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SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

OCTOBER 1, 2011 - MARCH 31, 2012

THE FOOD, AGRIBUSINESS AND RURAL MARKETS (FARM) PROJECT

Contract: RAISE Plus Contract No. EDH-I-00-05-00005-00, Order No. 16

APRIL 2012

This report has been produced by Abt Associates Inc. for the United States Agency for International Development

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ACRONYMS

AAHI	Action Africa Help International
AgBC	Agricultural Behavioral Change
AGRA	Alliance for Green Revolution for Africa
CAD	Country Agriculture Department (Government Office)
CBSVD	Cassava Brown Streak Variety Disease
CES	Central Equatoria State
CGIAR	Consultative Group in Agriculture Research
CHF	Cooperative Housing Foundation (now CHF International)
CMVD	Cassava Mosaic Variety Disease
COP	Chief of Party
COTR	USAID Contracting Officer Technical Representative
CPPG	Crop Production Planning Group
DCOP	Deputy Chief of Party
EES	Eastern Equatoria State
ERF	Environmental Review Form
ERR	Environmental Review Report
FaaB	Farming as a Business
FAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
FARM	Food, Agribusiness and Rural Markets
FBO	Farmer Based Organization
Feddan	Feddan (unit of area measuring 60m x 70m)
FOG	Fixed Obligation Grants
FPLC	Farmer Participatory Learning Center
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Technical Cooperation
Ha	hectare (100m x100m)
ICC	Internal Coordination Committee
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
IDP	Internally Displaced Person

IFDC	International Fertilizer Development Centre
IGF	Innovative Grant Facility
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IQC	Indefinite Quantity Contract
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
MFI	Micro Finance Institution
MRDA	Mundri Relief and Development Association
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MT	Metric Ton
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
OPV	Open Pollinated Variety
OFDT	On-Farm Demonstration Trial
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PSA	Public Service Announcement
RFP	Request for Proposals
RSS	Republic of South Sudan
S4D	Seeds for Development
SRS	Sudan Radio Services
SSIDO	South Sudan Integrated Development Organization
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
SWOT	Strength Weaknesses Opportunities Threats
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPWG	Thematic Policy Working Group
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government
VCA	Value Chain Analysis
WES	Western Equatoria State
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The FARM Project made notable progress in all three of its technical components. Overall, the project has significantly expanded its beneficiary base to 310 farmer-based organizations (FBOs), comprising 6,795 members across the three Equatoria states. The project also successfully shifted its operations from Budi County, where due to insecurities a decision was made in the past reporting period to suspend operations, to Torit County also in Eastern Equatoria State. A further shift in the programmatic scope has been the inclusion of beans as part of the FARM Project's crops of focus.

In Component 1, the report from the first harvest yield assessment was completed as well as the second yield assessment. These yield assessments show that farmers who received improved maize seed varieties as part of the seed distribution were achieving higher yields than in the baseline. However, there is still potential to expand yields. Therefore, The FARM Project is using this cropping season to carry out 5,886 on-farm demonstration trials across the three states to introduce farmers to hybrid seed and fertilizer as well as to support the adoption of better agronomic practices. The on-farm demonstration trials are being carried out in conjunction with AGRA and IFDC. Further to this, The FARM Project undertook assessments of service providers across the three states in preparation for the upcoming land preparation activity. This year, ox-plows were considered as well as four-wheel tractors. In areas of low service provision, The FARM Project is piloting two-wheel tractors with selected farmer-based organizations (FBOs). At the end of the reporting period, preparations were well underway for the seed distribution for the first cropping season of 2012. A greater number of FBOs will be targeted than in the last year. Another major activity that has commenced as part of this reporting period is the agricultural rehabilitation program. Two model farms in Kajo Keji County, Central Equatoria State and Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State, were selected for this purpose.

In Component 2, one of the major achievements of the past reporting period was the successful execution of The First Agricultural Trade Fair – South Sudan, in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, South Sudan. The trade fair attracted participants from across the 10 states of South Sudan, the region and the world. The fair was deemed a success by many of those who attended. Additional to the fair, a market assessment was carried out in nine markets across the Greenbelt. The objective of this assessment was to support farmers to attain market led production, through the identification of impediments to, and within, agricultural markets and marketing, and to recommend feasible and specific investments and interventions that will resolve key constraints to the function of agricultural markets. The results are currently being used to help determine the direction of future projects. The success of the farmer-trader forums in the past reporting period meant that this activity was continued and expanded to other counties.

The work in Component 3 has supported the other two components through a training of trainers (ToT) model. As a result, there have been trainings for members of those FBOs receiving the two-wheel tractors to ensure they are familiar with the correct operation of the machines. Further to this, the Financial and Business Literacy Training was revised to better reflect the needs of the project's beneficiaries and has been carried out with selected FBOs across the three states. In preparation of the on-farm demonstration trials, 300 motivational farmers were identified and trained to take part in managing and monitoring the trials. The FARM Project also continues to carry out capacity building through the other

parts of its projects, such as yield assessment, through the inclusion of local government officials and extension workers.

The FARM Project has continued in close conjunction with the Ministry at the national, state and county levels. One particular area where this has been manifested is in the development of the policy and regulatory environment for agriculture, through the finalization process of the agricultural policies. Further to Ministry, The FARM Project is also working in close collaboration with other development partners in agriculture. This has occurred through joint capacity building activities as well as in coordination meetings with the government. Moving forward, The FARM Project will be working closely with AGRA and IFDC on supporting the government's Seed for Development (S4D) strategy.

Many of the activities that have been undertaken in this first half of the reporting period have provided the basis for the coming months. For example, starting in April, The FARM Project will be undertaking a seed distribution that will be on a larger scale than in the past year, as it will cover more FBOs and beneficiaries. In other areas, the evaluation of activities will help determine The FARM Project's programmatic focus moving forward. In particular, as part of a yield assessment, during the first harvest, The FARM Project will also be evaluating the results of the On-Farm Demonstration Trials. These results will help to form programmatic interventions for the future. The first harvest season will also provide an opportunity to test the different storage and post-harvest handling facilities. The efficacy, cost-effectiveness and overall farmer preference will be closely monitored and evaluated. The results will help determine The FARM Project's post-harvest handling and storage strategy for the future. To assess the impact of The FARM Project's work on women's socio-economic status, a gender analysis will be conducted and its results will help determine how best The FARM Project can consider the needs of both men and women farmers. These reported results will feed into the work planning process for FY 2012-2013, which will be a participatory process between The FARM Project, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry and the state Ministries of Agriculture as well.

I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID Food, Agribusiness and Rural Markets (FARM) Project is an integral part of the U.S. Government's development assistance program to South Sudan and is funded through the RAISE Plus (Raising Rural and Agricultural Incomes with a Sustainable Environment) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC). The FARM Project contributes to the Republic of South Sudan's (RSS) goals of achieving food self-sufficiency, reducing poverty and promoting economic growth through pursuit of its own overall assistance objective, which is to "increase food production in targeted areas of South Sudan." In this context, The FARM Project works together with the national Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). Further to this, the project also works in close collaboration with State Ministries of Agriculture in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria, as well as public servants at a county and payam level.

The vision for The FARM Project is to promote sustained increases in food production by establishing the foundation for a viable and profitable commercial agricultural sector that enhances food security in South Sudan and provides opportunities for significant job creation and new business opportunities. One of the project's contributions to the development discussion in South Sudan has been to build consensus on the need to begin transitioning from a relief model to a market-driven approach for agricultural development. This approach is reflected in FARM's five-year strategy of sustainable development of the commercial agriculture sector in the three states of the country where the project operates.

Objectives and Expected Results

Over its five-year duration, The FARM Project will increase agricultural productivity in selected commodities, increase agricultural trade, and improve the capacity of producers and private sector and public sector actors in South Sudan to develop commercial smallholder agriculture. The FARM Project will foster economic growth to reduce poverty and food insecurity by improving the competitiveness of staple food value chains.

As USAID's most comprehensive agricultural program in South Sudan, The FARM Project is taking a leadership role in the coordination of agricultural development initiatives of other development partners in the country. The FARM Project is providing technical assistance and capacity building support to South Sudan's MAF as well as to state-level ministries of agriculture.

I.1 PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

In support of the overall program objective to increase production of targeted agricultural commodities in the project's targeted areas, major program outcomes will include:

I.1.1 Agricultural Productivity

- Increased areas under cultivation within the targeted three Greenbelt states
- Higher yields per unit of land from which surpluses can be marketed
- Farmers making market-based decisions that result in a net profit
- Increased numbers of agricultural service providers (e.g., seed and fertilizer suppliers)
- Expansion of financial institutions into the agricultural sector with production loans

1.1.2 Agricultural Trade

- Increased volumes of smallholder products sold in markets
- Producers consistently meet market standards for timing, quality, and quantity of product
- Increased volume of value added/processed products from local agricultural production
- Increased willingness of financial institutions to provide loans through the entire value chain process

1.1.3 Capacity Building

Private Sector Capacity

- Emerging, small, medium, and producer organizations are able to plan and adapt production to market demand
- Selected value chains are more vertically integrated with enhanced business relationships
- Increased investment in commercial agriculture across the entire value chain/s

Public Sector Capacity

- RSS provides reliable quality services that are key for economic growth, e.g. plant and pest inspection
- State governments are able to develop sound strategies and plans that will support market-led agriculture
- Improvement in management capabilities of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry at state and county levels

Enabling Environment

- Taxation and trade policies do not inhibit trade and there is free movement of agricultural goods within South Sudan
- Public services do not compete with the private sector nor distort market incentives in the provision of goods and services
- Agriculture and food security policies and regulations help foster the growth of the agricultural sector in South Sudan.

1.2 ACTIVITIES COVERED IN THE REPORT

This report covers project activities between October 1, 2011 and March 31, 2012. In Section 2, critical changes in project leadership and management and scope of operations are addressed. In Section 3-5, the project's technical activities are outlined. Section 6 addresses activity on crosscutting themes during the reporting period. All technical references can be found listed in **Appendix 3** of this report.

2. PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND SCOPE

2.1 STAFFING AND MANAGEMENT

During the reporting period, there were significant changes to the actual and future organizational structure of The FARM Project. At the Juba level, this included the elimination of the expatriate Policy Advisor Position. The finalization of the policy work will be conducted through short-term technical assistance (STTA). The position of Capacity Building Specialist was nationalized and on an interim basis, the project's Technical Program Coordinator will take over responsibility for this position.

In Western and the Eastern Equatoria States, the position of Finance and Administration Officer has been amalgamated with the roles of the Grants Officer. In Central Equatoria, the position of Capacity Building Coordinator, which has been vacant to date, was eliminated. It has also been decided to eliminate the position of Livestock Officer with effect from April 30th 2012, as livestock is not currently part of The FARM Project's core activities.

In terms of logistics, the three pick-up vehicles, previously located in Juba, were relocated to the three state offices. This was done in conjunction with the relocation of three drivers as well.

A decision was made to expand the monitoring and evaluation team due to the fact that The FARM Project is currently experiencing significant delays in effecting monitoring functions.

Many technical staff are involved in monitoring functions and this is having a negative impact on the overall program. Therefore the project is looking to hire a Monitoring and Evaluation officer and a Database manager. This will allow for more effective monitoring of FBO's as well as staff involvement in working with STTA working on the gender analysis, the value chain analyses, and the ongoing production of twice yearly yield data from farmers. There also will be an increased monitoring from the establishment of the 5,876 on farm demonstrations.

The revised staffing list can be seen in **Appendix I** of this report.

2.2 SHIFTS IN PROJECT TECHNICAL AND GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

2.2.1 Addition of Beans to FARM Project Crops

Following discussions with farmers and our own observations during the yield assessment, the important role that beans plays in the farming system of smallholder farmers was highlighted to The FARM Project. The project requested and was granted USAID approval to import 10 metric tons of improved bean varieties on the Ministry of Agriculture list of acceptable varieties for distribution to select farming groups.

2.2.2 Supporting Expansion of Alternative Land Clearing and Land Preparation Strategies

In response to the challenges faced by The FARM Project in the first season to find sufficient numbers of appropriate service providers, in the 2012 land preparation period the project has expanded its service provider base. This will now give farmers the opportunity to apply for plowing grants using ox-plow service providers, where available, additionally to the tractor service providers. Further to this, The FARM Project has supplemented this initiative with 12 two-wheel tractors, which have been distributed to areas across the three states, with low service provider coverage. This was determined through a service provider assessment conducted by project staff in January 2012.

2.2.3 Move to Torit County

Due to implementation challenges in Budi County, due to intermittent and often rampant insecurities in the region, a meeting between the State Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development (SMAFCRD-EES) in Eastern Equatoria State, and the Chief of Party of The FARM Project, held at the end of August 2011 decided that The FARM Project would temporarily suspend operations there. As an alternative to this, the State Ministry proposed Torit County for The FARM Project to work in. Therefore, from the 12th to the 15th of October 2011, The FARM Project carried out a feasibility assessment in Torit County, Eastern Equatoria State, in order to help gauge the possibility of expanding the project into this county. The assessment concentrated on the four payams of Torit County that fall within the Greenbelt region of South Sudan – Ifotu, Imurok, Iyire and Kudo payams.

To carry out the assessment, the team conducted various focus groups in each payam. The groups discussed issues related to crop production and agronomic practices, challenges in expanding production, marketing and other projects operating in the area. The team consulted widely with both men and women to also get a sense of the gender roles in agriculture in the region. Further to the focus groups, the team visited bomas in each payam to take down observations that can assist in assessing the benefits and challenges in working in each area.

The overall finding from the assessment was that there is definitely potential to consider expanding production into Torit County. All four payams have potential to be very productive and, as is with most areas in the Greenbelt, they have a bimodal rainfall pattern allowing two cropping seasons per annum. The crops planted in these areas largely correspond to The FARM Project's four crops of focus, maize, cassava, sorghum and groundnuts, as well. As a result of this assessment, The FARM Project expanded its operations into selected bomas in Ifotu, Imurok, Iyiere and Kudo payams.

3. COMPONENT I - AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

The FARM Project aims to increase farm-level productivity of smallholder farmers through the promotion of increased adoption of improved technologies and management practices. Specifically, it aims to increase yields through the provision of high-quality seeds and planting material and corresponding trainings in agronomic best practices as well as expanding the land under cultivation, through the introduction of mechanization. During the reporting period, two crop yield assessment were conducted corresponding to the first distribution, which showed that on average beneficiary farmers, were achieving higher yields with the improved maize. During this period, The FARM Project, through the Crop Production Planning Group (CPPG), finalized the preparations for a planned distribution of a total of 323 metric tons of seed to 6,695 beneficiaries in 310 FBOs, which correspond to approximately 5,760 hectares under improved technology and management. Furthermore, a plowing assessment was conducted to verify the quantity and condition of available service providers for plowing. This cropping season The FARM Project is expanding the service base to ox-plows and two-wheel tractors. Thus this year The FARM Project expects a total of 600 feddans to be plowed through the project's innovative grants scheme on land preparation.

3.2 Yield Assessments

South Sudan offers many diverse possibilities in the agricultural sector, and the Greenbelt area in the country's Equatoria states is endowed with an abundance of arable land. Decades of war have kept this region out of commercial agriculture for many years. Furthermore, farming techniques commonly passed down through generations have been lost. Local seed varieties are stored under poor conditions and often have very low germination rates and low-yield levels because the genetic potential of the seeds has not developed over the years. Instead there has been cross-pollination and degeneration of the seeds. In order to assess the yields prior to any interventions, The FARM Project conducted a baseline study in 2010, which indicated an overall yield for maize at approximately 336 kg/feddan (800 kg/ha).

