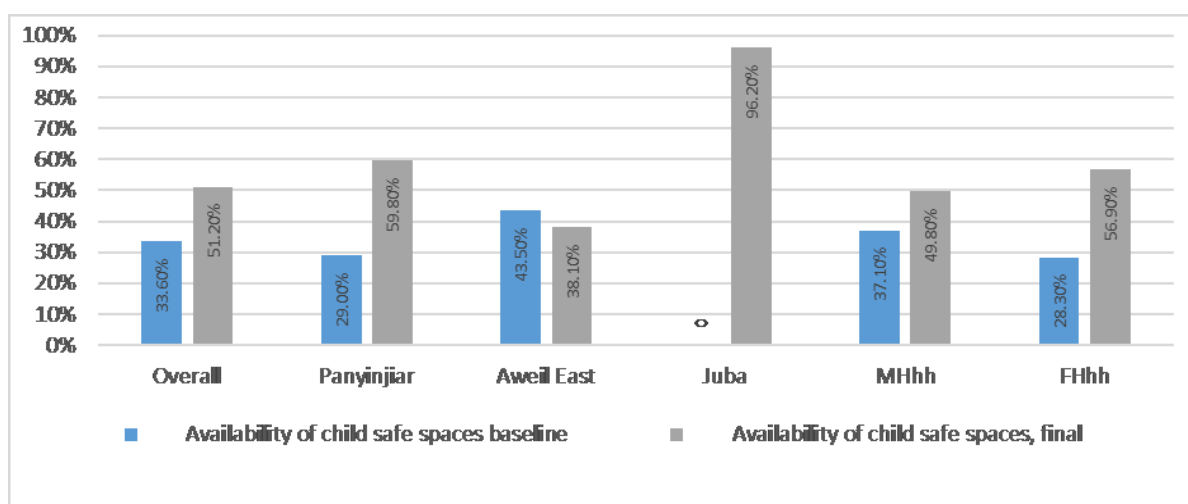
## b) Psycho-social and mental health/ wellbeing of children

Findings of the evaluation showed that in overall at all the sampled locations, at the end of the project, 51.2% of households felt that child safety spaces were available in their communities as compared to 33.6% at beginning of the project. In Panyinjiar county, at beginning of the project, 29% of households felt that there were child friendly spaces as compared to 59.8% households at the end of the project. The improvement in proportions of households indicated the sensitization and awareness that was created by the project about child protection spaces. These were done through training of child protection committee members/volunteers and in

*Figure 11: Cattle camp based child protection awareness campaigns in Panyinjiar County*



collaboration with the Ministry of Gender, Child and Social Welfare, Ministry of Education and General Instruction, awareness raising sessions (including cattle based camp children and youth) on child protection, mental health and psychosocial support that included recreational sporting activities and commemoration of Universal Children's Day and advocacy for child rights including messaging against recruitments and use of children in armed groups and forces. Figure 11 presents an awareness campaign at a cattle camp in Panyinjiar county. Sensitizations, awareness and training sessions also provided platform to discuss gender based violence issues, including rape, with local leadership for support with legal and redress mechanisms.



*Figure 12: Perception on availability of child safety spaces*

In Aweil East however, the proportion of households that felt that child safety spaces were available declined slightly, though insignificantly. Increase in proportions of households was from 37.1% to 49.8% among male headed households as compared to increase from 28.3% to 56.9% among female headed households. Staff were trained on family tracing and

reunification services, child protection monitoring, assessment, information sharing / reporting through the CPIMS+ platform including referral networks through other agencies. Figure 12 shows changes in perceptions on availability of child safety spaces at beginning and at end of the project.

Assessment on relative reporting about child abuse revealed increase in proportions of households that made reports after project interventions as compared to before (Figure 13). The increase in reporting were associated to awareness, sensitizations and knowledge rather than increase in number of cases that required to be reported.

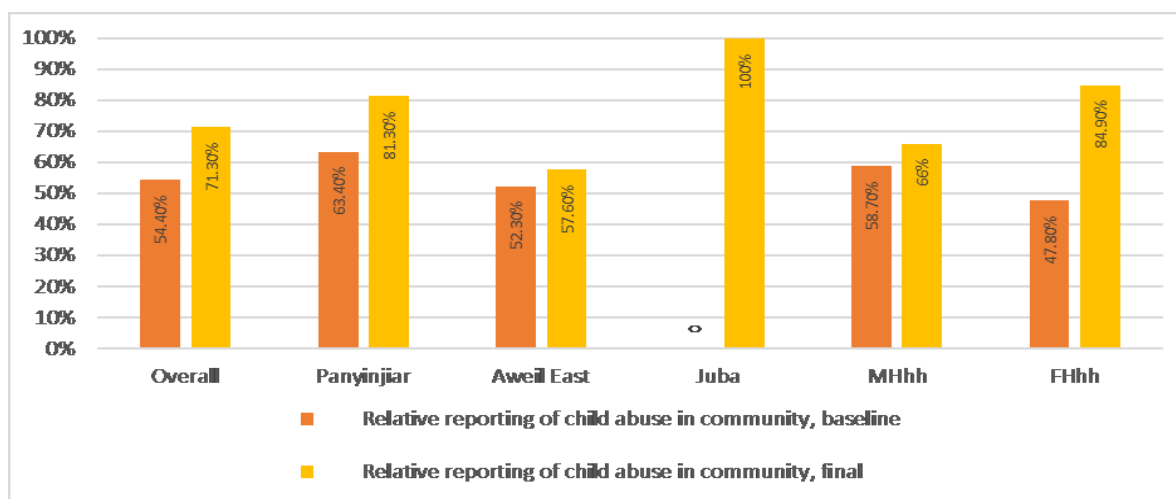


Figure 13: Relative reporting of child abuse in community

### c) Adoption of improved hygiene, social distancing among other Covid-19 mitigation measures

The outbreak of Covid 19 in 2019 spread out into many countries deteriorating into pandemic within a few months. The socio-economic effects were overwhelming. The more vulnerable