In March 2011, The FARM Project distributed maize seed in conjunction with trainings on improved agronomic practices. The FARM Project beneficiaries were trained on proper seeding rates, seed spacing, safe seed handling and the importance of weeding and other crop management activities. To determine whether there had been significant changes to yields for farmers benefiting from The FARM Project, a team carried out two yield assessments for maize and completed both analyses during the reporting period. These yield assessments were carried out corresponding to the harvest time in South Sudan, namely August/September 2011 and the second assessment in November/December 2011. Both assessments were compared to the baseline figures from 2010 and the second assessment built on the first.

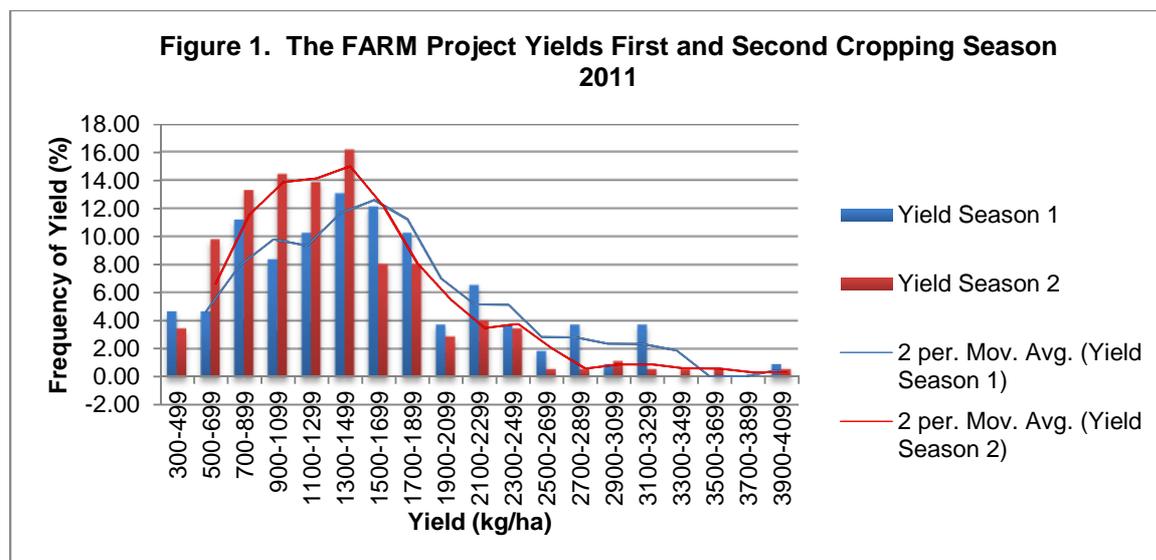
These are some of the first rigorous yield assessments of farmer production at the household level that have been carried out in South Sudan since the end of the war. The methodology involved randomly selecting farmers that received maize across the three

states and taking three separate samples from their field planted with improved crops. From these three samples, the number of plants and number of cobs were counted, the cobs were weighed, and the moisture content was taken, using a Dickey-Fuller Mini-GacPlus Moisture Meter. During the analysis, the weight of the cob was adjusted for the moisture content. In a few select fields, the shucked weight of the maize was also measured. The conversion factor for the shucked maize was then used in the analysis as well. For the second cropping season, other factors that could affect yields were also assessed. These included observations on the pests and diseases present in the fields and the number of years the land had been cultivated.

The uptake of agronomic practices was also examined during the yield assessment. This included measuring the inter-row spacing, the intra-row spacing and the number of germinating seeds per hole. For the second yield assessment, the extent of weeding also was assessed.

Overall, the yield assessments indicated a significant difference in the average yields compared to the baseline in all three states. During the first assessment, the average yield in Central Equatoria State was 676.47 kg/feddian (1,610 kg/ha), in Eastern Equatoria State 580.67 kg/feddian (1,382 kg/ha) and in Western Equatoria State 629.83 kg/feddian (1,499 kg/ha). There was a large spread in terms of yield as indicated by high standard deviation figures. Therefore, the yields were placed into groups of 200kg and the associated frequency distribution was determined, which highlighted that the majority of the maize yields from The FARM Project's farmers are yielding between 700 and 1,900 kg of maize per hectare though some farmers achieved yields of more than 3,000 kg/ha (see Figure 1 below).

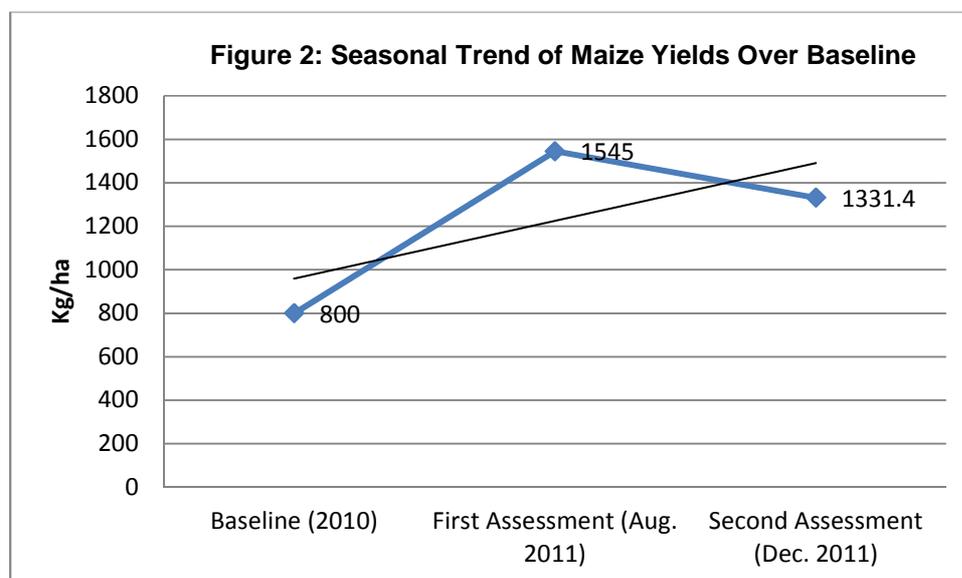
The second season yield assessment also showed that farmers were achieving higher yields than the baseline, with the mean yields across the total sample being 550 kg/feddian (1331 kg/ha). Although this is slightly lower than in the first seasons, the comparative results were not statistically significant and reflect the early cessation of precipitation that occurred in 2011 throughout the Greenbelt. The mean yields by state were 491 kg/feddian (1,169 kg/ha) in Central Equatoria, 578 kg/feddian (1375 kg/ha) in Eastern Equatoria and 607 kg/feddian (1,444 kg/ha) in Western Equatoria State.



Source: FARM Yield Assessment Report Dec. 2011

Some of the overall drop in the average yield may be attributed to the significant decrease in yield in Central Equatoria State, particularly in Morobo and Yei counties. There are two possible explanations for this drop in yield. The first explanation is that the rains finished early this year (at the end of October) and since planting for the second season in Yei and Morobo counties occurs late, relative to other counties, and therefore, the second season of maize may not have received sufficient precipitation to yield its full potential. However, during the past year we did not have the rain gauges to collect rainfall data to test this hypothesis. In order to monitor rainfall in the upcoming cropping season, 27 rain gauges have been procured and will be distributed to selected FBOs within the payams where The FARM Project operates. These will be distributed by April 2012 and one FBO member will be trained to be collecting rainfall data on a daily basis.

Another possible reason for the slightly lower yield in Central Equatoria could be because few farmers in Morobo and Yei plant maize for the second season. Therefore, when the yield assessment was conducted, although the initial selection of farmers was random when the fieldwork was undertaken, the sample size was small. By surveying farmers who plant maize in the second season, the results may be biased in a negative direction. However, as there is still an overall need to determine why yields are enhanced or reduced through continued analysis of harvests, The FARM Project will work with other partners to determine which factors affect yield in the two cropping seasons. Nonetheless, there is a generally observed incremental trend of yields over the baseline values as evidenced in Figure 2 below.



Source: FARM Yield Assessment report Dec. 2011

3.3 SOIL ANALYSIS

During the reporting period, soil analyses for count demonstration plots in Central and Western Equatoria were analyzed. This supplements the previously collected data for Eastern Equatoria. Overall, a major observation was the low level of phosphate in the soils.

As such during the second yield assessment, soil samples were collected and 30 of these samples that were collected from Central and Western Equatoria (unfortunately samples from Eastern Equatoria were not collected) and have been sent for analysis. The samples that were selected represented different yield levels and when the soil analysis is returned, a

regression analysis of the yield with respect to the available nutrient level of participial elements will be undertaken.

3.4 MECHANIZED LAND PREPARATION

Last year the mechanized land preparation part of Component I met with some challenges, including the limited availability of reliable tractor service providers (tractors) to plow, high costs of plowing per feddan, frequent breakdowns of equipment and the unavailability of spare parts for maintenance. In order to achieve the target for this year, The FARM Project undertook a thorough assessment of available service providers across the Greater Equatoria region.

Due to the limited availability of working tractors throughout the country, The FARM Project also looked at alternative plowing options, such as ox-plows and two-wheel tractors. The assessment revealed that some farmers have work oxen in Eastern Equatoria and Central Equatoria but that this was not an option in Western Equatoria. The survey also showed that while there are tractors in all states, in many locations access to working tractors is extremely difficult due to serious breakdowns and poor operator skills. In areas where serviceable tractor availability was limited, the project tried to support FBOs with two wheel tractors. To date, a total of 12 two-wheel tractors have been procured by the project to be distributed to areas where service providers were not available. These have been allocated to 12 FBOs through the Innovative Grants Facility (IGF) using a particular set of criteria. Based on the availability of four-wheel tractors, 6 two-wheel tractors are being distributed in Western Equatoria; a further 4 were allocated to Eastern Equatoria and 2 in Central Equatoria, which presented the best availability of service providers.

A total of 600 feddans that have been cleared of stumps were approved for plowing through mechanized land preparation. Out of the 600 feddans, 198 feddans have been identified in Eastern Equatoria, 202 in Central Equatoria and 200 in Western Equatoria. A total of 75 FBOs will have their land ploughed through the IGF. The demand for plowing services was 1334 feddans but due to budget cuts, the number of feddans to be plowed had to be reduced.

3.5 ON-FARM DEMONSTRATION TRIALS (OFDTS)

The results from the two maize yield assessments conducted in 2011 indicated that farmers were achieving higher yields with an improved maize variety compared to the baseline taken in 2010. However, the assessments also indicated that the majority of farmers were not achieving the full potential possible from the improved seed variety Longe 5, as some farmers' yields exceeded 3000 kg/ha.

The yield assessment findings indicated that few farmers had adopted good agronomic practices and although the number of adopters grew in the second season, the total number is still low. This low adoption of improved agronomic practices can, to a large extent, be attributed to farmers in South Sudan being risk averse. Most are still producing sufficient food for subsistence, but with limited labor and no knowledge of locations where to get surplus. Therefore, they are often hesitant to adopt practices that affect their food security. Furthermore, the traditional varieties that they had been planting before they received seeds from The FARM Project had much lower germination rates, and thus the previous practices they have adopted, such as planting multiple seeds per hole, takes this factor into account. The element of behavior change is slow.

To show farmers the increased yields they could be achieving by adopting these best

practices, The FARM Project is undertaking 5,876 on-farm demonstration trials in which farmers have been provided with hybrid maize seed of lines that were tested in South Sudan in 2011. Furthermore, each demonstration kit has 1kg of packed phosphate (as DAP) and nitrogen fertilizer (as Urea) provided by IFDC, both elements, which have been shown, through soil analyses, to be limiting optimal productivity in all three states of South Sudan. These demonstrations covering a total of 75m², are being conducted on a part of the farmers' maize field and the quantities they received are sufficient to plant a plot of 10 rows by 10 meters. The farmers will then plant the rest of their maize seeds alongside the demonstration plot using their traditional methods and thus be able to directly compare the results from the planting practices. The underlying assumption is that if farmers can actively see the difference between the plots, then the transition to them adopting better agricultural practices, i.e. the behavior change, will occur more rapidly.

The on-farm demonstrations are being conducted in conjunction with Alliance for Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) and International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC), which are undertaking complementary activities to The FARM Project in the same geographic area of South Sudan. The fertilizer industry is non-existent in South Sudan and therefore the majority of farmers have never used fertilizer. However, fertilizer has the potential to increase yields due to the low levels of particulate nutrients. The behavior change element is crucial to farmers adopting fertilizer, as many are skeptical about both the necessity and its benefit.

To implement this program, The FARM Project identified and trained 300 motivational farmers, who will each be working with groups of approximately 20 farmers to oversee the demonstration trials. The motivational farmers received other material to support them in this undertaking, including a bicycle so that they can reach the farmers in their trial area, string to help them measure out the area for the demonstration plot on each farmers' field, flip charts and handouts with graphic representations of each of the processes so that they can each individually train their cohorts.

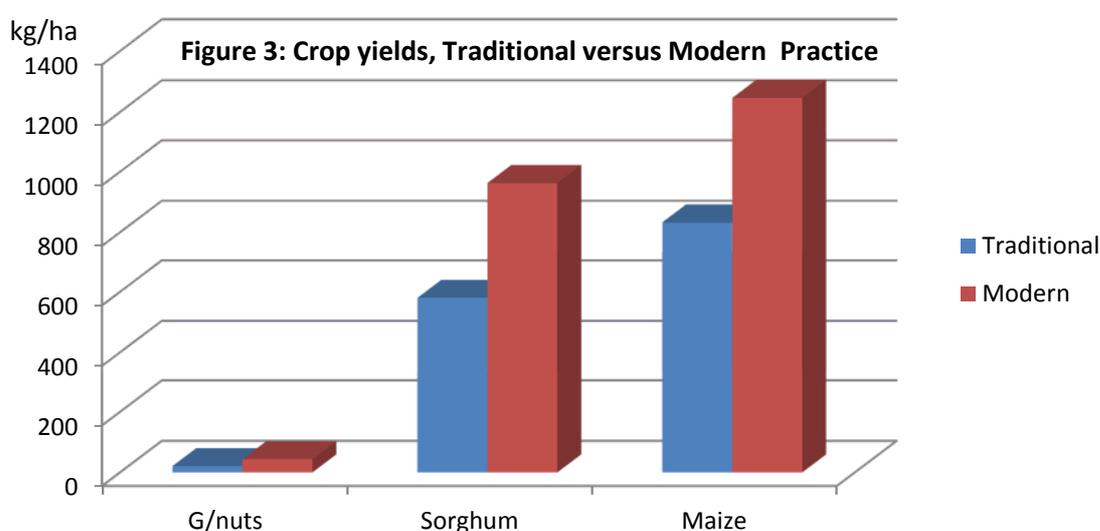
Conducting these on-farm demonstration trials across Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria is meant to target as many farmers as possible. The high number of trials will also allow for a large enough sample size to show the potential of increased yields from using hybrid maize, fertilizer and good agronomic practices in the Greenbelt region. The large sample size requires a concerted effort by the national, state and county governments together with development partners. This cooperation will produce the enabling environment for supporting the farmers in the on-farm demonstration trials.

An important component of the on-farm demonstration trials will be the regular and effective monitoring of the results to facilitate an overall evaluation in August and September. Extension workers will be trained in data collection, which will occur continuously from planting to harvesting. At the time of harvest a yield assessment of 120 randomly selected sites will be undertaken.

3.6 DEMONSTRATION PLOTS

Demonstration plots serve as a tool to visually show farmers the benefits of improved seed varieties as well as adopting best management practices and fertilizer application. Therefore, effective extension service is important to ensure farmers have the right information to maximize input use. Thus during the reporting period, The FARM Project analyzed the data that was collected from the previous year's demonstration plots in Central Equatoria State,

to gain better insight into where focus for the upcoming demonstrations should lie. The usage of this data ensures appropriate dissemination of information on relevant and efficient input use (fertilizer and seed application, weeding) and other appropriate crop husbandry practices. Data from last year's demonstration plots conducted in the 7 sites in Central Equatoria State showed that traditional practices gave consistently lower yields when compared with modern practices. The general trend showed that crop yields increased with the application of improved crop husbandry practices (modern) such as line planting, seeding rates, and weeding as can be seen in the Figure 3 below. For example, maize yields increased by 66%, sorghum increased by 50% and groundnuts increased by 108% over traditional practice, though groundnuts yields were still very poor due to rosette disease on the variety Red Beauty, which was observed to be very high. As a result, the Red Beauty variety has been dropped from the demonstrations and seed distribution programs.



Source: FARM Project 2011 Field Demonstration plots for CES

The project has scaled up the number of demonstration sites to other states and these will be conducted at the county level in areas of FBO high concentration. In order to improve information generation, packaging and dissemination, information collected from the demonstration plots will be utilized as a communications mechanism for farmers through field days and farmer field schools. There are a number of strategic areas that these plots will be established in Yambio, Maridi and Mundri (Western Equatoria), Imurok, Ikwoto and Magwi (Eastern Equatoria) and Yei, Morobo and Kajo Keji (Central Equatoria). During the reporting period, land preparation has already been completed at some sites.

3.7 SMALL RUMINANT PROGRAMMING

No further work on the small ruminants was undertaken during the reporting period. An evaluation will be undertaken towards the end of next reporting period to determine the impact of the overall in-kind grants initiative where 644 goats were awarded to FBOs in three payams (Yambio, Li-rangu and Bangasu) in Western Equatoria.

3.8 IMPROVED SEEDS AND PLANTING MATERIALS

Following the 2011 distribution, several lessons were learned about working with seed suppliers from Uganda. During the period, the Sekedo sorghum that had firstly been shown to be of multiple phenotypes and not distributed was destroyed during November on a site

along the Juba-Yei road. The disposal of this seed was supervised by the DCOP and involved oversight from the RSS MAF. Terms were negotiated with the vendor for the faulty seed delivery and neither Abt Associates nor the project has been billed for this degraded seed. Prior to the issuing of tenders, the COP and Production specialist visited seed suppliers who had tendered to provide seeds for the 2012 production cycle, the Uganda Seed Trade Association to ascertain the reputation of the companies that tendered to supply seeds and the Ministry of Agriculture in January 2012. In February 2012 tenders were awarded to successful bidders for 65 MT of maize, 8MT of sorghum, 100 MT of groundnuts and 10 MT of beans. Suppliers started deliveries in March, to ensure distribution of the seeds in April. By the end of the reporting period all of the beans had been received but there were logistic delays in the delivery of the maize and sorghum with the truck trying to enter South Sudan through Kaya (rather than Nimule) and there were protracted delays with the delivery of groundnuts due to a much higher than anticipated seed breakage rate.

The pre-contract for the cassava planting materials was awarded, during the reporting period. A total of 310 FBOs (up from 186) amounting to 6,695 members (up from 4,325) are being targeted with this distribution. Table I below gives a summary of number of FBOs who have been identified in each State and the quantities of seeds to be distributed in each state.

Table I: Summary of Planned Seed and Planting Material Distribution for 2012 Based on FBO Assessments Conducted in December 2011

STATE	FBOs Identified	Total Membership	Maize (MT)	Sorghum (MT)	G/nuts (MT)	Cassava (MT)	Beans (MT)	Total all Seeds (MT)	Proportion of Total
EES	103	2,361	17.19	4.80	39.86	54.32	2.97	119.13	36.88%
CES	102	2,337	16.41	1.00	29.49	31.10	3.01	81.01	25.08%
WES	105	1,997	31.40	2.20	30.66	54.58	4.03	122.86	38.04%
TOTAL	310	6,695	65.00	8.00	100.00	140.00	10.00	323.00	100.00%

The planned variety for the 65 MT of maize is the open pollinated variety Longe 5 to be distributed to 240 FBOs and to plant 6500 feddans. The 100 MT groundnuts comprise three varieties, namely Egola (25 MT), Serenut 2 (25 MT) and Serenut 4 (50 MT). These quantities will be distributed to 297 FBOs with the Egola beans distributed in Eastern Equatoria and this will plant 2500 feddans. The 8 MT of sorghum seeds comprise of two varieties namely Seso 1 (4 MT) and Seso 3 (4 MT). This will be distributed to 148 FBOs to plant 4000 feddans and will be distributed for second production season. The Phaseolus Beans, which is a new crop for The FARM Project, will be the K132 variety (10 MT). The 140 MT cassava will include newly released material, 40 MT of NASE 14 (MM96/4271), 20 MT of NASE 15 (28-TME 14) and 20 MT of NASE 19 (72-TME 14) all procured from Uganda. The remaining 60 MT of the TME 14 variety will be procured locally. The TME 14 is susceptible to brown streak and is not being transported across borders. The 140 MT of cassava will be targeted at 54 FBOs to plant 700 feddans. The 323 MT of seed will be planted on an estimated 13,716 feddans (5,760 ha).

The Table 2 below gives a summary of number of FBOs to receive each type of crop by State.

Table 2: Seed Distribution Plan for First Planting Season, 2012

STATE	FBOs	Members	Men	Women	FBOs for Maize	FBOs for Sorghum	FBOs for G/nuts	FBOs for Cassava	FBOs for Beans
EES	103	2,361	1463	898	55	89	90	13	11
CES	102	2,337	1587	750	80	26	102	16	17
WES	105	1,997	1314	683	105	33	105	25	14
FARM	310	6,695	4364	2331	240	148	297	54	42

Table 3: Summary of Area (Feddans & Ha) to be Cultivated for the Distribution

STATE	Maize Feddan	Maize (ha)	Sorghum Feddans	Sorghum (ha)	G/nuts Feddans	G/nuts (ha)	Cassava Feddans	Cassava (ha)	Beans Feddan	Beans (ha)
EES	1693	860	2399	1200	1021	474	272	136	74	37
CES	1630	821	502	250	737	369	156	78	75	38
WES	3177	1571	1099	551	742	383	273	136	101	50
FARM	6500	3252	4000	2000	2500	1226	701	350	250	125

The seeds will be tested for germination and treated with Imidacloprid, an insecticide, as well as Thiram, a fungicide, to protect it in storage and help a good start of germination and seedling establishment.

3.9 INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT (IPM)

The project sought the services of Dr. Samuel Kyamanywa from Makerere University. He was able to visit Eastern and Central Equatoria states and after several delays submitted a comprehensive report of the major pest, disease and weed threats within South Sudan. The report was to form the basis for IPM training to be undertaken as part of the project capacity building training program. However before this could be initiated, USAID requested that we not undertake any training activities in this area during the current work plan that runs until September 2012.

3.10 AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

In December last year, a meeting was held at Abt Associates Bethesda headquarters with Honorable Minister for Agriculture, Betty Achan Ogwaro, in Washington, DC for the South Sudan Engagement Conference, in which she suggested to start the rehabilitation process of agricultural land. She suggested that The FARM Project would clear 100 feddan blocks at a time, of which 10% would be allocated to forest cover. The proposal that came from the meeting, was to begin with establishment of a model 'block farm' of 100 feddans (42 hectares), on which 50 households would be granted access to cultivate 2 feddans (0.8ha) each, in addition to their individual household farms. Magwi County, in Eastern Equatoria State was chosen as the location for the pilot model and local authorities Community Development Committee at the boma level was to be consulted in order to identify the 100 feddan block to be rehabilitated with project support, along with the 50 households to benefit from the pilot model. This pilot would also function as a model to demonstrate responsible land clearing practices for long-term sustainable agriculture production in South Sudan. This includes the preservation of standing trees, and soil and water conservation (SWC) technologies described in the recent draft guidelines produced by The FARM Project, an additional mitigating measure would be to construct a small tree nursery at the site for replication and distribution or sale of multi-purpose tree species including fruit, fuel,

fodder and fertilizer (e.g. *Faidherbia*) trees, which would build in a phased regeneration of tree cover based on farmer criteria.

In February 2012, a team comprising Mr. Eliot Masters, a short-term technical consultant from Abt Associates, accompanied by four staff from The FARM Project, visited Obbo, in Magwi County, Eastern Equatoria State and Kajo Keji County, in Central Equatoria State. The aim of the visit was to carry out assessment of parcel of land offered by Obbo and Kajo Keji communities for the proposed block farms, carry out observation of the vegetation, record tree species found on the parcel of the land, record their local and botanical names, confirm ownership of the land and endorse the proposed land parcel based on criteria put down. The team also mapped out the 100 feddans (42,000 m²) for each of the two model farms and took coordinates of the parcels of land using GPS. The criteria used to select the parcels of land are:

- 1) Land that has been previously cultivated and currently in fallow,
- 2) Land with slopes less than or equal to 5%,
- 3) Land with slopes ranging from 6%-10% will require contour ridging/trenching,
- 4) Land was more than 20 meters from a watercourse.

The selected areas were found to meet the criteria laid down. All the land parcels had been on fallow during the war and regenerated during the two decades.

On the two parcels of land, land clearing, selective tree cutting and first cultivation are being supported by the FARM Project through the award of in-kind grants, through the IGF, to two selected FBOs. The service providers, to carry out the activity, are being selected by the FBOs. Follow up visits to the Obbo model farm was conducted by USAID staff in February 2012, to assess the progress that had been made and to note any challenges the group was facing. During the visit in February, the USAID staff also had the opportunity to witness the allocation of land, demarcation and mapping process. The overall progress on the activities at the Obbo farm is as follows:

- The group carried out land clearance and demarcation, dividing the land parcels into blocks and sub-blocks. Each group member is allocated two feddans and the group has 50 members.
- The group carried out marking of specific trees to be removed by March.
- The Landlord signed a letter leasing land parcel to the group for more than five years.
- The group developed and adopted a terms of reference for a Management Committee.
- The group developed by-laws to be used for the general management of the model farm.
- The groups Management Committee signed Fixed Obligation Grants (FOG) agreement with The FARM Project in Juba in March 2012.
- The Management Committees had regular meetings to ensure the clearance and plowing is carried out according to the time frame.
- One day meeting with representative of the two groups was done in Juba in April to educate them on grants application processes and requirements.
- A service provider contracted laborers to carry out bush clearance, selective tree cutting and plowing (first plowing only).
- Trees with values plus the 10% of the total trees have been left in the fields.

- Representatives of the group were trained in Juba on how to operate two wheel walk-behind tractors.

Follow up visits to the block farm in Kajo Keji were conducted in February and March 2012 by The FARM Project staff and government representatives from the County Agriculture and Forestry Departments. These visits included selecting the site for the block farm. During February 2012, the initial suggested area for the farm had to be dropped as it had been previously allocated as grazing land for livestock, the soil was compact and rocky as well as the terrain on the western side had a steep slope. All of these factors meant that it did not comply with the criteria. The second site was then selected in Kudaji Boma in March. During the March visit a management committee for the farm, comprising of 4 men and 2 women was set up with a planned monitoring mission planned for the next reporting period. The progress that has been made at the Kajo Keji farm to date is as follows:

- Demarcation of the land into blocks and divide plots of 2 feddans each to individual members by March 5th 2012. Plots were allocated to members using group list.
- The group identified and selected a service provider to handle grants for the activities and choose ox-plow for plowing services
- Like in Obbo, the community in Kudaji has some trees of value to them such as the Lulu and the group maintained the tree cover at 10% required. Trees that were removed were burned for charcoal and some used as firewood and construction poles. County Department of Forestry guided on the 10% selected tree removal and advice on how the trees removed can be used (Charcoal, fire wood, building etc.).
- The group chose Groundnuts (local variety Likiso Ko Nyut), Cassava (Wori Kabang), Sorghum (short maturing) and Beans. Groundnut for first season planting and sorghum and beans for the second season. The selection / preferences of the groundnut and cassava were based on their resistance to disease, tolerance to drought and high yield.
- A total of 50 feddans were demarcated and distributed to 50 farmers. In the plan, the members of the group intend to plant 50 feddans in the first season / rains intercropping groundnuts (local variety Likiso Ko Nyut) and cassava (Wori Kabang) which will be purchased locally.
- Together with the CAD staff and the service provider, a mini-survey on availability of the groundnuts seeds and clean cassava fields, was conducted. During the survey, the team established that groundnuts seeds and cassava cuttings were available come the time for purchasing / planting. One group - Nga Ko Yi 2 had 20 bags and they were ready to sell to the Service Provider.
- Two members of the Model Farm Group were selected and trained on GAP together with the other farmers from the new FBOs and given guidance on how to write the invoices for the 20% grant advance payment.
- The service provider had signed a contract with the Model Farm Group for provision of the services-bush clearance and selective tree removal.
- Participation of the Forestry Department staff in the selective tree removal was confirmed.
- 2 farmers from the model farm trained on GAP

To assist both block farms, they will receive grants from the IGF. To determine the nature of the grants, a meeting was held in March 2012 in Juba, between the members of the two model farms and The FARM Project. The groups were informed about major requirements that had to be met, as per the grant manual.

3.11 POST-HARVEST HANDLING, STORAGE AND PROCESSING TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT FOR STAPLE CROPS

A key component of the program is the promotion of improved post-harvest handling, storage and processing technologies and methods. These practices have the potential to help reduce post-harvest losses, which are consistently high in South Sudan and account for considerable crop loss each year. To assess which intervention is most suitable for the South Sudanese context, in terms of ease of production, dissemination and efficacy, The FARM Project will be testing a variety of different storage options at a state and a county level.

During the reporting period, locally improved cribs were constructed for trial purposes. These cribs, based on models currently in use in South Sudan, represent simple but effective improvements, focusing on increasing drying rates while reducing losses due to insect, rodent, and rain damage. These cribs are designed to be affordable, durable, and practical and easy for farmers to erect and maintain.

GrainPro Zip-up Mats are relatively low-cost and have the ability to increase drying rates, reduce exposure to pests, and protect the grain from adverse climatic conditions as they have zip-up covers that can be closed during periods of rain. Depending on the results of these mats during the evaluation phase, additional purchases and distribution will be pursued as appropriate. In addition, the project will purchase 12 GrainPro hermetically sealed GrainSafes and distribute them to the state and county demonstration plots to be evaluated as an alternative storage option.

Silos form an important element of The FARM Project's post-harvest commodities handling and processing activities as they offer a low-cost solution to on-farm grain storage. They can be produced using local manufacturing capacity making them a potentially sustainable technology. The FARM Project will explore local manufacturing technology transfers from a Kenyan-based metal silo-manufacturing firm. This company has been trained by CIMMYT's Effective Grain Storage Project in Kenya to manufacture a simply designed silo made of galvanized steel. These locally-produced smallholder farm silos can be manufactured in South Sudan, and the skills transfer used as the basis of post-harvest storage systems small-business start-ups throughout the three Equatoria states. During the previous reporting periods, the project took delivery of 30 silos, each of 2.5 MT capacity, and the silo manufacturer trained project staff on their proper use and maintenance in Juba. During the reporting period, the silos were distributed among the three state sites and extension workers at the state level were trained in their use and maintenance. The FARM Project also developed a user-friendly manual for these metal silos.

Twenty-four FBO members have been identified across the three states, who have sufficient grain to store, to be the beneficiaries of grants from the IGF and receive grants to test the drying equipment for their current harvest from the second cropping season. However, delays in the construction of the local stores, which are to be used as the control to compare the storage efficacy of the different systems, means that the storage equipment will only be tested from the first cropping season of the 2012 season. During the reporting period, FARM Project staff also developed materials for the post-harvest equipment that training was conducted for the extension staff on how to use the equipment. Additionally, testing equipment for aflatoxin, moisture, and oxygen were also be procured and will be distributed. Pictorial training manuals for this equipment have also been developed.

However, due to unforeseen delays, the storage equipment will only be tested with the harvest from the first cropping of the 2012 season, instead of the harvest from last year's cropping season.