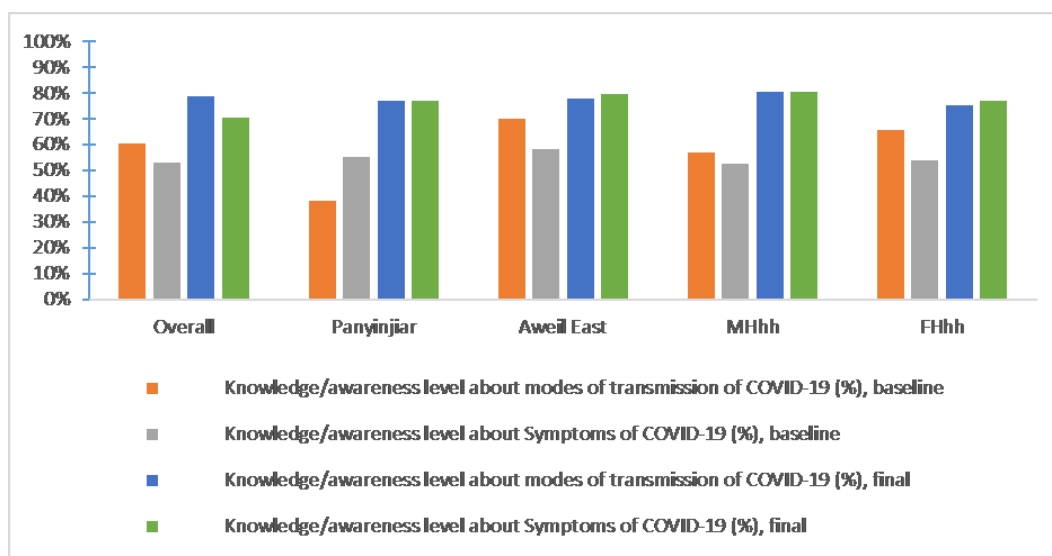


Figure 14: Knowledge and awareness on Covid 19

communities who were already facing other risks such as conflicts and severe flooding were in great danger. The project conducted awareness and sensitizations through radio talk shows and community dialogues. These were done together with awareness on zoonotic diseases such as Rift Valley Fever, brucellosis, rabies, anthrax among others including ways the community can protect themselves such as appropriate cooking of animal source foods e.g, boiling of milk before consumption among others. Results showed increase (Figure 14) in awareness and knowledge in mode of prevention and on symptoms.



*Figure 15: During public health/ COVID 19 messaging event in Nyal, Panyinjar*

#### 4.1.4 Lessons learnt

- Integration of interventions in livestock health, husbandry with peace as well as child protection were useful in reaching out to more agro-pastoral and pastoral communities. This is because of the better goodwill provided by the deeper culture of livestock keeping because community goodwill on livestock was leveraged upon to hasten community reach.
- The cattle camp unit, which the project targeted, especially cattle camp leaders and youth play key role in cattle raiding hence are important targets for peace. This is especially in Panyinjar county where these were involved in mitigating cattle raiding events.
- Wide collaborations for information sharing was useful in early prediction about risks and threats of intensified disease incidences, severe flooding and possibility of security tensions for early intervention.

## 5.0 Conclusions and recommendations

- Although the project was effective and had impact in changing food security in the targeted areas in addition to positive contributions on protection and public health measures, the risks and threats are still present, thus further and continued interventions on similar lines are necessary, except for Covid-19 which has decreased globally. Security tensions between communities are still present and the threats of flooding, owing to climate change extremes and over flow of the while Nile and its tributaries.
- There is need to continue engaging community protection networks and resource persons at both community and cattle camp level, in addition to engagement with other government stakeholders which are critical in attaining sustainable peace.
- Support to fishing through sensitizations, awareness and improved skills on value addition and preservation of fish coupled with support with fishing equipment such as fibre glass canoes, fish smoking kilns, fish smoking ovens.

- Planting of fruit trees as well as other trees for diversification need to be enhanced to provide additional livelihoods to the agro-pastoralists.
- In Aweil East, further value addition on hides and skins for improvement incomes should be explored. These should include improvement of hides and skins stores, skills for hides and skins handling and preparations for export to other countries.
- In Panyinjar, there is need for support to slaughter slabs and small scale cottage facilities for handling of hides and skins.
- The project should endeavour to include more on participative approaches that encourage the involvement of women in animal health care. This should entail type of venues, times of the day to train, days of the week, duration of training, probably special women-friendly incentives that are different from the incentives for their male counterparts.
- There is need for awareness, sensitization and other support on emergency response and preparedness in Aweil East, Panyinjar and Juba. These should include awareness, sensitization and training of staff, awareness and sensitization of villagers and support through equipment and materials.
- More intense and widespread flooding that has been experienced over the past three years has been attributed to global climate change. There is need for enhanced interventions on global climate change, climate adaptation and mitigation of the consequences. These should include preparedness against newly emergent diseases as well as intensification on incidences of endemic diseases.

## **Annexes**

### **Annex I: Terms of reference, PROWIGA II Baseline Survey**

#### **TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR END OF PROJECT EVALUATION FOR THE PROJECT ‘ENHANCING AGRO-PASTORAL FOOD SECURITY, LIVELIHOODS AND PROTECTION IN SOUTH SUDAN’**

<b>Position</b>	: End of Project Evaluation Consultant
<b>Responsible to</b>	: Country Program Manager, Juba
<b>Location</b>	: Aweil East, Panyinjar and Juba Counties in South Sudan.
<b>Estimated duration</b>	: 21 days
<b>Expected start date</b>	: 24 <sup>th</sup> June 2022

## List of abbreviations and acronyms

CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CV	Curriculum Vitae
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interview
MEAL	Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning
NBEG	Northern Bahr El Ghazal
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PROWIGA	Production for Women Income Generating Activities
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TOC	Theory of Change
VSF-Suisse	Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse



## 1.1 Organization's background

Vétérinaires Sans Frontières – Suisse (VSF-Suisse) is an international NGO that has been working in South Sudan since 1995 supporting livelihoods of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist communities. VSF Suisse's geographical focus has been in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (all Counties), Unity (all Counties), Jonglei (Pibor county) and Central Equatoria (Juba County) states. VSF-Suisse focuses on preventing and alleviating suffering, disease, and hunger, and contributing to socio-economic development, protection, and sustainable environment, in areas where livestock, agriculture and related issues play, or could play an important role in improving peoples' livelihoods, food and nutrition security and resilience. VSF-Suisse endeavors to provide communities with holistic management approaches to livestock issues including: healthcare, production management, marketing support and veterinary public health. Further VSF-Suisse promotes innovative service delivery approaches including capacity building of livestock keepers and farmers through pastoral/farmer field schools; integrating Agriculture and livestock as a sustainable means of increasing livestock and agricultural productivity. In addition, VSF-Suisse supports community-based animal health system through training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), support to cold chain system and establishment of private veterinary pharmacies model for sustainable animal health services delivery. VSF-Suisse mainstreams and integrates cross-cutting issues such as environmental protection, gender equity, HIV / AIDS, and human protection in its program strategies, and applies the principles of Conflict Sensitivity, Do No Harm and Accountability to Affected Populations in its programming.

## 1.2 Project background

In line with its Country strategy, VSF-Suisse received a two-year (2020-2022) grant effective 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020 to 14<sup>th</sup> July 2022 from the Swiss Confederation, represented by the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs through the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation in Juba for the Project entitled "Enhancing Agro-pastoral Food Security, Livelihoods and Protection in South Sudan, assumed a project acronym, PROWIGA II. The project aims to equitably improve protection of vulnerable groups, enhance access to nutritious diets, diversified livelihoods and incomes and mitigate potential Covid-19 spread among 68,400 beneficiaries in Juba, Aweil East and Panyijiar Counties. The project focused on the following three key outcomes.

1. Improved food and nutrition security and income opportunities among targeted vulnerable populations.
  2. Psycho-social and mental health/ wellbeing of children and their families/ caregivers is promoted, their rights are protected and enhanced capability of communities including community based support mechanisms capacity to respond and cope with threats and promote peaceful coexistence.
  3. There is adoption of improved hygiene, social distancing among other Covid-19 mitigation measures
- The project targeted 68,400 smallholder households in the three Counties from Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity and Central Equatoria states.

## 2. Objectives

To inform Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse, the donor Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and other project stakeholders and partners on the results of implementation, i.e., the delivery of planned outputs, outcomes, and impact (including documentation of key success stories across the different outcomes) as well as the extent to which the project has achieved the respective 4 objectives, while highlighting enabling factors and challenges encountered. The end of project evaluation will also provide a basis for identifying appropriate actions to address challenges in project implementation and management for any future such projects. In addition, to review how the project has delivered effective, efficient, relevant, and timely activities to beneficiaries as set out in the project log frame.

### 2.1 Specific objectives of the End of Project Evaluation

The following specific objectives will be pursued by the evaluation consultant(s):

1. To assess the project's theory of change (TOC) in terms of extent of achievement of outputs and outcome targets in the log frame.
2. To assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact, and sustainability of the project, by looking at the evidence of impact of the activities of the project on outputs and outcomes.



3. To provide a basis to address challenges in implementation and management of the action and, derive lessons to inform future such projects.
4. To inform resource allocation for a future round of proposals, as well as to inform decisions on scaling-up, replication, and /or continuation, and test exit strategy taking into consideration institutions and project synergies in the area.

The end of project evaluation should be manageable within the project budget allocations, and the methodology replicable and use benchmarks established during baseline to measure the achieved results.

Please refer to the TOR annexes for the details on the project's results framework (Annex Logframe).

### 3. Scope of work

The scope of the end of project evaluation includes the review of relevant primary and secondary data, collecting primary data and generating information that will be used to assess the performance of this project. The geographical scope of the survey covers the project sites in 3 different counties in three different states hence the need for careful logistical planning covering NBEG, Unity and Central Equatoria states at the same time, with the relative importance of outcomes specific to each area. The scope of the work to be undertaken includes;

1. A desk review of relevant project documents,
2. Meeting and interviewing key beneficiaries/stakeholders and partners,
3. Meeting with VSF-Suisse management and project staff,
4. Meeting with the SDC if need be.
5. Designing data collection tools and methodologies,
6. Produce an inception report,
7. Selection and training of enumerators for data collection,
8. Determining sampling frame, collecting (quantitative and qualitative), collating, cleaning, and capturing of the key project data,
9. Analysing the data and producing the draft end of project evaluation report,
10. Compiling and submitting the complete end of project evaluation report.

### 5 4. Proposed methodology

The consultant(s) is/are expected to use best practices and frameworks in food security and livelihoods and, public health and protection analysis. Additionally, they are expected to use simple but effective indicators given the paucity of quantitative data, high levels of illiteracy and the traditional nature of production and ways of handling Protection issues in the project location. As a minimum, the approach adopted by the consultants should include the following:

- i) Use of representative samples in data collection (location, production, stakeholders, activities, types of smallholders, etc.).
- ii) Ensure inclusiveness in sampling respondents with focus on women and the youth;
- iii) Use a range of methods to collect and analyse both qualitative and quantitative data;
- iv) Identify and interview the project stakeholders (through FGD, KII etc).
- v) Where possible make field visits to some project villages to supervise data collection, make observations and gain first-hand experience of the project context;
- vi) Hold meetings with different beneficiary groups (Agro-pastoralists, farmers, women, youths, traders, livestock keepers, etc);
- vii) Use standard data processing and analysis software such as SPSS etc.;
- viii) Produce and submit to VSF-Suisse the draft report;
- ix) Incorporate feedback from VSF-Suisse and produce end of project evaluation report.

### 5. Key tasks

The specific tasks expected to be performed by the consultant(s) include:

- i) To develop of the technical and financial proposals.

- ii) To read and understand the project documents, which include project proposal narrative and financial, operational progress reports, field mission reports, M&E reports, supervision reports etc, and updated log-frame etc.
- iii) To develop a clear work plan to undertake the survey.
- iv) To meet with VSF-Suisse management and technical teams in Juba, South Sudan to plan for the exercise, develop a timetable for field work, and agree on methods that will be used to collect the data.
- v) To develop tools for end of project evaluation data collection, train enumerators and test pilot the tools. (vi) To participate and oversee data collection in the field.
- vi) (vii) Process and analyse the data;
- vii) (viii) Produce the end of Project evaluation report.

## 10. Line of Inquiry:

### Relevance:

- Were the objectives and activities implemented by PROWIGA II project addressing needs of small holders, individuals (women, men, girls, boys) or the community in the target locations?
- How well has the project addressed the core problems elaborated in the project description of project document approved by the Swiss Development and Cooperation?
- How do beneficiaries perceive the project in terms of addressing their core needs?
- To what extent was the project able to adapt and provide appropriate responses to context changes and emerging local needs, and priorities of targeted small holder Agropastoralists, women and youth?
- To what extent does the PROWIGA II project address the identified needs of the community?
- How well does the PROWIGA II project goal and objective align with the Government of South Sudan and the SDC humanitarian and resilience priorities?

### Effectiveness:

- To what extent have the planned objectives in the action log frame been reached, per indicator, disaggregated by gender and age and, where appropriate, by residential status?
- To what extent have the activities of the project contributed to the overall project goal?
- What were the major factors influencing the achievement of the objectives of the project?
- What opportunities for collaboration have been utilized and how have these contributed to the effectiveness of the project?
- Have proper accountability and risk management framework(s) been in place to minimize risks on implementation of the project?

### Efficiency:

- How efficient was the delivery of the project not only in terms of expenditure, but also in terms of implementation of activities and delivery of outputs?
- Were the activities implemented (modality) in a cost-efficient way?
- While not compromising quality?
- What would have been opportunities within the project implementation to reach more beneficiaries with the available budget or reduce costs while reaching at least the same number of beneficiaries without compromising quality?

### Impact:

- How have the activities implemented improved the lives of targeted beneficiaries?
- How many have been impacted disaggregated by sex, gender/or other vulnerabilities factors?
- Are there any success stories of positive change at individual, household, or community level?
- What changes, positive or negative has the project made to the beneficiaries in terms of technical, economic, social, cultural, political, ecological considerations etc.
- What changes has the project made to the beneficiaries' operating environment in terms of institutional policies and practices, extension systems, markets and regulations etc.

#### Timeliness:

- Was the project design timely in responding to the needs on the ground?
- Were the activities timely implemented when compared to the work plan of the project?
- Were funds available in time during implementation of the activities, and to respond to new developments?
- To what extent has the collaboration between VSF-Suisse and line ministries and other stakeholders contributed to timely coordination of activities and processes?