4. COMPONENT 2. TRADE AND MARKETING

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Markets are critical to the success of any commercial enterprise in the agricultural sector. However, weak infrastructure, poor business linkages and a virtually nonexistent market information system limit access to markets throughout the Equatorias. The FARM Project has therefore been working to increase smallholders' access to and availability of market services, particularly along critical trade routes. The FARM Project is also undertaking initiatives to improve the legal, regulatory, and policy environment that governs marketing and trade.

Agricultural marketing presents great challenges to many producers who lack knowledge and skills on how to identify, access, evaluate, and plan for marketing opportunities. Among others, reluctance to look for markets, lack of knowledge on existing markets, and difficulties in identifying and addressing market opportunities and constraints warrant the need to build the marketing capacity of farmers and FBOs.

4.2 FIRST AGRICULTURAL TRADE FAIR – SOUTH SUDAN

As part of a strategy to spur economic development in a predominantly agricultural economy, the project supported an agricultural trade fair. The fair provided a venue to introduce products to the international market, exposes farmers to modern methods of production, and enables buyers and sellers to source farm inputs, services and financing. Agricultural trade fairs in other countries have been highly successful in bringing products to the attention of international buyers and revitalizing agricultural trade in the country.

The First Agricultural Trade Fair - South Sudan was held from November 9th to 12th 2011 at Nyakuron Cultural Center in Juba. It provided national and international participants the opportunity to facilitate business deals for agriculture products and equipment and to learn more about investing in the agribusiness sector in the country. The Fair showcased new agricultural technologies and services to one of the fastest growing markets in East Africa. The four main objectives of the fair were:

- To create suitable agricultural linkages with national, regional and international investors.
- To increase market information exchange in agriculture and other related sectors.
- To expose agricultural potential and increase trade opportunities.
- To promote private sector development.
- To promote the use of modern technologies.

In preparation for the Fair, an Agricultural Trade Fair Committee was established, in the previous reporting period, which had representation from project staff and key departments from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Investment, Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries as well as the Central Equatoria State Ministry for Agriculture and Forestry. In total the steering committee had 15 meetings

in preparation for the First Agricultural Trade Fair-South Sudan, with more frequent meetings being held in October 2012.

Specific activities that took place during the reporting period, was the recruitment of local and international businesses to come to the fair, the recruitment of farmers from all 10 states of South Sudan to participate in the fair, registering and collecting booth fees from participants, procuring a variety of items for the running of the fair, amongst many other tasks. During the four days of the fair, The FARM Project worked with staff from the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to run the Fair and ensured that the needs of both participants and visitors to the fair were addressed.

The FARM Project was requested to take over the communications component of the fair. As the Agricultural Trade Fair will be a nationwide initiative, the communication products were widely disseminated throughout the country through an agreement with Miraya FM. Additionally, a range of communications products were designed and developed. These included fliers, posters, banners, billboards and an invitation card for the opening ceremony. Furthermore, a website for the fair (www.agfairsouthsudan.org) was developed. The website provided potential participants with information on agriculture in South Sudan, the agricultural fair and an opportunity to register online.

In preparation for the First Agricultural Trade Fair – South Sudan, three separate preparatory training workshops were held for farmers selected to participate in the fair, in Yambio, Western Equatoria State, Yei, Central Equatoria State and Torit, Eastern Equatoria State. The objective of these trainings was to inform the farmers of the overall organization of the fair, the benefit of participating in such an event and to train to establish sustainable business relationships with business suppliers and input dealers. They were also trained on how to use the fair to expand the trading networks for their outputs. A total of 27 lead farmers were trained to attend the trade fair. These training workshops also allowed participants to voice their concerns, which were subsequently mapped out for support action by the organizing committee.

On Wednesday 9th November 2011, H.E. Vice President Riek Machar and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Betty Achan Ogwaro, USAID Deputy Mission Director, Peter Natiello and the Indian Ambassador to South Sudan officially opened the First Agricultural Trade Fair – South Sudan. After the ceremony, the Vice President and the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry officially toured the grounds, before it was open to the public. There was sufficient media coverage from the opening day of the Fair, with most of South Sudan's leading media, such as The Citizen, giving the Fair first page coverage. Additionally radio stations such as Miraya FM, Sudan Radio Service and Bakhita FM as well as South Sudan TV covered the opening ceremony of the Fair.

During the four days of the Fair, over 70 local exhibitors from across the 10 states of South Sudan, and 40 international exhibitors displayed their goods. These included a very wide diversity of products, ranging from local crops, fruits and vegetables, brought by farmers, to agricultural inputs, including seeds and fertilizer, as well as agricultural machinery. The FARM Project supported 213 of their beneficiary farmers, from Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria State to attend the Fair. These farmers who attended the fair were able to access markets for the produce (100% who wished to sell produce, were able to do so); make business contacts especially with input suppliers and traders. They also learned about good

agronomic practices, animal traction and irrigation systems, at the demonstration fields at the fair ground.

Over 2500 participants from around South Sudan, the region and the world attended the trade fair. Additionally, over 800 students also visited the fair from 14 schools in Central Equatoria State. From the fair they were able to learn about agriculture in South Sudan and opportunities that exist for working in the agricultural sector in the future.

4.3 MARKET ASSESSMENTS

Based on extensive rapid appraisals of markets in the target states in January 2011, a database was developed in September 2011 to analyze and interpret assessment results. This led to the development of a market assessment tool. In September, a team from The FARM Project travelled to Rumbek in Lakes State to test this tool and assess the capacity and interest of Rumbek traders, who are well placed to provide a potential market source for Western Equatoria State.

Subsequently, 9 market assessments were conducted within the Greenbelt zone in Yei, Morobo, Kajo Keji, Juba, Yambio, Mundri, Maridi, Torit and Magwi. The objective of these assessments was to support farmers to attain market led production, through the identification of impediments to, and within, agricultural markets and marketing, and to recommend feasible and specific investments and interventions that will resolve key constraints to the function of agricultural markets. Ultimately The FARM Project is looking at measuring gains that can be achieved through such strategies. In preparation for the market assessments 11 enumerators, who were hired to conduct the assessment, were trained on data collection techniques. They then had the opportunity to practice data collection and have feedback sessions with enumerators. After the assessments had been carried out, that data was entered, analyzed and a report was compiled. The initial findings were shared at an Interagency Coordination Committee (ICC) meeting in March and the feedback was used to finalize the report. Currently the findings of the report are being used to design further programs. In order to gauge market users' viewpoints on the extent to which different constraints in market outlets present an impediment to the expansion of trade in key commodities, the focus, wherever possible, promotes private sector solutions through capacity building, grants competitions, and provision of technical assistance. Furthermore, discussions have been initiated with traders in Mundri, Maridi, Torit and Yambio markets on the standardization of measurements units, as this was found to be a challenge in the report.

4.4 LINKING COMMODITY BUYERS TO FBOS

Following the success of the first Farmer-Trader Forums that were held in September 2011 in Yei, The FARM Project continued to bring together farmers and traders in other states as well. The objective of these forums is to create and strengthen business relationships between farmers and traders. From January to March, The FARM Project continued working with traders across the region to help them learn about the supply available and how to gain access to local produce, by linking them directly to the farmers. Thus, through this FARM initiative, 20 FBOs have been linked directly to traders. The quantities and value of produce sold to traders in the Greater Equatoria region is shown on Table 4 below.

In particular, during the reporting period, farmer-trader forums were held in Torit, Kajo Keji, Maridi, Mundri and Yambio as well. During these forums, farmers and traders have the opportunities to engage with each other, learn about each other's costs and exchange contacts for organizing and conducting business transaction. As a result, the traders, who

attended the forums, are now aware where they can source their goods locally and the business relationship between the farmers and traders has been established. They have exchanged mobile numbers and can therefore continue to foster these relationships in the future.

Table 4: Table of Produce Sales Information through Market Linkage Initiative

Produce Type	Volume Sold	Value- SSP	Value-USD
Maize Cobs	12	15.00	\$4.69
Maize Grains-kg	116,875	233,750.00	\$73,046.88
Sorghum heads-bundles	-	-	-
Sorghum Grains-kg	17,502	35,004.00	\$10,938.75
Groundnuts shelled-kg	520	3,120.00	\$975.00
Groundnuts unshelled-kg	42,721	170,884.00	\$53,401.25
Cassava fresh root	-	-	-
Cassava Chips-kg	3,700	7,400.00	\$2,312.50

5. COMPONENT 3 - CAPACITY BUILDING

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Capacity building is fundamental to The FARM Project's mission. The FARM Project's capacity building strategy is based on an understanding that true and transformational learning is an iterative and developmental process in which information must not only be received (such as through a training) but also retained, assimilated, evaluated and adapted to the unique needs of each person. As such, multiple capacity building interventions are being employed in an integrated manner, with their deployment strategically aimed at catalyzing lasting behavior change—whether it is the adoption of new cultivation techniques, the consideration of market opportunities in planting decisions, or other changes that The FARM Project seeks to promote.

During this reporting period, The FARM Project continued to identify and organize project beneficiaries, assessing their capacities and needs, and structuring a program of coordinated interventions to achieve specific capacity building objectives. Both public and private beneficiaries are targeted by these interventions; in the public sphere, policy makers and the extension service providers are the primary beneficiaries; in the private sphere, the primary target is producers. The capacity building component addresses specific needs that have been identified in technical, managerial, and organizational development areas, among others, through a series of integrated interventions. These interventions are designed to support both the production and the marketing component in The FARM Project.

5.2 TRAINING OF TRAINER MODEL

To disseminate training in specific areas, The FARM Project applies a Training-of-Trainers (ToT) approach. The FARM Project ToT trainings are mainly targeted at extension agents and MAFRD staff from extension, rural development, cooperatives, plant protection and post-harvest areas. Also CADs, local NGOs and some FBO lead farmers were trained. The trainings are in English. ToTs aim to provide the core technical staff with best-practice skills in various areas of production and farming as a business. The participants are then qualified to transfer their skills through trainings for FBOs, lead farmers and producer groups at the payam level. In general, the payam extension agents conduct payam level trainings in vernacular languages.

The methods used in all ToT trainings, include the following:

- participatory group discussion and plenary presentations;
- pre- and post-training testing of participants and correction of results;
- hands on practical application in the field;
- question and answer sessions;
- presentation and exercises with the aid of handouts;
- sharing of experiences in the sessions; and
- field visits and practical demonstrations of technologies in the field.

5.3 FACILITATION OF FBO ESTABLISHMENT

As of March 2012, the number of FBOs has increased to 308 with a total membership of 6,695 beneficiaries, of whom 2,331 (34.81%) are women. A summary of FBO beneficiaries is provided in Table 5 below and a full list of FBOs is provided in **Appendix 2**.

Table 5: FBO Numbers Per County

COUNTY	TOTAL NUMBER OF FBOS	TOTAL BENEFICIARIES
IKWOTO	25	489
MAGWI	48	1,120
TORIT	30	752
EES SUBTOTAL	103	2,361
YEI	38	807
MOROBO	30	569
KAJOKEJI	34	961
CES SUBTOTAL	102	2,337
YAMBIO	34	757
MARIDI	34	571
MUNDRI WEST	37	669
WES SUBTOTAL	105	1,997
GRAND TOTAL	308	6,695

A total of 2,342 members are females representing 35% of 6,695 total beneficiaries.

5.3.1 Organizational Development

As part of The FARM Project interaction with FBOs, organizational capacity development continues to be an important facet of building capacity. One of the objectives, therefore, was to hire an external consultant to undertake an FBO assessment to determine the organizational capacity levels of The FARM Project's FBOs and to identify those FBO's with the capacity to develop marketable surpluses that could be linked to the IFDC identified agro-dealers, who are expected to bulk surplus production into the market. However, as a result of funding cuts, this critical activity was put on hold.

5.3.2 Field Visits to the FBOs by the Extension Agents

During the reporting period the payam extension officers visited FBOs in EES, CES and WES to follow up on the training recommendations provided during the trainings. The extension workers were also looking at the performance of each FBO in adopting the best agronomic practices such as proper spacing, timely weeding, and seed rate per station as well as farm management in general. Many of the Payam Extension agents continued to visit the farms pending their reinstatement as full time employees.

5.3.3 Farmer –to-Farmer Field Tours

To help farmers interact and learn from each other, 10 progressive farmers, including 3 female farmers, from Kajo Keji, Central Equatoria State, accompanied by FARM Project Extension staff and an extension officer from the County Agricultural Department, traveled to Moyo and Adjumani in Northern Uganda. A further 10 progressive farmers and 3 members from the County Agricultural Departments were selected from Yei and Morobo, in Central Equatoria State, to visit farmers in Arua. The objective of these trips was to introduce farmers in South Sudan to their counterparts in Northern Uganda and allow them

to observe and learn from the recommended agronomic practices and improved technologies that they are implementing. Technologies that were introduced included post-harvest handling, agro-processing, marketing and seed production, among others. Furthermore, by bringing them to Northern Uganda, smallholder farmers became exposed to potential regional markets.

The team visited 14 farmers' associations, farmers groups and individual progressive farmers. Seeing how farmers could come together in organized structures inspired the progressive farmers from Kajo Keji. They are now aspiring to further strengthen their farmer-based organizations through improved record-keeping and work planning with the ultimate aim to bring them together into larger associations and cooperatives.

In Arua, the team managed to interact with sector leads of the Arua District Production Unit and the Marketing Sector (District Agricultural Department), as well as staff of Arua District Farmers' Association, members of farmers group, lead farmers and some departmental heads of Abii Agricultural Research Farm

The farmers were able to observe how the traditional Ugandan farmers address their production, post-harvest handling, storage and marketing challenges. For example, they were able to learn about processing and value addition with maize and cassava. One method used by the Ugandan farmers is to pool their harvests together to sell to traders in bulk. They do this in order to raise their negotiation power for prices. This system is very well engrained and impressed the farmers from South Sudan. Furthermore, they learned about the market information systems being used by the farmers in Uganda.

In Adjumani, the farmers were able to visit an AGRA-supported project, where progressive farmers were mobilized to purchase a grain mill. This collective action, both in terms of value addition and in terms of marketing and selling the goods has encouraged The FARM Project farmers to strengthen their efforts to emulate the model. The farmers in Uganda were impressed with the South Sudanese farmers and are interested in visiting their farms and FBOs in Kajo Keji.

5.4 TRAINING ON APPROPRIATE APPLICATION OF IMPROVED TECHNOLOGIES AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

In preparation for the seed distribution for the 2012, cropping season, The FARM Project reviewed the training materials used for Good Agronomic Practices (GAP). The training will be held for the new FBOs who applied to be supported by The FARM Project this year.

Additionally to the GAP training manuals that were developed during the last cropping season, another training manual for The FARM's Project newest crop, beans, was also developed. This manual looks at some guidelines to maximize the production of beans by following proper seedbed preparation, planting, spacing, seed rate, intercropping, weeding, disease management, field insect pest management, harvesting, threshing, sorting, drying, storage and storage insect pest management.

5.5 TWO WHEEL TRACTOR TRAINING

In preparations for the first cropping season in 2012 for FBOs, and as a result of the service provider assessment which indicated an absence of adequate service providers for plowing and harrowing, The FARM Project localized 12 two-wheel tractors. The objective is to

assess their feasibility in the context of the Equatoria region of South Sudan and to support selected FBOs with the opportunity to plow and harrow their land rather than being dependent upon land preparation by hand. The two-wheel tractors will also increase access to and use of appropriate technology in order to increase area under cultivation and increase food production. Eleven FBOs were selected to pilot this activity. To ensure the farmers knew how to operate the equipment, two representatives from eleven FBOs were selected to be trained on the two wheel tractors. The FBOs received a grant from the IGF in order to receive these two-wheel tractors. Other participants in the training were selected extension officers from the same region, so that they can assist FBO members in the operation of these machines, where necessary, and a representative from the government. A total of 27 participants including extension agents were trained. The training was originally planned for four days and was extended to seven days in order to ensure all the participants were aware of how to operate the machine.