#### Quality:

- The end of project evaluation should assess the overall quality of the project. It is important to include beneficiaries' opinions on the quality of the services rendered.
- What mechanisms have been in place to track implementation of the project? (i.e. internal monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning (MEAL) and quality assurance mechanisms)?
- Did the quality of the outputs delivered by the action meet the needs and expectations of the beneficiaries? What do beneficiaries feel could be improved for enhancing local capacity?
- To what extent have outputs of the action contributed to build long-term community capacity?
- To what extent has the project been participatory throughout the project cycle?

#### Learning:

- How visible are the SDC and other donor emblems and partners' logos at project sites, and demonstration areas?
- Is there any substantial evidence on how project learning was generated and applied to improve the implementation, effectiveness, and efficiency of the project?
- Who benefited from shared learning experiences (e.g. joint meetings, joint field visits, workshops provision on best approaches and methodology), mainly the NGOs or also the local actors, community members and beneficiaries?
- How did the different actors learn from these experiences?
- The end of project evaluation should at least include one lesson learned and recommendation per evaluation category, i.e. effectiveness, efficiency, relevance etc.
- What are the key lessons learnt so far per project objective?
- To what extent has the delivery of the activities of the project contributed to effective, efficient, relevant, and timely delivery of support and enhanced impact for the beneficiaries?

### 6.1. Outputs:

The outputs expected from the assignment are as follows:

- A detailed end of project evaluation report in line with the project indicators as indicated in the approved/updated log frame, including the above OECD evaluation criteria.
- Documented brief and concise success stories of the project.
- A brief report on the recommendations.

### 7. Duration

Although the project area is diverse, VSF-Suisse envisages the consultant(s) to use a combination of concurrent remote and in situ field level visits to train enumerators and collect data, and therefore expects that the assignment will take approximately **21 days**, broken down as follows: **3 days** of travel, **1 day** to review the project documents, **12 days** field for data collection, meeting stakeholders, and produce the draft report, and **5 days** to produce the final report.

### 8. Qualifications and experience of the consultant

The consultant should ideally have the following qualifications:

- Master's degree** in Agricultural or Rural development sciences, Development studies or equivalent.

- (ii) At least **five years' experience in conducting assessments/evaluations in the field of food security and livelihood**, with Knowledge on public policy and Protection especially in collecting and analyzing baseline, mid-term and end term project data and development of M&E systems. And in addition, conversant with the Logical Framework.
- (iii) Knowledge in conducting **Nutrition** surveys using qualitative and quantitative data collection methods and, collation analysis and reporting of such survey outcomes.
- (iv) Experience in working with the **SDC is an added advantage**.
- (v) Demonstrated understanding of the South Sudan's political, socio-cultural, and livelihood contexts.
- (vi) Understands conflict sensitivity in programming.
- (vii) Demonstrated analytical and good writing skills.
- (viii) Good capacity building skills.

## 11. Application procedure

Interested firms/persons must submit detailed technical and financial proposals (VSF Suisse will cover consultant travel and accommodation costs if travel is proposed).

Technical proposal must include;

- Clear explanation of consultant's understanding of the Terms of Reference
- Proposed approaches and methodology to be used and workplan/timetable.
- Updated CVs with at least 3 referees of the lead consultant and partners (if any)
- Copies of a similar assignment recently completed

Financial proposal will include budget for the assignment bearing in mind that VSF-Suisse will provide transport and accommodation for the consultant(s) to undertake the assignment.

## 12. Submission of application and deadline

All the application documents must be submitted via e-mail by **20<sup>th</sup> June 2022 to: jubarecruitment@vsf-suisse.org and copy Office.Juba@vsf-suisse.org**. The application e-mail should indicate on the subject line **the Job Title; End of Project Evaluation: Food Security, Livelihoods and Protection**. Deadline for submission is **5:00pm 20<sup>th</sup> June 2022**. **Note: Applications will be evaluated on rolling basis.**

## Annex II: Questionnaire for House hold interviews, PROWIGA II Baseline Survey \_Household Questionnaire

### Consent

Are you willing to participate in the survey?

Is consent given? 1= Yes 2= No If no end the survey Date: .....

### 1. Identification and Demographic Information

- 1.1. Name of respondent: .....
- 1.2. Respondent/Beneficiary name (as used in project registrations, if possible).....
- 1.3. County (Tick appropriately)
  - ☐ 1=Payinjar
  - ☐ 2=Aweil East
  - ☐ 3=Juba
- 1.4. Payam:.....
- 1.5. Boma: .....
- 1.6. How many people live in this HH in total? (HH def=People eating from same cooking pot).....
- 1.7. Is the head of your household male or female headed? (SINGLE OPTION; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 1=Male
  - ☐ 2=Female
- 1.8. Respondent/Beneficiary gender: (Observe, do not ask the respondent) (SINGLE OPTION; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 1=Male
  - ☐ 2=Female
- 1.9. Respondent/Beneficiary age (years) (SINGLE OPTION; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 1= 18 – 35 years
  - ☐ 2=36 – 45 years
  - ☐ 3= 46 – 60 years
  - ☐ 4=Above 60 years
- 1.10. Respondent/Beneficiary marital status (SINGLE OPTION; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 1=Married
  - ☐ 2=Single
  - ☐ 3=widow(er)
  - ☐ 4=Separated
  - ☐ 5=Divorced
- 1.11. Respondent/Beneficiary education (SINGLE OPTION; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 0=none
  - ☐ 1=Primary incomplete
  - ☐ 2=Primary complete
  - ☐ 3=Secondary incomplete
  - ☐ 4=Secondary complete
  - ☐ 5=Tertiary
  - ☐ 6=Adult education
- 1.12. Which PROWAGA II activities are you targeted to participate in? (SINGLE OPTION; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 1=Hybrid poultry restocking
  - ☐ 2=Animal health campaigns
  - ☐ 3=Draft animal traction/technology
  - ☐ 4=Covid-19 awareness and prevention
  - ☐ 5=Conflict mitigation and protection

### 2. Livelihoods, Assets and Social Capital

- 2.1. What are the sources of livelihood for your household? (MULTIPLE OPTIONS; COMPULSORY)
  - ☐ 1=Crop farming
  - ☐ 2=Livestock keeping
  - ☐ 3=Poultry keeping
  - ☐ 4=Fishing/fisheries
  - ☐ 5=Extraction of natural resources including crafts

- 6=Relief support/dependence
  - 7=Petty business/trade
  - 8=Formal employment
  - 9=Casual employment/labour
  - 10=Remittances
  - 11=Others (specify)
- 2.2. What were your HH's sources of food in the last 3 months? (MULTIPLE OPTIONS; COMPULSORY)
- 1=Own farm production
  - 2=Gifts
  - 3=Food for Work/Transfers
  - 4=Market purchases
  - 5=Food aid/relief
  - 6=Fishing
  - 7=Wild foods
  - 8=Borrowed from other HH
  - 9=Hunting wild animals
  - 10=Other (Specify.....)
- 2.3. What were your HHs sources of cash income in last 3 months? (MULTIPLE OPTIONS; COMPULSORY)
- 1=Sale of other crops/crop products
  - 2=Sale of livestock/livestock products
  - 3=Sale of fish
  - 4=Sale of natural resources including crafts, firewood, charcoal
  - 5=Sale of relief food/aid
  - 6=Skilled labour e.g. masonry
  - 7=Casual labour-non-agricultural
  - 8=Casual labour-agricultural
  - 9=Salaried work
  - 10=Petty trading/small business
  - 11=Kinship/family support/remittance
  - 12=Begging
  - 13=Cash transfer (e.g. NGOs, WFP)
  - 14=Other (Specify).....
- 2.4. Considering all sources of income that your HH have as mentioned in # 2.3 above, what was your estimated total HH income for past 4 weeks?..... (SSP)
- 2.5. Does your HH own any debt?
- 1=Yes
  - 2=No if No in # 2.5 above, skip to # 2.10
- 2.6. If yes in # 2.5 above, how much debt does your household owe? .....(SSP)
- 2.7. Are you or any member of your HH a member(s) of any of social/community groups?
- 1=Yes
  - 2=No. If No in # 2.10 above, skip to # 3
- 2.8. If yes in 2.7above, type of group? (MULTIPLE OPTIONS; COMPULSORY)
- 1=Livestock producer and marketing group
  - 2=Crop producer and marketing group
  - 3=Income Generating Activity (IGA) groups
  - 4=VSLA/Sanduk
  - 5=Poultry producer group
  - 6=Fish producer and marketing group
  - 7=Input access
  - 8=Tool sharing group e.g. ox-plough user group
  - 9=CAHW network/Poultry auxiliary group
  - 10=Child protection volunteer committee member
  - 11=Peace building committee member
  - 10=Others

### 3. Household Food Access, and Dietary Diversity

The following HDD questions must be asked to a woman in the HH or one responsible for preparing family meals. If the respondent is woman, then continue with the respondent. If the respondent is a man then ask if the spouse or the one responsible for preparing family meals can answer the next few questions about the HH's diet. Keep the man with you so that you can continue with the questions following this section.

- 3.1. Yesterday, did your HH take breakfast? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
  - 1 = Yes      2= No
- 3.2. Yesterday, did your HH take lunch? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
  - 1 = Yes      2= No
- 3.3. Yesterday, did your HH take supper? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
  - 1 = Yes      2= No
- 3.4. How many meals did your household take yesterday? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY).....meals
- 3.5. What is the estimated amounts of staple (sorghum) that is consumed daily?.....Kg
- 3.6. Ask the respondent to think about the foods (meals & snacks) that the HH ate or drank yesterday during the day and night (last 24 hrs), whether at home or outside home. Respondent should include small meals or any main meals, including foods that may have been eaten while preparing meals or preparing food for others. Then read out a list of different groups of foods & ask respondent to & with either YES/NO for EACH food group category.

Food category	Eaten in past 24 hours
1=Cereals (maize, porridge, rice, sorghum, millet, pasta, bread, rice, etc)	YES/NO
2=Roots & tubers (Cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes & other root crops)	YES/NO
3=Legume and pulses (Beans, peas, lentils, groundnuts, nuts, etc)	YES/NO
4=Vegetables, including leafy wild vegetables	YES/NO
5=Fruits (all types)milk, fish,	YES/NO
6= Meats (Offa, beef, goat, lamb, poultry, etc)	YES/NO
7=Fish, Seafood	YES/NO
8=Milk, yoghurt, and other dairy products	YES/NO
9=Sugar and sugar products, sweets, honey	YES/NO
10=Oils, fats, ghee and butter	YES/NO
11=Condiments (Spices, tea, coffee, salt, etc)	YES/NO

- 3.7. What was the main source of the food consumed yesterday? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
  - 1=Own production (crops, animal)
  - 2=Market purchases
  - 3=Exchanges for labour (food for work)
  - 4= Borrowing
  - 5 = Food assistance/Relief
  - 6=Wild gathering/hunting
  - 7=Other (specify).....
- 3.8. Ask respondent to tell you how many days in past week (7 days) the HH ate the following foods. Please include small meals or main meals. Read out a list of different groups of foods to respondent & mark frequency of days (0-7)

Food category	Days Eaten (0-7)
1=Cereals (maize, porridge, rice, sorghum, millet, pasta, bread, rice, etc)	
2=Roots & tubers (Cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes & other root crops)	
3=Legume and pulses (Beans, peas, lentils, groundnuts, nuts, etc)	
4=Vegetables, including leafy wild vegetables	
5=Fruits (all types)	
6= Meat, fish , Offal (beef, goat, lamb, poultry, etc)	
7=Fish, Seafood	
8=Milk, yoghurt, and other dairy products	
9=Sugar and sugar products, sweets, honey	
10=Oils, fats, ghee and butter	
11=Condiments (Spices, tea, coffee, salt, tea, etc)	

#### 4. Poultry production techniques for improved food and nutrition security and incomes

- 4.1. Is your household currently engaged in poultry farming? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No..... If No in # 4.1 above, skip to # 5
- 4.2. If yes in # 4.1 above, what type of poultry are you keeping? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
- ☐ 1=Chicken - Indigenous
  - ☐ 2=Chicken - Hybrid
  - ☐ 3=Guinea Fowl
  - ☐ 4=Ducks
  - ☐ 5=Pigeons
  - ☐ 6=Others (Specify)
- 4.3. If yes in # 4.1 above, what is the total number of indigenous chicken kept .....
- 4.4. If yes in # 4.1 above, what is the total number of hybrid chicken kept .....
- 4.5. If yes in # 4.1 above, what is the total number of Guinea Fowl kept? .....
- 4.6. If yes in # 4.1 above, what is the total number of Ducks kept? .....
- 4.7. If yes in # 4.1 above, what is the total number of Pigeons kept? .....
- 4.8. If yes in # 4.1 above, what is the total number of other poultry kept? .....
- 4.9. If no in # 4.1 above, what methods do you use for poultry production? (SINGLE RESPONSE)
- ☐ 1=Free range
  - ☐ 2=Backyard systems
  - ☐ 3=Semi-intensive systems
  - ☐ 4=Intensive systems (deep litter and battery cage systems)
- 4.10. If yes in # 4.1 above, have you undertaken any measure to improve poultry production?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No .....If No in # 4.10 above, skip to # 4.12
- 4.11. If yes in # 4.10 above, what practices do you use to improve productivity? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE)
- ☐ 1=Poultry vaccinations and deworming
  - ☐ 2=Supplementary feeding
  - ☐ 3=Improved housing
  - ☐ 4=Pest and diseases management
  - ☐ 5=Genetic improvement- e.g. hybrid crossbreds
  - ☐ 6=Biosecurity measures – disinfections, fencings
  - ☐ 7=Others, specify
- 4.12. Have you or any member of HH been trained on improved poultry production?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No .....If No in # 4.12 above, skip to # 4.14
- 4.13. If yes to # 4.12 above, what type of training was done? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)
- ☐ 1=Improved poultry housing
  - ☐ 2= Genetic improvement
  - ☐ 3=Strategic treatment, vaccinations & deworming
  - ☐ 4=Pest and diseases management
  - ☐ 5=Poultry marketing
  - ☐ 6=Supplementary feeding
  - ☐ 7=Biosecurity measures – disinfections, fencings
  - ☐ 8=Other
- 4.14. Do you need any training on poultry production?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No .....If No in # 4.14 above, go to # 4.17