Table 6: Candidates for Two Wheel Tractor Training in Juba from 21st to 27th February 2012

	State/County	Name of participant	Sex	FBO
1	EES-Isohe	Karlo Bale	M	Woroworo Lorith
2	EES – Isohe	John Gelerio	M	Woroworo Lorith
3	EES – Ikotos	Hellen Ihisa	F	K-Longole
4	EES –Ikotos	Loriho George	M	K- Longole
5	EES – Obbo	Amone Philip	M	Obbo-Miikomi
6	EE –Obbo	Ochalla Sisto	M	Obbo-Miikom
7	EES - Torit	Joseph Kasiano Oholong	M	Imurok –Elochang Ilo
8	EES - Torit	Alfred Lokang Celerino	M	Imurok - Elochang Ilo
9	WES – Mundri	Moris Aggrey	M	Garambela
10	WES – Mundri	Itaya Agawa	M	Troalo
11	WES – Mundri	William Monday	M	Kati
12	WES – Mundri	Bullen Dolli	M	Kati
13	WES – Mundri	Benjamin Wani	M	Medewu
14	WES – Mundri	Robert Gbari	M	Medewu
15	WES – Mundri	Simon Gulli	M	Troalo
16	WES – Mundri	Samuel Keri Peter	M	Garambele
17	WES – Maridi	Benson Bathan	M	Mudubai I
18	WES - Maridi	John Yoani	M	Mudubai I
19	WES – Yambio	John Augusto Fuombiri	M	Navundio
20	WES - Yambio	Peter Martin Yaya	M	Navundio
21	CES –Yei	Peter Ale	M	Beacon of hope
22	CES –Yei	Samuel Taban	M	Beacon of Hope
23	CES – Juba	Richard Wani	M	Maf
24	CES - Juba	Augustino Kiri	M	Maf

The training workshop was held in Juba and comprised of both theoretical and practical lessons. The course content is listed below.

TRAINING CURRICULUM FOR WALK BEHIND TRACTORS WITH IMPLEMENTS

OPERATION: Preparation before start and operation of Engine; Starting of WBT; Reversing of WBT; Steering; Braking; Stopping

ROTARY TILLER: Mounting and dismounting of the tiller; Types, selection and mounting of blades; Engagement and speed changing of all types of implements. Disk plough/double blade; Points to be observed in operation

PLOUGHING: Mounting and use of towing adapter frame; Plowing

APPLICATION OF ALL ATTACHED IMPLEMENTS: Anti-skid wheels and all remaining parts and implements;

MAINTENANCE: Technical maintenance; Lubrication chart; Durability; Chain transmission system

TROUBLES AND REMEDIES: Clutch; Chassis; Field working rear wheels; Main drive gear box; Throttle, steering, clutch and brake controls/hand bar frames.

5.6 TRAINING MOTIVATIONAL FARMERS TO LEAD OFDTS

To build capacity of lead farmers in the various FBOs and communities to oversee the correct implementation of the OFDTs and to monitor their progress, 300 motivational farmers were identified from all three states and trained in March. In total, 10 trainings were held over the 9 counties across the three Equatoria States, which constitute the operational areas for The FARM Project. These trainings targeted 300 motivational farmers who are each working with groups of approximately 20 farmers to implement the on-farm demonstration trials. The trainings focused on introducing farmers to hybrid seed and fertilizer, which many farmers had not previously heard of. It then went on to educate farmers on the best agronomic practices and how they apply the two types of fertilizer, DAP and Urea. Finally, the farmers were also trained on how to manage the 20 demonstration plots for their farmers and how they would report on their progress to the extension workers.

Following the theoretical training, farmers were then taken to the fields where they were able to practically apply what they had learned. They were able to mark out the area for the demonstration plot and measure the space between the rows and the plants. Then they were given a chance to show how they could plant the seed and apply the two different types of fertilizer correctly.

At the end of each of the one-day trainings, the seeds were distributed to the motivational farmers to take to their various groups. Three types of hybrid seeds, Longe 6 (supplied by FICA, Uganda), KH 22A (supplied by Oleroi Seed Co. Kenya) and KH 44A (supplied by Victoria Seed Co. Uganda), and all varieties that were approved by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, were distributed. The number of seeds were distributed equally across the nine counties but randomly allocated among the farmers groups in each of the counties. Along with the seed and fertilizer, the motivational farmers also received pictorial training material, produced by Ugandan consultants Mango Tree, as well as string to help them measure the area of the demonstration trials. They also received stamp pads and delivery notes to help account for and monitor that farmers have received their OFDT kits.

For the few farmers who could not make it to the county training, the County Extension Workers held extra trainings at the payam level.

5.7 TRAINING COUNTY AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS AND EXTENSION WORKERS ON DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES

As part of the yield assessments carried out in November and December 2011, The FARM Project worked closely with government officials from the County Agricultural Department (CAD) and extension workers. To build their capacity to carry out yield and other similar assessments, FARM Project staff trained the extension workers and government officials in data collection and other statistical techniques. This includes sampling methods, taking weight measures, moisture measures and other techniques. For example, in Maridi County, Western Equatoria State, the Director of the CAD, Paul Nixon, joined the assessment team. This was the first time Nixon had carried out such a rigorous assessment. He said that being an active member of the yield assessment team allowed him to become acquainted with various statistical concepts as well as the procedures of the assessment. He learned how to use a moisture meter and a GPS tracking device and noted that this hands-on approach was very effective in helping build capacity.

5.8 IMPROVE PRODUCER ORGANIZATION BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SKILLS

Between December 2011 and January 2012, Financial and Business Literacy Training material was developed. This was based on the recommendations from the Farming as a Business (FaaB®) training report, completed in 2010. The overall conclusions indicated that there was the need to further simplify and localize the FaaB® training materials, which had been developed for South Sudan. The new training materials focused on group formation and organization, group governance and leadership, record keeping, sustaining group activities, maximizing benefits of group farming and reducing production costs as well as effective sharing of profits and losses within group farming. A total of 180 copies of the updated Financial and Business Literacy Training Manual for Small-Holder Farmers' Associations were produced and distributed to farmers and extension workers.

Subsequent to this, four Financial and Business Literacy Training of Trainers (ToT) workshops were held between February and March 2012. These took place for farmers in Yei, Morobo, Kajo Keji, Torit, Mundri, Maridi and Yambio. In total, 144 motivational farmers and 25 extension workers across the Greater Equatoria were trained. Those trained are expected to share their skills and knowledge with their groups as a payam level.

A FBO capacity assessment tool was developed in January 2012 to determine production and business capacity of beneficiaries for an overall capacity building design plan. This tool is now ready to be rolled out within an overall capacity assessment of FBOs, though this has been put on hold because of project budget cuts.

As a continuous activity, FBOs with sufficient capacity are being identified to receive financing from the Rural Finance Initiative (RUFi), a local microfinance institution. A total of 15 FBOs from The FARM Project have been recommended to RUFi to access group loans. These will be used by FBOs to access services to clear and plow their land as well as to buy seed and other farm inputs.

Farmers have also been sensitized on the need to determine in-cash and in-kind costs for crop production activities, particularly land clearing and land preparation undertaken by family labor. Informed discussions have been held with farmers to ascertain production costs and anticipated revenues from sale of grain. Where the revenue exceeds the costs, the farmer has been recommended to sell their surplus production though there has been significant resistance to sell to traders at farm gate prices, as some farmers complain about the mark up the trader applies to the produce. Training in “transparency of cost” will be undertaken in the next reporting period.

6. CROSS-CUTTING ACTIVITIES

6.1 POLICY, LEGISLATION AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The FARM Project focuses on improved agricultural productivity, food security, enhanced rural markets, and capacity development. For all these components to effectively be accomplished there is a need to develop a conducive environment through a sound and effective policy framework. The FARM Project, with the support of the Thematic Policy Working Groups (TPWGs) and in consultations with key stakeholders, continues to facilitate the review and development of agricultural and forestry policies.

Since September, a detailed review of the draft fertilizer, horticulture and mechanization policies was conducted. Key recommendations for amendments included, amongst others, the request for the Ministry of Industry and Mining to validate the potential for fertilizer manufacturing in South Sudan, the clear definition of horticulture as a subsector and the incorporation of more information on the impact of taxes and duties on mechanization. A National Consultative Policy Workshop on the three remaining policies took place in November and the draft policies were submitted to the relevant Directorates and to the Minister in December.

6.2 SYNERGIES WITH DONOR AND RSS PARTNERS

The international community in South Sudan is relatively large. There are many donors and implementing partners involved in livelihoods activities, which means there are both the number of actors to coordinate with and a great number of opportunities for collaboration. In order to minimize the possibility of duplication and to ensure greater impact, The FARM Project has actively engaged partner organizations and forged strategic partnerships in the past reporting period.

6.2.1 AGRA and IFDC

The FARM Project has worked closely with AGRA and IFDC on numerous projects. This included the incorporation of Agro Input Dealers at The First Agricultural Trade Fair – South Sudan, coordinated reporting, led by FARM, for the Agricultural Weekly Highlights, and other meetings to streamline projects and processes. The major project that is currently being implemented by The FARM Project, with support from AGRA and IFDC, are the On-Farm Demonstration Trials. For these trials, AGRA worked in conjunction with the researchers from MAF to determine the three varieties of hybrid seed that would be tested as part of the OFDTs. IFDC procured and shipped the DAP and Urea fertilizer as well as hiring the Mango Tree consultants to conduct training on fertilizer use for fifty motivational farmers and extension workers. The FARM Project then trained 300 motivational farmers at county level, packaged and distributed all the OFDT kits containing the hybrid seed and fertilizer, as well as procuring and distributing the bicycles to the 300 motivational farmers. Furthermore 90 per cent of the farmers partaking in the OFDT are FARM Project beneficiaries. In the lead up to the implementation of the OFDTs, The FARM Project, AGRA and IFDC also held a joint meeting for high level national government officials, state government officials and officials from the County Agricultural Departments throughout the nine counties in which The FARM Project operates, to introduce hybrid seed and fertilizer to them as well as to garner their support for the OFDTs.

6.2.2 CHF and Fulaa

To expand the geographical reach of the OFDTs and therefore the number of farmers who benefit, The FARM Project held numerous meetings with other development partners and NGOs who are operating in the Greenbelt region to ascertain whether they had farmers who wanted to partake in the OFDTs. This included meetings with GIZ, (the German International Development Agency), World Relief, CHF, the Mundri Relief and Development Association (MRDA) and Fulaa, with the latter organizations being local NGOs. Ultimately, CHF farmers, in Morobo County and Fulaa farmers, in Magwi County, are involved in the OFDTs. Together these amount to 520 farmers.

6.2.3 Internal Coordination Committee (ICC)

The FARM Project also participates in the MAF's monthly Internal Coordination Committee (ICC) meetings. This is a meeting between MAF and other major actors working in agriculture in South Sudan, including the World Bank, NPA and World Vision. The meeting is to update the government and other development partners on what is happening and to forge collaborations and synergies.

6.3 AGRICULTURAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE (AgBC®)

During the reporting period, twenty-six public service announcements (PSAs) on agricultural best practices overall, and for maize, sorghum, groundnuts and cassava specifically, were developed. These were done in conjunction with the Sudan Radio Service. After the initial scripting of the messaging a six-month process ensued, during which the state ministries of agriculture in Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria State vetted all the messages. The changes were consolidated and the final scripts were translated into eight languages (English, Simple Arabic, Madi, Acholi, Toposa, Lotuka, Bari, Zande, Baka and Moru). The local governments vetted each of the translations as well, with only one (Toposa) requiring re-recording. The messages then went on air on local and national radio stations, to correspond with the different stages of the agricultural cropping season. The messages for Eastern Equatoria have been delayed due to the aforementioned issues with the Toposa translation and also due to issues with the availability of private radio stations. The effectiveness of this messaging will be monitored at the end of the cropping season, during harvest.

6.4 GRANTS

The Grant component with a budget of \$5 million continues serving a very significant role in support of The FARM Project's three technical components. The FARM Project developed a grant infrastructure in the first year of the project during which grants supported the Phase 1 seed distribution for the first agricultural growing season through the issuance of in-kind grants to FBOs. It continued this support through the issuance of in-kind grants during the Phase 2 seed distribution of groundnuts seeds and cassava stems for the second agricultural growing season. As The FARM Project moves into the second full agricultural season, the same approach is followed to support the seed, walk behind tractors, plowing, post-harvest, and land clearance grants being issued by the project.

The FARM Project continues the FBOs registration as new FBOs are identified so they meet eligibility requirements for grant consideration. The FBOs not fully registered by time of grant execution were required to be certified by local government offices as a legitimate FBO eligible to receive grant resources from The FARM Project, as well as commit to pursuing registration with the Government. More follow up is planned by Grants and the

Capacity Building teams to ensure that the FBOs are making progress with registration as an organization from the first round of grants for the initial agricultural season.

During the current reporting period, The FARM Project is issuing 423 grants for a total value of \$ 638,053.

6.4.1 Year One Agricultural Season -- Phase I and 2 Seed Grant Summary

Various milestones were specified in the in-kind grant letters to be achieved during the implementation period of each grant.

Phase 1 Grants: Both Milestones 1 and 2 were completed during the reporting period. Milestone 3, yield measurements were undertaken. As part of these yield measurements, yield assessment forms were sent to the FBOs, which were completed with the assistance of FARM Project staff. At this time, FARM Grant staff is verifying Milestone 4 Cost share payments of FBOs. In-kind and Fixed Obligation grant letters were for seed grants and plowing grants because standard Sekedo (Sorghum) was received rather than certified seed and plowing service providers were not able to complete the plowing of the feddans under of some of the plowing grants. See Plowing grant section below.

Phase 2 Grants: In Phase 2, The FARM Project issued grants to FBOs for an in-kind supply of groundnut seed and cassava TME 14 stem as well as additional maize and sorghum grants:

Table 7: Summary of Seed Distribution Statistics

State	No. of FBOs	Feddans to be Planted G/Nuts	Feddans to be planted Maize	Feddans to be planted Sorghum	Total No. of Feddans to be Planted	MT of G/Nuts distributed	MT of Maize distributed	MT of Sorghum distributed	Grant Amount
WES	74	188	353	0	541	7.530	2.648	0	\$21,135
CES	51	243	0	0	243	9.700	0	0	\$24,406
EES	59	161	799	827	1,787	6.450	5.990	3.306	\$23,955
Total	184	592	1,152	827	2,571	23.680	8.638	3.306	\$69,496

Table 8: Summary Cassava Cuttings Distribution

State	No. of FBOs	Feddans to be planted	Cuttings in Kgs	Grant Amount
WES	45	176	35,200	\$45,760
CES	35	166	33,200	\$43,160
EES	32	119	23,800	\$30,940
Total	112	461	92,200	\$119,860

6.4.1.1 Plowing Grant Summary

For the first agricultural season, fixed obligation grants (FOGs) for plowing (44 in number) were executed and they were closed out during the second quarter (January-March 2012) of the current project year. The size of the grants ranged in value from the equivalent of \$511 to \$2,322 US dollars with grant recipients providing in-kind equivalent match from \$30 to \$115 US dollars. The plowing grants succeeded in plowing 385.5 feddans of the 597 feddans planned for plowing. The Fixed-Obligation Grant (FOG) letters were modified to compensate for increases in fuel costs due to the fuel supply reduction from Sudan and to decrease the number of feddans plowed due to the operating status of the tractors being provided by tractor service vendors.

6.4.1.2 Goat Breeding Improvement Grant Summary

The FARM Project continued to monitor the in-kind grants issued to 3 FBOs whereby 624 goats were supplied to them for the goat-breeding program in Western Equatoria. The grants provided between 168 and 282 goats to three FBOs in Western Equatoria ranging in value from \$18,920 to \$29,735 US dollars per grant.