4.15. If yes to # 4.14 above, what type of training do you require? (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)

- ☐ 1=Improved poultry housing
- ☐ 2= Genetic improvement
- ☐ 3=Strategic treatment, vaccinations & deworming
- ☐ 4=Pest and diseases management
- ☐ 5=Poultry marketing
- ☐ 6=Supplementary feeding
- ☐ 7=Biosecurity measures – disinfections, fencings
- ☐ 8=Other

4.16. If yes in # 4.1 above, how did you utilize your poultry kept (MULTIPLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)

- ☐ 1=Sell
- ☐ 2=Home consumption
- ☐ 3=Exchange for livestock
- ☐ 4=Exchange for cereals
- ☐ 5=Exchange for other household goods
- ☐ 6=Other

4.17. If for sale in # 4.16 above, estimate amount of money earned from sale of poultry last year.....SSP

4.18. Is yes in # 4.1 above, what poultry production challenges do you encounter? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

- ☐ 1= Low genetic potential
- ☐ 2=Diseases and high mortalities
- ☐ 3=Shortage of feeds
- ☐ 4=Poultry theft
- ☐ 6= Lack of extension services
- ☐ 7= Other

4.19. Is yes in # 4.1 above, what poultry marketing challenges do you encounter? (MULTIPLE RESPONSES)

- ☐ 1= Poor prices
- ☐ 2= Lack of markets
- ☐ 3=Insecurity along market routes
- ☐ 4=Limited transport
- ☐ 5=Limited demand
- ☐ 7=High market taxes
- ☐ 8=Lack of organized marketing
- ☐ 9=Other

## 5. Adoption of draught animal technology

5.1. What is the **main tool** for ploughing currently? (SINGLE RESPONSE, COMPULSORY)

- ☐ 1=Maloda
- ☐ 2=East African hoe
- ☐ 3=Draught animal traction (ox/donkey/horse-plough)
- ☐ 4=Other ..... If Not using draught animal in # 5.1, go to # 5.5

5.2. If you use draught animal traction (ox/donkey/horse-plough) tool in # 5.1 above, where do you get the plough? (Multiple Response Possible)

- ☐ 1=Own
- ☐ 2=Neighbour
- ☐ 3=Hire
- ☐ 4=Farmer group
- ☐ 5=Other

5.3. If you use draught animal traction (ox/donkey/horse) to plough in # 5.1 above, where do you get the draught animal? (Multiple Response Possible)

- ☐ 1=Own
- ☐ 2=Neighbour
- ☐ 3=Hire
- ☐ 4=Farmer group
- ☐ 5=Other

5.4. If not using draught animal technology to plough in # 5.1 above, give reasons (Multiple Response Possible)

- ☐ 1=Lack of knowledge
- ☐ 2=Lack of oxen
- ☐ 3=Lack of ox-plough
- ☐ 4=Other

5.5. What area of land is farmed by household in total?.....feddans

## 6. Knowledge, attitudes and practices on Covid-19 with adoption of appropriate mitigation measures

### Knowledge of communities about COVID-19

- 6.1. Have you heard of COVID -19? (COMPULSARY)
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No .....If No in 6.1, skip to # 7
- 6.2. If yes in # 6.1 above, from where/whom did you hear it from? (Multiple response possible)
- ☐ 1=Radio/TV
  - ☐ 2=Internet/social media
  - ☐ 3=Newspaper
  - ☐ 4=NGO
  - ☐ 5=Friends/family
  - ☐ 6=Government enlightenment campaign
  - ☐ 7=Church/mosques
  - ☐ 8=Other (specify)
- 6.3. If yes in # 6.1 above, how do you perceive COVID-19? (SINGLE response)
- ☐ 1=Fatal
  - ☐ 2=Mild
  - ☐ 3=Serious
  - ☐ 4=Not sure/Don't know
- 6.4. If yes in # 6.1 above, who can get infected with COVID-19? (SINGLE response)
- ☐ 1=Old people only
  - ☐ 2=Young adults only
  - ☐ 3=Anyone can be infected
  - ☐ 4=Teenagers and children only
- 6.5. If yes in # 6.1 above, what causes COVID-19? (SINGLE Response)
- ☐ 1=Witchcraft
  - ☐ 2=Eating or contacting wild animals
  - ☐ 3=Germes like virus
  - ☐ 4=I don't know
- 6.6. If yes in # 6.1 above, which are the symptoms of COVID-19? (Multiple Response Possible)
- ☐ 1=Cough
  - ☐ 2=Shortness of breath/breathing difficulty
  - ☐ 3=High fever
  - ☐ 4=Runny nose
  - ☐ 5=Muscle pain
  - ☐ 6=Fatigue
  - ☐ 7=Bleeding
  - ☐ 8=Don't know/Not sure
- 6.7. If yes in # 6.1 above, how does the COVID-19 virus spread? (Multiple Response Possible)
- ☐ 1=Air droplets (from patient sneezing/coughing)
  - ☐ 2=Mosquitoes/flies
  - ☐ 3=Contact with contaminated surfaces
  - ☐ 4=Close contact with people who have the virus
  - ☐ 5=I don't know
- 6.8. If yes in # 6.1 above, is it possible for a COVID-19 positive person to show no symptoms?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.9. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you know where to contact if you show COVID-19 symptoms?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.10. If yes in # 6.1 above, is there any treatment for COVID -19?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.11. If yes in # 6.1 above, do frequenting crowded places facilitate the transmission of Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.12. If yes in # 6.1 above, does wearing masks prevent infection by Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

- 6.13. If yes in # 6.1 above, does washing hands prevent infection by Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.14. If yes in # 6.1 above, does social distancing help prevent the spread of COVID-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.15. If yes in # 6.1 above, what precautionary measures do you take against COVID-19? (Multiple Responses)
- ☐ 1=Proper hygiene like hand washing
  - ☐ 2=Self isolation and social distancing
  - ☐ 3=Wearing face masks/gloves
  - ☐ 4=Using garlic and ginger
  - ☐ 5=Praying
  - ☐ 6=Using antibiotics
  - ☐ 7=Other
- 6.16. If yes in # 6.1 above, which categories of persons are more at risk of contracting Covid (Multiple response)
- ☐ 1=Everyone
  - ☐ 2=Health workers
  - ☐ 3=People who are sick
  - ☐ 4=The old
  - ☐ 5=The young
- 6.17. If yes in # 6.1 above, how does COVID-19 spread among people? (Multiple response possible)
- ☐ 1=Via respiratory droplets (from coughing, sneezing)
  - ☐ 2=Coughing
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.18. If yes in # 6.1 above, how long does and infected person take to show symptoms?
- ☐ 1=Less than 7 days
  - ☐ 2=1–14 days
  - ☐ 3=2–21 days
  - ☐ 4=1–3 months
  - ☐ 5=I don't know
- 6.19. If yes in # 6.1 above, what should infected people do to reduce Covid-19 spread?
- ☐ 1=Isolate themselves
  - ☐ 2=Seek treatment
  - ☐ 3=Pray
  - ☐ 4= Do nothing
- 6.20. If yes in # 6.1 above, who should wear face mask for preventing Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Old
  - ☐ 2=Everyone
  - ☐ 3=Sick people
  - ☐ 4=Those in contact with the sick
  - ☐ 5=Health workers
- 6.21. If yes in # 6.1 above, which of these is preventive for Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Prayers
  - ☐ 2=Hand washing
  - ☐ 3=Wearing face masks/gloves
  - ☐ 4=Antibiotics
  - ☐ 5=Self isolation
  - ☐ 6=Social distancing
  - ☐ 7=Avoiding crowds
- 6.22. If yes in # 6.1 above, how would you rate the awareness of COVID-19 in the community?
- ☐ 1=High
  - ☐ 2=Moderate
  - ☐ 3 =Low

**Attitudes**

- 6.23. If yes in # 6.1 above, are you worried that you or someone you know may contract Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.24. If yes in # 6.1 above, what is your opinion about Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Fatal ☐ 3=Serious
- ☐ 2=Mild ☐ 4=Not sure/Don't know
- 6.25. If yes in # 6.1 above, what is your opinion on travel movement restrictions and lockdown?
- ☐ 1=Okay ☐ 2=Not okay ☐ 3=Don't know
- 6.26. If yes in # 6.1 above, are government's measures to prevent Covid-19 adequate?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.27. If yes in # 6.1 above, is lockdown helpful in preventing Covid-19 spread?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.28. If yes in # 6.1 above, Is hand washing effective in preventing Covid-19 spread?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.29. If yes in # 6.1 above, Is wearing face masks effective in preventing Covid-19 spread?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.30. If yes in # 6.1 above, is self-isolation and quarantine effective in preventing Covid-19 spread?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.31. If yes in # 6.1 above, is social distancing effective in preventing Covid-19 spread?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.32. If yes in # 6.1 above, if you or your close ones contracted Covid-19, what will you do?
- ☐ 1=Isolate myself ☐ 2=Seek treatment ☐ 3=Pray ☐ 4= Do nothing
- 6.33. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you support closure of schools in preventing spread of Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.34. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you support closure of churches in preventing spread of Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.35. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you believe that working from home can help control COVID-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.36. If yes in # 6.1 above, has government taken sufficient preventive measures to prevent spread of COVID?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know
- 6.37. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you think COVID-19 can cause massive deaths in South Sudan?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

**Practices**

- 6.38. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you wash your hands with soap and water regularly to avoid spread of Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No
- 6.39. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you wear masks to avoid contracting Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No
- 6.40. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you follow the guidelines on lockdown to avoid spread of Covid-19?
- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.41. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you follow the guidelines on social distancing to avoid spread of Covid-19?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.42. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you follow guidelines on travel movement restriction to avoid spread of Covid-19?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.43. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you use hand sanitizer (alcohol-based) to avoid spread of Covid-19?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.44. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you cover your mouth when sneezing or coughing to avoid spread of Covid-19?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.45. If yes in # 6.1 above, have you been avoiding handshaking with others in recent days?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.46. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you go to crowded areas now-a-days?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

6.47. If yes in # 6.1 above, do you work from home due to outbreak of COVID-19?

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No

## 7. Child Protection Systems

### General safety risks

7.1. Does your HH have any children (family members below 18 years)

- ☐ 1=Yes ☐ 2=No..... - If No in # 7.1 above, skip to # 7.6

7.2. If yes in # 7.1 above, how many children are there in the household? .....

7.3. If yes in # 7.1 above, how many children of school going age (6 or above) are there? .....

7.4. If yes in # 7.3 above, how many of these children attend school? .....

7.5. In general, what are main issues facing children in this community?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> 1=Forced to work during school hours | <input type="radio"/> 11=Abandonment                           |
| <input type="radio"/> 2=Abuse by caregivers/parents        | <input type="radio"/> 12=Loss of parents (orphaning)           |
| <input type="radio"/> 3=Abuse community members            | <input type="radio"/> 13=Arrests                               |
| <input type="radio"/> 4=Sickness                           | <input type="radio"/> 14= Forced recruitment into armed groups |
| <input type="radio"/> 5=Lack of basic needs                | <input type="radio"/> 15= Early marriages/Forced marriages     |
| <input type="radio"/> 6=Emotional distress                 | <input type="radio"/> 16=Other (specify)                       |
| <input type="radio"/> 7=Murders                            |  |
| <input type="radio"/> 8= Kidnappings                       |  |
| <input type="radio"/> 9=Trafficking                        |  |
| <input type="radio"/> 10=Lack of homes/shelters            |  |

7.6. Which natural hazards exist in the village which affected/can harm, especially children?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="radio"/> 1=Damaged dwellings/structures                       | <input type="radio"/> 5=Flooding of rivers/canals/riversides |
| <input type="radio"/> 2=Poor sanitation                                    | <input type="radio"/> 6=Severely damaged roads               |
| <input type="radio"/> 3=Lack of water tanks/sources                        | <input type="radio"/> 7=Others (specify)                     |
| <input type="radio"/> 4=Lack of protection structures (fences, gates, etc) |  |

- 7.7. Are there any damaged civilian infrastructures like schools, health clinics etc in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.8. Are there any safety constraints/concerns on people's freedom of movement in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/don't know.....If No/Don't know/not sure in # 7.10 above, skip to # 7.12

7.9. If yes in # 7.10 above, which safety constraints/concerns?

  - ☐ 1=Roadblocks
  - ☐ 2=Forced stoppages
  - ☐ 3=Physical Infrastructure damage e.g. roads
  - ☐ 4=Curfews
  - ☐ 5=Mines or other unexploded ordinances
  - ☐ 6=Other

7.10. Are there any people forcibly moved or evicted from the village/community?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.11. Are there any separated and unaccompanied children in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.12. Are there any child-headed households in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.13. Are there any children in orphanages in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.14. Are there any boarding schools in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.15. Are there any children without their parents in the village?