6.4.2 Year Two Agricultural Season Grants

6.4.2.1 Phase I and 2 Seed Summary

The value, metric tons and kilograms of seeds procured for phase one distribution under the in-kind grants are: \$347,550 and 175 MT. As in Year I, there are milestones specified in the in-kind grant letters, which are to be achieved during the time of implementing the particular grant. For seed grants, the milestones are as follows:

1. Land Preparation
2. Seed-Distribution and Planting
3. Yield Monitoring and Assessment (from planting to the measurement of the yield itself)
4. Cost-Share Payment.

Phase 1 Grants: Both Milestones 1 and 2 are being completed at the time of this reporting period. Milestones 3 and 4 will be undertaken in 4th quarter of the project year and in the 1st quarter of the following project year.

Phase 2 Grants: In Phase 2, FBOs will receive an in-kind supply of sorghum (CESO I and III) and cassava (NASE varietal series and TME 14) during period prior to the Phase 2 or second planting season.

Table 9: Summary of Seed Distribution Statistics as of the End of this Quarter's Reporting Period Pending adjustments:

State	No. of FBOs	Feddans to be Planted G/Nuts	Feddans to be planted Maize	Feddans to be planted Beans	Total No. of Feddans to be Planted	MT of G/Nuts distributed	MT of Maize distributed	MT of Beans distributed	Grant Amount
WES	105	741	3,175	98	3,916	29.650	31.755	3.939	\$115,713
CES	102	737	1,630	75	2,367	29.485	4.320	3.000	\$ 99,937
EES	103	290	1,683	73	1,973	40.485	16.830	2.935	\$130,582
Total	310	1,768	6,488	246	7,256	99.620	52.905	9.874	\$346,232

6.4.2.2 Plowing Grants

For the second agricultural season, 76 fixed obligation grants (FOGs) for plowing are being executed during the Phase I or first growing season. The 8 feddans average per FBO includes plowing and harrowing land and the FBOs are engaging the services of local tractors providers to plow land. The values of the grants range from \$417 to \$3,000 US dollars with grant recipients providing in-kind equivalent match from \$30 to \$115 US dollars.

Table 10: Plowing Grants

State	No. of FBOs	Feddans to Plow and Harrow	Grant Amount
WES	25	200	\$ 29,100
CES	22	198	\$ 10,277
EES	29	202	\$ 19,393
Total	76	600	\$ 58,770

6.4.2.3 Post-Harvest Storage Grants

In response to an observed need during the first agricultural season to improve post-harvest storage methods, The FARM Project technical team identified 24 FBOs that would be the recipient of improved storage equipment and improved traditional storage cribs. The Grants facility serves as the administrative mechanism to implement the technical activity that provides GrainPro equipment, storage silos, and improved traditional cribs. Refer to the Agricultural Trade and Marketing component section for more technical information on this activity.

Table 11: Post-Harvest Storage Grants

State	No. of FBOs	Grant Average	Grant Amount
WES	9	\$1,953	\$17,577
CES	9	1,953	\$17,577
EES	6	1,953	\$11,718
Total	24	\$1,953	\$46,872

6.4.2.4 Walk-Behind Tractor Grants

In order to test the potential of two-wheel walk behind tractors, twelve were procured and provided to eleven FBOs across the three states. The individual grants of \$5,855 included the walk behind tractor, a double plow, a double disk, a harrower and a wagon. Also provided were an initial amount of funds to buy fuel, oil, and grease along with 2 sets of gloves and gumboots. The FBOs each provided two trainees to attend the FARM sponsored 4-day training program for the maintenance and operation of the walk behind tractors.

Table 12: Two-Wheel Tractor Grants

State	No. of FBOs	Feddans to be Worked with WBTs	Amount of Grant	Total Grant Amount
WES	6	282	5,855	\$ 35,128
CES	1	44	5,855	\$ 5,855
EES	4	176	5,855	\$ 23,419
Total	11	502	600	\$ 64,402

6.4.2.5 Land Clearance Grants

Two land clearance grants were provided to community groups in support of an experimental approach to block farming on former agricultural land that was encroached upon by the forest during the past twenty-five years. Each group is farming 100 contiguous feddans for a total of 200 feddans being developed under this approach. One group from Magwi is from EES and the other group from Kajokeji is from CES. Each will receive financial support based on milestones to clear, prepare and plant new agricultural land. Seed supplies will also be financially supported under each grant.

Table 13: Land Clearance Grants

State	No. of FBOs	Feddans to Clear, Plow, Harrow and Plant	Grant Amount
CES	1	100	\$ 60,721
EES	1	100	\$ 61,056
Total	2	200	\$ 121,777

6.4.2.6 Goat Breeding Improvement Grant Review

The FARM Project will conduct a mid-term review of the two-year grants in the third quarter of the current project year. It is anticipated that the grantees will begin to provide progeny to other members of each FBO.

6.5 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM

The FARM Program is making use of Geographic Information System (GIS) technology as an aid for pre-programmatic assessment, decision-making, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. To accomplish these tasks, The FARM Project started developing a database of its programmatic activities using GPS measurements. Furthermore, shape files for the area of South Sudan have been acquired in order to start mapping project activities. The FARM Project will continue with these activities and start mapping its FBOs as well through its various programmatic activities

6.6 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Monitoring and evaluation enables us to assess the quality and impact of work against what was planned. It also helps in reviewing progress, identifying problems in planning and implementation and making adjustments in order to see that difference.

A major activity undertaken during the reporting period was the second yield assessment in November and December 2011, on maize among The FARM Project beneficiaries. A team of FARM Project staff carried out one of the rigorous yield assessments, building on the first

assessments, which were carried out in August and September 2011 within Central, Eastern and Western Equatoria States.

During the reporting period, the overall plan for monitoring and evaluating the on-farm demonstration trials was developed. This will be done via a three-tiered monitoring plan. This comprises the first tier of 120 farmers (representing approximately 2% of those farmers taking part in the OFDTs) that will be selected through a random stratified sample. These farmers will be closely monitored through in-depth surveys to monitor their adoption of the practices and the associated behavior change. The second tier is the 1760 farmers (representing approximately 30% of the farmers taking part in the OFDTs), who will be visited over the course of the next months, before they harvest, by FARM Project, IFDC or USAID staff. There will be surveys associated with these visits to ensure correct planting of the OFDTs with the correct application of the fertilizer. Finally, the motivational farmers will receive their own forms to monitor the progress of their groups. This information will be collected by FARM Project field staff and collated and analyzed, together with all the other surveys, in Juba.

Originally many of the PMP targets for indicators were set as “to be determined (TBD)” in order to allow targets to be set together with the design of interventions. Therefore, in September 2011 The FARM Project reviewed and selected performance targets for year 2011 through to year 2013. This Semiannual Report gives indicators for the first half of the year on the next pages. These indicators will be updated in the next 6 months.

Because most of the activities can only be reported when the activity has been verified, the number of events that are recorded in the PMP for this half-year appear lower than 50% of many of the targets. However 5876 farmers will have received training in the on-farm demonstration trials either through the training of trainers of the 300 motivational farmers or their subsequent training of the 5576 farmers. Likewise it is estimated that the number of hectares to be planted with the improved seed distributed this year will plant 6953 hectares. However that total can only be verified when the farmers have planted the seed and will therefore be reported in the report that covers up to September 2012 when it will also be possible to verify how much land is still planted with improved varieties from previous seed distributions.

Selected Performance Target

PERFORMANCE Indicators for Component 1	Unit of Measurement, Disaggregation	Data Source	BL/	Oct 2011-Sept 2012 target	April 2012 Actual
			2010		
1.1 Increase adoption of improved technologies: Production					
Number of farmers, processors, and others who have adopted new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Number	Farmer, processor, trader surveys	3,501	6,900	7,215
Hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	Hectares	Farmer surveys	4,556	8,694	
Number of individuals (total) that have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	Number, Gender	Project record keeping	849	3,960	571
Number of individuals (women) that have received USG-supported short-term agricultural sector productivity training	Gender	Project record keeping		792	82
1.3 Improve producer organization business and management skills					
Number of producers' organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations receiving USG assistance	Number and type of organization	Project record keeping	132	300	310
Number of women farmers, organizations/associations assisted as a result of USG-supported interventions	Number, Gender	Project record keeping	0	1,035	2,378
PERFORMANCE Indicators for Component 2	Unit of Measurement/ Disaggregation	Data Source	BL/	Oct 2011-Sept 2012 Target	April 2012 Actual
			2010		
2.1 Increase smallholders' access to market services: Trade					
Number of agriculture-related firms accessing critical agricultural services (such as credit, veterinary services, agricultural inputs, machinery services and business development services) as a result of USG interventions/assistance	Number	Farmer, processor, trader surveys	0	20	
Volume and value of purchases from smallholders of agricultural commodities targeted by USG assistance	Machinery services, fertilizer, crop protection inputs, improved seed, veterinary	Farmer surveys	0	30%	

	services, feed rations				
Volume and value of purchases from smallholders of agricultural commodities targeted by USG assistance	Gender			5%	
Usage of price and market information systems as a result of USG assistance	Number	Farmer surveys	0	13,800	
Usage of price and market information systems as a result of USG assistance	Gender			3,450	
2.3 Increase private sector services (including MSMEs) that support marketing and finance					
Value of private sector services provided that support marketing and finance	Number	Service provider survey	0	\$50,000	
	Type of organization				
2.4 Improve the legal, regulatory, and policy environment to facilitate marketing and trade					
Number of policies/regulations/administrative procedures drafted, analyzed, approved, implemented and enforced as a result of USG assistance.	Number	Policy specialist	0	5	8 drafted
PERFORMANCE Indicators for Component 3	Unit of Measurement/ Disaggregation	Data Source	BL/ 2010	Oct 2011- Sept 2012 Target	April 2012 Actual
3.1 Improve business, management and service provision skills of private sector including MSMEs					
Number of USG-supported training events held that are related to improving the trade and investment environment, and public sector capacity to provide quality services	Number	Project record keeping	0	75	
Number of individuals who have received short-term agricultural enabling environment training	Number	Project record keeping	0	1,500	
Number of MSMEs undergoing organization capacity/competency assessment and capacity strengthening as a result of USG assistance	Number	Project record keeping	0	20	
3.2 Improve capacity of public sector for development of enabling environment to support market-led agriculture					

Number of public sector agents sufficiently trained to be qualified to support market-led agriculture as a result of USG assistance	Number	Trainer records	0	165	25
3.3 Strengthen public sector's capacity to provide quality services					
Number of public sector agents qualified to provide services	Number	Trainer records	0	165	

7. CONCLUSION

The project has seen an increase in activities during the period with a reduction of staff and the reduction in budget. We have reduced the number of expatriate staff to five and have seen several resignations of South Sudan staff that have not been replaced. The first third of the reporting period saw a major involvement in the first Agricultural Trade Fair in November. Subsequently there have been significant efforts in all three-program components.

The production unit was focused on the establishment of approximately 6000 on farm demonstrations to assess the impact of hybrid seed and dap and urea fertilizer. The packaging and distribution of this material was completed during the period. The second major initiative was the preparation for seed distribution for the 132 FBOs that had been identified since September 2011 and for improved seed was one of their requests to enhance productivity. With assistance from the value chain expert, efforts were made to establish post-harvest structures that would reduce losses through both improved drying as well as structures that depleted the oxygen supply reducing the capacity of weevils and other storage pests from continuing to attack grain. The establishment of the storage structures took longer than planned and as a result the equipment will be tested with the first rains harvest of 2012. The team also worked closely with the integrated pest management specialist to work out how the project should introduce pest management to farmers. The report was delayed and the activity was put on hold until the next year.

The marketing unit focused on training farmers in how to cost their production and how increasing productivity will enhance their farm business. They were also very active in undertaking a market survey that provided guidelines on constraints to farmers accessing markets and recommendations for increased farmer trader interactions. The project is also looking into using SMS technology to link farmers and traders and this will be tested after the second harvest.

The capacity building unit worked on finishing the three policies that were outstanding at the last reporting period. These were submitted to the ministry at the end of December and are being finalized. The assessment of Torit identified new areas for the project to operate after the cessation of activities in Budi County. A total of 132 new FBOs with an additional 2,700 farmers were reached through the project activities.

For the next reporting period, we will endeavor to complete the recruitment of the payam extension workers whose presence will significantly increase our interaction with the farmers. We will also spend significantly more time monitoring and evaluating the on-farm demonstrations, the seed distribution and the grants that have been provided to FBOs through the project. We will conduct the gender analysis to ensure that our programs are addressing the needs of both women and men. To enhance communications with our counterparts in the State Ministries, we will undertake participatory work planning with the three state Ministries of Agriculture to ensure that they feel more involved in the Project. The team has worked diligently during the past reporting period and we feel that the achievements made reflect well on the work ethic of the staff and their commitment to the farmers of the Greenbelt region of

Sudan. Copies of all the technical reports are available through the project and we welcome your comments both on this report as well as the technical work we have been undertaking.

For the longer term, the project is committed to scaling up the number of farmers who will participate in the project. We are also cognizant that we will be scaling back the supply of seed grants as the farmers access seed supplied through AGRA supported companies. We continue to see the need for increased processing both for home consumption as well as for market competition. As productivity increases and the percent of production that is necessary for subsistence decreases, demand for processing will increase. This is already a reality for cassava chip production and will likely be more in demand for maize in the near future.

We also see the need to support farmers with output marketing grants. While the modalities are still to be determined, it is clear that local traders have insufficient capitalization of transport to become cost effective. While the level of risk for small traders is too high for significant levels of investment, cooperatives may be the way to source grain at a reasonable price from farmers and to aggregate surpluses that can then be marketed. Some of the progressive FBOs could take on this role.

Within the area of capacity building, apart from expanding the linkages with more FBOs, we see the need to strengthen the county agriculture departments through training in management and planning. We intend to start this with the work planning for FY2013 and to identify ways to further link the counties into farm activities. The rural areas will have significantly better coverage when the payam extension agents are in place and this will allow greater communication between the payams and the counties to identify and solve local issues.

APPENDIX I – STAFFING

FOOD, AGRIBUSINESS & RURAL MARKETS (THE FARM PROJECT)				
STAFF EMPLOYMENT MATRIX				
	TITLE	NAME OF STAFF	ORGANIZATION	STATUS
JUBA STAFF (30 Staff)				
1	Chief of Party	Hughes, David	Abt/Expat	
2	Deputy Chief of Party for Grants & Operations	Gould, Jeffrey	Abt/Expat	
3	Capacity Building Expert	Dhel, Kuyu	Abt/Expat	Resigned March 2012
4	Agric.Strategy/Policy Expert	Mataya, Charles	Abt/Expat	Resigned January 2012
5	Communications Specialist	Haas, Astrid	Abt/Expat	
6	Agriculture Production Specialist	Mwale, Costa	ACDI/VOCA/Expat	
7	Finance and Business Development Coordinator	Taban, Stephen Louro	ACDI/VOCA/CCN	
8	Value Chain/Private Sector Expert	Emery, Nathan	ACDI/VOCA/Expat	
9	Special Advisor	Otika, Lawrence	Abt/CCN	
9	Senior Finance Manager	Ayiga, Francis	Abt/CCN	Resigned February 2012
10	Technical Program Coordinator	Amule, Timothy	Abt/CCN	
11	M&E/Gender Specialist	Awate, Elizabeth	Abt/CCN	
12	Grants Specialist	Gimu, Betty	Abt/CCN	Resigned March 2012
13	Operations Manager	Lomuja, Alex	Abt/CCN	
14	IT Specialist	Onyango, Moses	Abt/CCN	
15	IT Specialist	Navara, Ovio	Abt/CCN	Resigned March 2012
16	Procurement Specialist	Mawut, Jacob	Abt/CCN	
17	Accountant	Kitara, Phillip Lam	Abt/CCN	
18	Admin Asst/Receptionist I	Lukudu, Ropani	Abt/CCN	
19	Admin Asst/Receptionist II	Christine Nabobi	Abt/CCN	Resigned December 2011
20	Community Outreach Expert	Tombe, Redento	AAH-I/CCN	
21	Junior Accountant	Vacant (Recruitment in Process)	AAH-I/CCN	Hired for 3 Months; February-April 2012
22	Marketing Coordinator/Juba	Titia, Esther	ACDI/VOCA/CCN	
23	Junior Accountant	Juan, Mary	ACDI/VOCA/CCN	
24	Logistics & Procurement Officer	Ayume, Justin	RSM/CCN	
25	Senior Driver	Mawa Mustafa	RSM/CCN	
26	Driver	Ladu Mikaya	RSM/CCN	
27	Driver	Amule Denis Osmas	RSM/CCN	Resigned March 2012
28	Driver	Aloro, James	RSM/CCN	
29	Driver	Salah Ladu Baruti	RSM/CCN	Transferred to Torit
30	Driver	Ramadan, Oliver	RSM/CCN	Transferred to Yei
CENTRAL EQUATORIA STAFF (18 Staff)				
31	Capacity Building Coordinator	Vacant (Recruitment in Process)	Abt/CCN	Position deleted
32	F&A Office Manager	Gwolo Daniel Eluzai	Abt/CCN	
33	Grants/Procurement Officer	Justo, Adelmo Lumana	Abt/CCN	
34	Ag. Production Coordinator	Wani, Simon Pitia	ACDI/VOCA/CCN	
35	Senior Extension Officer	Bullen, Augustine	AAH-I/CCN	
36	Extension Officer	Batali, Isaac Sadarak	AAH-I/CCN	
37	Extension Officer	Kidden, Esther Dima	AAH-I/CCN	
38	Extension Officer	Murye, Alex Anthony	AAH-I/CCN	
39	Driver	Peter Malish Joseph	RSM/CCN	

**FOOD, AGRIBUSINESS & RURAL MARKETS (THE FARM PROJECT)
STAFF EMPLOYMENT MATRIX**

	TITLE	NAME OF STAFF	ORGANIZATION	STATUS
40	Payam Extension Worker Otogo	Samuel Wani	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
41	Payam Extension Worker Mugwo	Christopher Lumori	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
42	Payam Extension Worker Lasu	Onesta Yamgi	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
43	Payam Extension Worker Kangapo 1	Jame Emmanuel	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
44	Payam Extension Worker Kangapo 2	Duku Jakson	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
45	Payam Extension Worker Lire	Sanya Moses	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
46	Payam Extension Worker Wudabi	Faustino Amule	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
47	Payam Extension Worker Kimba	Joseph Mawa Baba	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
48	Payam Extension Worker Gulumbi	Biaga Robert	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
49	Payam Extension Worker Otogo	Samuel Wani	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
WESTERN EQUATORIA STAFF (18)				
50	F&A Office Manager	Mambo, Kassim	Abt/CCN	
51	Capacity Building Coordinator	Jackson Zowai Simon	Abt/CCN	
52	Grants/Procurement Officer	Alex, Eli Bidal	Abt/CCN	
53	Senior Extension Officer	Habakuk, Eliaba	AAH-I/CCN	
54	Extension Officer	Aziti, Wilson Mambere	AAH-I/CCN	
55	Extension Officer	Bullen, Benty	AAH-I/CCN	
56	Extension Officer	Mamur, David Yotama	AAH-I/CCN	
57	Ag. Production Coordinator	Henry Muganga Kenyi	ACDI/VOCA/CCN	
58	Driver	Seka Joseph Warija	RSM/CCN	
59	Payam Extension Worker Mundri	Silvano Kagyo	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
60	Payam Extension Worker Bangalo	Herbert Tunis	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
61	Payam Extension Worker Kotobi	Niymaya Christopher	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
62	Payam Extension Worker Maridi	Charles Mustafa	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
63	Payam Extension Worker Mambe	Wilson Nzara	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
64	Payam Extension Worker Landili	Enock Mariaka	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
65	Payam Extension Worker Ri Rangu	Bernado Mathew	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
66	Payam Extension Worker Yambio	Alison Paida	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
67	Payam Extension Worker Bangasu	Anthony Tunga	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
EASTERN EQUATORIA STAFF (15)				
68	Livestock Coordinator	Nyika, Samuel D.	Abt/CCN	Given notice March 2012
69	Capacity Building Coordinator	Cham Puro Nygoni	Abt/CCN	
70	F&A Office Manager	Bahati Amos Lasu	Abt/CCN	Transferred to Juba March 2012
71	Grants/Procurement Officer	Joseph Ladu	Abt/CCN	
72	Senior Extension Officer	Ronyo, Emmanuel	AAH-I/CCN	
73	Extension Officer	Modi, Angelo William	AAH-I/CCN	Resigned January 2012
74	Extension Officer	Vacant	AAH-I/CCN	
75	Extension Officer	Vacant	AAH-I/CCN	
76	Ag. Production Coordinator	Kenyi, Alfred Tako	ACDI/VOCA/CCN	
77	Driver	Boboya, Michael	RSM/CCN	
78	Payam Extension Worker Ikotos Central	Lino Kwonga	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
79	Payam Extension Worker Katire	Daniel Lotua	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
80	Payam Extension Worker Lomohedang North	Justin Taban	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
81	Payam Extension Worker Magwi	Augustine Mannix	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
82	Payam Extension Worker Pageri	Ambayo Charles	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
83	Payam Extension Worker Pajok	Otto Mathew	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11
84	Payam Extension Worker Nagishot	Jacob Lokang	AAH-I/CCN	Contract ended October 11

APPENDIX 2 – FARMER BASED ORGANIZATIONS

No.	Name of Farmer Based Organization	Payam	Boma	No. of members	Number of Female Members	Number of Male Members
WESTERN EQUATORIA STATE - 55 old+20 new= 74						
Yambio County - Payams: Yambio, Bangasu, Ri-Rangu (Benty) 27 old+7 new= 34						
1	Nakiri Multipurpose cooperative society	Yambio	Timbiro	14	4	10
2	Naangbimo Women Association	Yambio	Naangbimo	32	11	21
3	Ndavuro Farmers Group	Yambio	Ndavuro	26	6	20
4	Tindoka Multi Purpose Association	Yambio	Yambogo	84	19	65
5	Ikpiro Womens Group	Yambio	Ikapiro	40	28	12
6	St. Mary Farmers Group	Yambio	Nagori	29	6	23
7	Kuzee Farmers Association	Yambio	Nagori	11	3	8
8	Gitikiri Farmers Cooperative Society	Yambio	Bazungua	25	10	15
9	Navundio Multi Purpose Cooperative Soc.	Yambio	Bodo	25	12	13
10	Makpara I Multi Purpose Cooperative Soc.	Yambio	Bodo	20	11	9
11	Feed My Sheep Ministries	Yambio	Bazungua	34	16	18
12	Pazuo I Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Yambio	Yabongo	30	7	23
13	Akorogbodi Farmers Association	Yambio	Akorogbodi	9	1	8
14	Nangbende Farmers Group	Ri-rangu	Makpaturu	15	5	10
15	Baguga Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Yambio	Ngindo	11	4	7
16	Nagbaka Farmers Group	Yambio	Ngindo	12	6	6
17	Arona Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Ri-rangu	Momboi	14	4	10
18	Zambando Women Group	Yambio	Ngindo	15	9	6
19	Saura 2 Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Yambio	Saura	15	2	13

20	RD Farmers Association	Yambio	Yabongo	43	15	28
21	Namakuru Farmers Group	Yambio	Saura	22	4	18
22	Bazungua Farmers Association	Yambio	Bodo	15	3	12
23	Asanza Farmers Group	Yambio	Naangbimo	15	3	12
24	Makpandu Women Multipurpose Coop. Soc.	Bangasu	Remenze	22	19	3
25	Maboyoku Multipurpose Cooperative Soc.	Bangasu	Burezibo	21	6	15
26	Zambasenge Farmers Group	Ri-rangu	Mbambai	16	4	12
27	Makparturu Farnes Group	Ri-rangu	Ri-rangu	14	4	10
28	Makagio Farmers Group	Bangasu	Bangasu	25	7	18
29	Magida Farmers Group	Rirangu	Nambia	23	6	17
30	Nangbende II Farmers Group	Ri-rangu	Makpaturu	9	2	7
31	Paibeko Farmers Group	Bangasu	Remanze	11	5	6
32	Yamuse Farmers Group	Ri-rangu	Ri-rangu	23	6	17
33	Nabagu Farmers Group	Bangasu	Remenze	25	7	18
34	Naugudi II farmers Group	Bangasu	Remenze	12	3	9
	Total			757	258	499
	Total for county			757	258	499
	Mundri West County -- Payams: Mundri 8, Bangalo 4, Kotobi 24 (David) 27 old+10 new= 37					
1	Okari Farmers Group	Mundri	Mundri	13	5	8
2	Odra-Sako Farmers Group	Kotobi	Kotobi	18	8	10
3	Goda Farmers Group	Kotobi	Kotobi	7	-	7
4	Medewu (Kagyiapu) Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	20	6	14
5	Singowa Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	23	4	19
6	Yanga General Purpose Cooperative Soc.	Kotobi	Karika	25	12	13
7	Abi Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	24	7	17
8	Lubani Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	20	6	14
9	Kuritingwa Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	26	11	15
10	Delegu Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	23	12	11
11	Kurugu Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	16	7	9
12	Pari Pari Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	13	5	8

13	Kati Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	11	3	8
14	Lobido Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	20	7	13
15	Okonganji Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	17	4	13
16	Tadua Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	15	4	11
17	Garambele Farmers Association	Kotobi	Karika	28	9	19
18	Achafo Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	18	8	10
19	Sarala Farmers Group	Kotobi	Karika	13	10	3
20	Kyedu Farmers Group	Kotobi	kotobi	13	6	7
21	Thigbogbo Farmers Group	Mundri	Mundri	19	3	16
22	Gorikpoco Farmers Group	Mundri	Mundri	14	1	13
23	Moroka Farmers Group	Kotobi	Bari	15	2	13
24	Adangu Farmers Group	Kotobi	kotobi	14	5	9
25	Troalo Farmers Group	Mundri	Mundri	28	11	17
26	Bonya Farmers Group	Kotobi	kotobi	15	7	8
27	Midi Agbandi Farmers Group	Kotobi	kotobi	27	9	18
28	Terewa Farmers Group	Bangallo	Bangallo	21	9	12
29	Malanga Farmers Group	Bangallo	Bangallo	14	5	9
30	Logobe Farmers Group	Bangallo	Bangallo	17	8	9
31	Wanganusu Farmers Group	Kotobi	Medewu	14	5	9
32	Mirikodo Farmers Group	Mundri	Mundri	16	12	4
33	Maya Association Group	Mundri	Mundri	22	6	16
34	Malu farmers group	Bangallo	Bangallo	17	12	5
35	Aba farmers group	Bangallo	Bangallo	19	9	10
36	Aditi farmers group	Bangallo	Bangallo	18	5	13
37	Tabiri farmers group	Bangallo	Bangallo	16	7	9
	Total			669	250	419
	Total for county			669	250	419
	Maridi County – Payams: Maridi, Mambe, Landili (Aziti) 20 old+ 14 new= 34					
1	Kwanga Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	26	5	21
2	Kenapai Farmers Association	Maridi	Mboroko	23	6	17
3	Abiriko Farmers Group	Maridi	Nabaka	16	8	8

4	Sukulu Gaba Farmers Group	Landili	Dorlili	16	7	9
5	Oto (Mambe) Farmers Group	Mambe	Mambe	10	3	7
6	Rubu Farmers Group	Maridi	Nabaka	23	4	19
7	Malaga Farmers Group	Mambe	Malaga	23	3	20
8	Nanzere Farmers Group	Maridi	Nanzere	11	4	7
9	Toutin Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	12	6	6
10	Lalama 2 Primary Cooperative Society	Maridi	Maridi	26	12	14
11	Lalama 1 Farmers Group	Maridi	Maridi	12	1	11
12	Luru Multi Purpose Coopeartive Society	Maridi	Mabirindi	19	6	13
13	Mudubai Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	12	2	10
14	Yokodoma 1 Primary Coopeartive Society	Maridi	Mudubai	15	4	11
15	Bambu Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	8	3	5
16	Landi Mame Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	12	4	8
17	Tifino Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	13	2	11
18	Mudubai 2 Farmers Group	Maridi	Mudubai	14	6	8
19	Kosolobar Farmers Groups	Maridi	Mudubai	15	3	12
20	Amgopale Farnesr Group	Mambe	Longboa	22	8	14
21	Chaima Farmers Group	Maridi	Mboroko	15	2	13
22	Mabirindi Farmers group	Maridi	Mabirindi	15	2	13
23	Demango Farmers Group	Maridi	Mboroko	23	20	3
24	Mayuwa Women Group	Maridi	Nabaka	23	4	19
25	Ani-Colaha Farmers Group	Maridi	Mboroko	22	9	13
26	Kengerambia Farmers Group	Maridi	Mabirindi	11	5	6
27	Olo Farmers Group	Mambe	Olo	12	2	10
28	Bahr-olo Farmers Group (Dongu?)	Mambe	Olo	12	3	9
29	Lamoko Farmers Group	Mambe	Eyara	22	5	17
30	Ojejo Farmers Group	Mambe	Mambe	20	6	14
31	Landi-Oluwa Farmers Group	Landili	Dororolili	18	5	13
32	Ambanei Farmers Group	Landili	Gigingo	17	4	13
33	Dukudu Olo	Landili	Yukudu Olo	12	3	9
34	Landaburo Young farmers Association	Mambe	Eyara	21	8	13

	Total			571	175	396
	Total for county			571	175	396
	Total for WES			1.997	683	1.314
	SUMMARY FOR WES					
	Total Number of FBOs	105				
	Total Number of FBO members	1.997				
	CENTRAL EQUATORIA STATE 51 old + 51 New groups=102					
	Yei County - Payams: Lasu, Mugwo, Otogo Esther) - 16 old + 22 new FBOs=38					
1	Jambo General Purpose Cooperative	Mugwo	Jombo	19	4	15
2	Jombo Titela Farmers Group	Mugwo	Jombo	10	4	6
3	Kjugale Cooperatives Society	Mugwo	Longamere	45	5	40
4	Abulometa Womens Empowerment Cooperative Society	Mugwo	Ligi	33	27	6
5	Kosoromi Farmers Group	Mugwo	Payawa	19	6	13
6	Wadupe Cooperatives	Mugwo	Longamere	10	-	10
7	Lun Farmers Group	Mugwo	Payawa	11	3	8
8	Undukori Cooperatives	Mugwo	Longamere	42	1	41
9	Isangaga Cooperatives	Mugwo	Yari	35	-	35
10	Intu Farmers Association	Mugwo	Yari	39	1	38
11	Lupiru Farmers Group	Mugwo	Payawa	15	6	9
12	Beacon of Hope Expanded Farm	Otogo	Logo	17	-	17
13	Dumo Cooperative Society	Otogo	Mongo	41	3	38
14	Gire Farmers Group 1 - Kularima	Otogo	Ombasi	14	2	12
15	Gire Farmers Goup 2 - Yeiba	Otogo	Ombasi	9	3	6
16	Gire Farmers Goup 3 - Kajiko	Otogo	Ombasi	8	4	4
17	Ayikile Farmers Group	Otogo	Goja	23	3	20
18	Sajo farmers Association	Otogo	Rubeke	35	4	31
19	Ngunkoyi farmers group	Otogo	Goza	33	11	22
20	Tinate Farmers Group	Otogo	Ombasi	20	8	12
21	Tatta Farmers Group	Otogo	Ombasi	14	6	8
22	Green Belt Seed Company	Otogo	Rubeke	15	3	12
23	Morji ta farmers Association	Otogo	Wotogo	11	3	8