  - ☐ 1=Yes
  - ☐ 2=No
  - ☐ 3 =Not sure/Don't know

7.16. What are some of the situations that put children in danger in your community?

  - ☐ 1=Lack of basic needs (food, shelter, clothing)
  - ☐ 2=Child labour
  - ☐ 3=No access to school or to health care
  - ☐ 4=Drugs or liquor abuse
  - ☐ 5=Domestic violence
  - ☐ 6=Sexual exploitation
  - ☐ 7=Lack of housing
  - ☐ 8=Teenage pregnancy
  - ☐ 9=Abuse and exploitation of children
  - ☐ 10=Forced or under-age marriage
  - ☐ 11=Child prostitution
  - ☐ 12=Face markings or initiations
  - ☐ 13=Abandonment by parent or guardian
  - ☐ 14=Other (specify)

## Systems of Childcare & Protection

- 7.17. Is there any place in or near the community where children can go if they are abused by their parents or if they run away from home?
- 1=Yes                      2=No                      3 =Not sure/don't know..... If No in 7.34 above, skip to 7.36
- 7.18. If yes in #7.34 above, where?
- 1=Community member's house                      ○ 6=NGO/CBO (includes safe homes)
  - 2=Chief                      ○ 7= Orphanage home
  - 3=Social worker                      ○ 8=Cannot name specific place/not sure
  - 4=Church/Mosque                      ○ 9=Other (specify)
  - 5=Children's Protection safe house
- 7.19. Would you report cases of child abuse in the community?
- 1=Yes                      2=No                      3 =Not sure/don't know..... If yes in 7.36 above, skip to 7.38
- 7.20. If No in # 7.36 above, why?
- 1=Don't know where or who to report to                      ○ 3=No action is likely to be taken
  - 2=I know the perpetrator                      ○ 4= Fear of retaliation/being victimized

- 5=I don't care/it's not my business
- 6=Service provider not accessible
- 7=It is normal for these things to happen here
- 8=Perpetrator is respected in my community
- 9=Other (specify)

7.21. If yes in 7.36 above, where do people report abuse incidents on children?

- 1=Family member/close friend
- 2= Chief/Community chairperson
- 3= Child welfare office
- 4= Religious leader
- 5= School
- 6=Social or health worker
- 7=Women's & Children's Protection office
- 8=Court
- 9=NGO workers
- 10=Other (specify)

7.22. Do you have any child protection/safety officials in your community?

- 1=Yes
- 2=No
- 3 =Not sure/Don't know..... If No in 7.39 above, skip to 7.41

7.23. Where do people in the community get information on child care and safety?

- 1=Radio
- 2=Teachers/Schools
- 3=TV
- 4=Social/health workers
- 5=Newspapers
- 6=CBOs/NGOs
- 7=Brochures, posters and other printed materials
- 8=Community groups (e.g., children's clubs)
- 9=Family, friends, neighbours and colleagues
- 10=Chiefs/community elders
- 11=Religious leaders
- 12=Other (specify)



**Annex III: Key Informant Interviews, Check list**

Key informant	County	No per county	Check list questions	Method
County director of animal resources and fisheries	Panyinjar and Aweil	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– What is the future of ox-ploughs and donkey plough in the county?</li> <li>– How do you compare between hand plough, ox-plough and donkey plough?</li> <li>– What are the main priority support areas in animal health in the county? – treatments, vaccinations, deworming, marketing support?</li> <li>– What should have been done differently by the PROWIGA II project?</li> </ul>	Open interview
	Juba	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– How has keeping of chicken changed among the general residents during the past 3 years?</li> <li>– What is the understanding of the general residents about keeping of hybrid chicken?</li> <li>– What is the future of keeping of hybrid chicken by general residents?</li> <li>– What should have been done differently by the PROWIGA II project?</li> </ul>	Open interview
Staff of PROWIGA II	Panyinjar, Aweil and Juba	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Where has PROWIGA achieved in a big way?</li> <li>– Was peace, child protection and covid really relevant to be covered by PROWIGA?</li> <li>– What could have been done differently by PROWIGA project?</li> </ul>	Open interview
Local metal fabricator	Panyinjar and Aweil	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– How has demand for ploughs (handheld, donkey plough, ox-plough) changed over the past 4 years? Why?</li> <li>– Which forms of ploughs help the people? Why?</li> <li>– What is making it difficult for villagers to have the ploughs they wish to have?</li> <li>– Which ploughs should villagers use less and less? Why?</li> </ul>	Open interview
Cattle camp/Child protection committee head	Panyinjar and Aweil	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Do you think children of the village have safe life?</li> <li>– Why would their life not be safe now?</li> <li>– In what ways have life of children been made safer in the past 3 years by people who are not from this village?</li> <li>– Is the above efforts by people from out of the village enough or should more be done? How?</li> </ul>	Open interview
County peace building chair	Panyinjar and Aweil	1	– As above	Open interview
Child protection official	Panyinjar and Aweil	1	– As above	Open interview

**Annex IV: Focus Group discussions, Check list**

Group	County	No per county	Check list questions	Method
Ox-plough using village		1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– % hhs using ox-plough vs % not using.</li> <li>– % hhs with ox-ploughs vs % not have.</li> <li>– How many hhs other than yours did you plough for?</li> <li>– Any income from ox-ploughs in past 6 months? How much?</li> </ul>	Proportional piling & Open discussion
Animal traction /welfare (women & youth)	Panyinjar and Aweil	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– % hhs using ox-plough vs % not using.</li> <li>– % hhs with ox-ploughs vs % not have.</li> <li>– How many hhs other than yours did you plough for?</li> <li>– Any income from ox-ploughs in past 6 months? How much?</li> <li>– How does ox-plough make you different from other households?</li> </ul>	Proportional piling & Open discussion
Child protection committee members	Panyinjar and Aweil	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Historical time line about welfare of children</li> <li>– % children action not taken but suffering vs % children who suffered but action taken</li> <li>– Do you think children of the village have safe life?</li> <li>– Why would their life not be safe now?</li> <li>– In what ways have life of children been made safer in the past 3 years by people who are not from this village?</li> </ul>	Open discussion & proportional piling
Hybrid chicken production	Juba	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– % hhs keeping poultry vs % hhs do not keep at all.</li> <li>– Wealth ranking flock size of chicken.</li> <li>– % hhs that have sold chicken in past 1 month vs not sold</li> <li>– Trend of chicken flock size over past 3 years</li> <li>– What negative experiences do you have in keeping hybrid chicken</li> </ul>	Proportional piling & Open discussion
Poultry Health Auxiliaries	Juba	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Trend (%) of chicken flock mortalities over past 5 years</li> <li>– Relative (%) incidence of significant diseases of poultry (between disease incidence)</li> <li>– % sickness of poultry over past 5 years</li> <li>– % sickness among hybrid vs indigenous chicken</li> <li>– What negative experiences do you have about hybrid chicken with the villages that you are working with?</li> </ul>	Proportional piling & Open discussion

## Annex V: Itinerary

Dates	Activity	Location	Number of days
	Desk review, Development of data collection tools, preparation and submission of inception Report	Home office, Juba	
	Training of enumerators	Aweil East, Panyinjiar & Juba	
	Field data collection, Household interviews, FGDs and KIIs	Aweil East, Panyinjiar & Juba	
	Data entry, collation and cleaning	Home office	
	Data analysis	Home office	
	Compilation of draft report	Home office	
	Submission of draft report	-	
	Review of draft report	Home office	
	Submission of final report	-	