24	Goli Cereal and seeds farm	Otogo	Mongo	11	3	8
25	Iyete Farmers group	Otogo	Mursak	20	2	18
26	Kodadama Farmers group	Otogo	Mursak	20	2	18
27	Loketa Farmers group	Otogo	Mursak	20	1	19
28	Ijanagwo Farmers group	Otogo	Mursak	20	2	18
29	Ombasi Farmers group	Otogo	Ombasi	15	4	11
30	Duani Farmers Group	Otogo	Goja	12	3	9
31	Lasu Progressive Farmers Assoc (LAPFA)	Lasu	Lasu	17	1	16
32	Suruba Cooperate Society	Lasu	Achuli	29	7	22
33	Lomi Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	6	-	6
34	Abuda Farmers Group	Lasu	Achuli	47	3	44
35	Ngakoyi Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	10	2	8
36	Jujumbita Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	28	6	22
37	Jabara Farmers Group	Lasu	Nyori	22	3	19
38	Logurupo Farmers Group	Lasu	Tokori	12	2	10
Total for County				807	148	659
Morobo County - Payams: Wudabi Kimba, Gulumbi (Isaac) - 11 old+19 new FBOs=30						
1	Gulumbi Farmers Association	Gulumbi	Kindi	45	6	39
2	Kendila General Purpose Co-Operative Society	Gulumbi	Kendila	49	12	37
3	Girilli Multipurpose Cooperative Society	Gulumbi	Girilli	38	5	33
4	Loketa Multipurpose Cooperative	Gulumbi	Kindi	25	16	9
5	Anika Farmers Association	Gulumbi	Kilikili	9	3	6
6	Young Girls farmers group	Gulumbi	Kendila	14	-	14
7	Iraga Farmers group	Gulumbi	Kindi	13	7	6
8	Luku farmers group	Gulumbi	Girilli	9	1	8
9	Abudusu Farmers Group	Gulumbi	Girilli	20	-	20
10	Kumeni Farmers Group	Gulumbi	Girilli	15	8	7
11	Jujume Farmers Group	Kimba	Kimba	17	2	15
12	Renu Farmers Cooperative	Kimba	Kimba	25	-	25
13	Iralo Farmers Farmers	Kimba	Yondu	20	1	19
14	Ayikile Farmers Group	Kimba	Yondu	15	5	10

15	Yibo Farmers Group	Kimba	Kimba	6	3	3
16	Gumbiri Farmers Group	Kimba	Yondu	20	12	8
17	Dodolabe (Zuzumbu Farmers Group)	Kimba	Yondu	31	-	31
18	Kimba Rice Growers Association	Kimba	Kimba	35	7	28
19	Kadupe Farmers Association	Kimba	Kimba	12	1	11
20	Ngiliku Farmers Group	Kimba	Kaya	11	4	7
21	Kangai Farmers Group	Wudabi	Nyei	12	1	11
22	Bakubiki Youth Farmers Group	Wudabi	Aloto	25	3	22
23	Ligi Youth Farmers Group	Wudabi	Geri	13	3	10
24	Aziwa Farmers Group	Wudabi	Geri	10	2	8
25	Bodiri Farmers Group	Wudabi	Geri	8	1	7
26	Abuguwa Farmers Group	Wudabi	Geri	12	3	9
27	Salongo Farmers Group	Wudabi	Aloto	18	6	12
28	Nyei Farmers Group	Wudabi	Nyei	14	5	9
29	Ajugi Highland Cooperative	Wudabi	Aloto	17	1	16
30	Kogulu Farmers Group	Wudabi	Nyei	11	4	7
	Total for County			569	122	447
	Grand Total					
	Kajojeji County - Payams: Kangapo 1 , Kangapo 2 , Lire (Alex) - 22 old +12 new FBOs=34					
1	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- Lomeri lo twan)	Lire	Mekir	15	8	7
1	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- Moro ko san)	Lire	Mekir	18	7	11
1	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- Wuyundita 1)	Lire	Mekir	15	6	9
1	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- Wuyundita 2)	Lire	Mekir	15	8	7
2	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- Tembita)	Lire	Mekir	25	19	6
2	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- Somere)	Lire	Mekir	16	6	10
2	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group- lomeri Pujo Nyo)	Lire	Mekir	15	7	8
2	Ngongita Cooperative Society (Sub group - 1)	Lire	Mekir	15	6	9
2	Morji ta Farmers group	Lire	Likamerok	14	9	5
3	Nyi-Nyire na nyoi Farmers Group	Lire	Longira	12	7	5
4	Bulit Kole Farmers Group	Lire	Likamerok	10	5	5

5	Pekido Farmers Group	Lire	Mogiri	12	4	8
6	Ngakoyi 1 Farmers Group	Lire	Kudaji	10	1	9
7	Nyarling (Nedo farmers group)	Lire	Mekir	15	9	6
8	Lomeri Ti Dara Moro 1 Farmers Group	Kangapo 1	Sera-Jale	16	10	6
9	United Members of Ariwa Community Group (UNIMACO)	Kangapo 1	Kiri	17	10	7
10	Abongorikin Women Group	Kangapo 1	Kiri	21	10	11
11	Teme Ta Tem Farmers Group	Kangapo 1	Kiri	16	9	7
12	Ngun-kata New FG	Kangapo 1	Sera Jale	16	4	12
13	3k-dev. Association Farmers	Kangapo 1	Kiri	15	11	4
14	Kitakindi Mugun	Kangapo 1	Kiri	17	10	7
15	Jalimo Growers Cooperative (Sub group - 1)	Kangapo 2	Jalimo	90	31	59
15	Jalimo Growers Cooperative (Sub group - Ngongita 3)	Kangapo 2	Jalimo	22	12	10
15	Jalimo Growers Cooperative (Sub group - Togoleta)	Kangapo2	Jalimo	26	13	13
16	Kinyiba Farmers Cooperative (Sub group - 1)	Kangapo2	Kinyiba	112	49	63
16	Kinyiba Farmers Cooperative (Sub group - Morundita)	Kangapo2	Kinyiba	25	12	13
16	Kinyiba Farmers Cooperative (Sub group - Maradadi)	Kangapo2	Kinyiba	15	7	8
17	Julukita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Kinyiba	21	9	12
18	Wukabo B Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	18	5	13
19	Bata Kindi Mugun Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	14	13	1
20	Totonapayi Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	17	5	12
21	Lwokita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	20	9	11
22	Tiyu Ko Yupet Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	9	5	4
23	Morokita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	18	13	5
24	Ngongi ta 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	16	5	11
25	Lomeri Ti Dara 2 Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	25	9	16
26	Ngongi Taling farmers group	Kangapo 2	Bamurye	19	15	4
27	Mamajita Farmers group	Kangapo 2	Bori	20	9	11
28	Yeyio farmers group	Kangapo 2	Bori	15	14	1
29	Ngongita 3 farmers group	Kangapo 2	Jalimo	23	15	8
30	Kuru ko konyen farmers group	Kangapo 2	Logu	21	10	11
31	Ngakoyi 2 Farmers Group Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	26	16	10
32	Ngarakita Farmers Group	Kangapo 2	Bori	20	9	11

33	Bende meling farmers group	Kangapo 2	Bori	25	14	11
34	kuru ko piong farmers group	Kangapo 2	Bori	19	15	4
	Total			961	480	481
Grand Total for CES				2.337	750	1.587
SUMMARY FOR CES						
	Total Number of FBOs CES	102				
	Total Number of FBO members CES	2.337				
EASTERN EQUATORIA STATE 55 Old 48 New= 103						
Magwi County - Payams: Magwi , Pageri , Parajok TBD Ext Officer) 38 old+10 new= 48						
1	Ndaka Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	20	8	12
2	Moli Andu Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	11	1	10
3	Afoyi Hill Womens Group	Pageri	Moli Tokuro	23	22	1
4	Meria Farmers Group	Pageri	Moli Andu	54	10	44
5	Ama-Alu Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	60	25	35
6	Disa Limi Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	20	5	15
7	Mutuvu Farmers Group	Pageri	Pageri	20	2	18
8	Amandeku Women Farmers Group	Pageri	Kerepi	30	22	8
9	Koria Farmers Group	Pageri	Kerepi	20	1	19
10	Mutala Dizalimi Farmer Group	Pageri	Kerepi	30	11	19
11	Envookotu Farmers Group	Pageri	Kerepi	20	2	18
12	Gaga Matura Farmers Group	Pageri	Kerepi	20	5	15
13	Lakiyo Farmers Group	Pageri	Loa	30	21	9
14	Mama Women Farmers Group	Pageri	Loa	29	10	19
15	Goliloso Farmers Group	Pageri	Opari	26	5	21
16	Ama-omba Baba Farmers Group	Pageri	Opari	21	5	16
17	Cing Lonyo Farmers Cooperative Society	Magwi	Obbo	16	7	9
18	Gom Pat Pat Farmers Cooperative Society	Magwi	Obbo	16	5	11
19	Lacan Pekun Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	16	7	9

20	Atek Kilwak Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	16	13	3
21	Obbo Mii Komi Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	20	13	7
22	Dii Cwinyi Women Group	Magwi	Obbo	40	17	23
23	Lonyo Tek Ki Lwak Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	20	20	-
24	Rac Keco Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	22	17	5
25	Ribe en Tek Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	20	9	11
26	Alwongi Rural Development Organization (ARDO)	Magwi	Obbo	13	5	8
27	Lerwa Women Association	Magwi	Obbo	21	21	-
28	Bedo Bor Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	30	29	1
29	Peko Rom Farmers Group	Magwi	Obbo	20	16	4
30	Ayee Pit Farmers Cooperative Society	Magwi	Magwi	18	1	17
31	Iburu Konya Farmers Group	Magwi	Magwi	12	11	1
32	Women out of Conflict (WOC)	Magwi	Panyikwara Abara	20	10	10
33	Atek ki lwak Two Farmers Group	Magwi	Panyikwara	39	22	17
34	Lomal Pol Women Farmers Group	Magwi	Abara	22	20	2
35	Mak-kwere farmers group	Magwi	Abara	18	12	6
36	Gang en gang de yaa Farmers Group	Magwi	Abara	20	19	1
37	Ribe Aye Teko Farmers Group	Parjok	Parjok	13	10	3
38	Can Guru Won	Pajok	pajok	24	20	4
39	Nyeko Gali Kitic	Pajok	pajok	21	12	9
40	Abongo Lajok	Pajok	pajok	24	11	13
41	Ticpaco-Peke	Pajok	Lawaci	24	24	-
42	laboo-Pur ber	Pajok	Lawacci	24	7	17
43	Patanga	Pajok	Lawaci	22	9	13
44	Pe Koyo Farmers Group	Pajok	Lawaci	24	6	18
45	KonyKoni	Pajok	Caigon	23	10	13
46	Bedober kedano	Pajok	Caigon	25	13	12
47	Adak -woo farmers groups	Pajok	Pajok	24	12	12
48	Ruk_long	Pajok	Lagii	19	17	2
	Total			1.120	580	540

	Grand Total			1.120	580	540
	<i>Ikwotos County - Payams: Ikwoto 5, Katire 8, Lomohidang North 4 (Modi) 17 old+8 new= 25</i>					
1	Ingwa Tafha Farmers Group	Lomohidang N	Isohe	15	6	9
2	Woroworo Lolith Farmers Group	Lomohidang N.	Ishohe	15	4	11
3	Logir Farmers Cooperatve	Lomohidang N.	Chahari	38	18	20
4	Lohulumen Chahari Farmers	Lomohidang N.	Chahari	15	9	6
5	Lokupere Farmers Group	Ikwoto	Ifuda	10	6	4
6	K. Longole farmers Group	Ikwoto	Ifuda	30	9	21
7	Lobuho Farmers Group	Ikwoto	Ifuda	25	2	23
8	Fahi-Fahi Farmers Group	Ikwoto Central	Ifuda	57	-	57
9	Ifune Farmers Group	Ikwoto	Ifune	22	17	5
10	Morutore Farmers Group	Ikwoto	Ifune	21	13	8
11	Lokohi	ikwoto Central	Lonyori	16	5	11
12	Kudulo	Ikwoto Central	Lonyori	15	1	14
13	Imilai Farmers Group	Katire	Imilai	8	2	6
14	Seven Loaves Farmer Group	Katire	Imilai	8	-	8
15	Chafi Chafi farmers group	Katire	Imilai	8	3	5
16	All Nations Christian Farmers	Katire	Imilai	8	4	4
17	Lomini	Katire	Imiliai	15	1	14
18	Ngarije Farmers Group	Katire	Gilo	17	9	8
19	Hafai Farmers Group	Katire	Gilo	17	5	12
20	Afangu	Katire	Gilio	29	8	21
21	Konoro	Katire	Gilio	24	13	11
22	Lokoli	Katire	Iswak	26	19	7
23	Muturi Farmers Group	Katire	Iswak	18	4	14
24	Asafa River	Katiri	ibunys	15	6	9
25	Nigoge Farmers Group	Katire	Katire Central	17	5	12
	Total			489	169	320
	Grand Total			489	169	320
	<i>Torit County -- Imurok,Kudo,Ifuotu (TBD) 30 FBOs new</i>					

1	Loguhini Farmers Group	lyre	Hafai	20	5	15
2	Hafijahu Farmers Group	lyre	Hafai	12	2	10
3	Losulahini farmers Group	lyre	hafai	15	2	13
4	Elocang Ilo Farmers group	Imurok	Ifoho	23	8	15
5	Nyekenyeke	Imurok	Ifoho	14	3	11
6	Hifedeng	Imurok	Ifoho	21	8	13
7	Mura Tobwor	Imurok	Ifoho	16	4	12
8	Oduleleng	Imurok	Ifoho	23	5	18
9	Katapillar/Ogorori	Imurok	Ifoho	26	9	17
10	Himina farmers group	Imurok	Ifoho	26	4	22
11	Niran/Lele farmers group	Imurok	Ifoho	14	6	8
12	Mukwano Farmers Group	Imurok	Ifoho	26	5	21
13	Maki Latin	Imurok	Ifoho	21	3	18
14	Chuful Farmers group	Imurok	Chuful	23	4	19
15	Unity/Atubo farmers group	Imurok	Chuful	23	-	23
16	Ataro Farmers group	Imurok	Chuful	24	3	21
17	Ohufa new Farmers group	lfwotu	Imokoru	34	3	31
18	Lefirari	lfwotu	Imokoru	23	4	19
19	Halere	lfwotu	Imokoru	45	13	32
20	Ihutu	lfwotu	Imokoru	40	16	24
21	Mura	lfwotu	Imokoru	43	7	36
22	Tarubene	lfwotu	Imokoru	29	5	24
23	Iluma	lfwotu	Iholong	26	4	22
24	Matara	lfwotu	Iholong	33	4	29
25	Kenyukenyuk	lfwotu	Iholong	35	1	34
26	Tonok	lfwotu	Iholong	31	2	29
27	Otimo Meyu	lfwotu	Iholong	31	1	30
28	Amuno hotokl	Kudo	Hutyala	15	7	8
29	Amuno hotok 2	Kudo	Hutyala	20	8	12
30	Imaru Farmers group	Kudo	Hutyala	20	3	17
Total Number of FBOs EES		103,00				

	Total			752	149	603
	Grand Total for EES			2.361	898	1.463
	<i>Grand Totals(WES+CES+WES) members</i>			6.695	2.331	4.364
	Total FBOs for CES, WES, EES	3,00		6.695,00	2.331,00	4.364,00

APPENDIX 3 – TECHNICAL REFERENCES

The FARM Project has undertaken many different studies and assessments in this period. These technical references are listed below and are available upon request from David Hughes, Chief of Party of The FARM Project at David_Hughes@sudanfarm.org, +211 (0) 959 000 811.

- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 1: Torit Feasibility Study (October 2011)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 2: Yield Assessment (August and September 2011), Yield Assessment (November and December 2011)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 3: Soil Analyses from Central and Western Equatoria (January 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 4: Integrated Pest Management Report (March 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 5: Service Provider Assessment (January 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 6: Grants for Land Clearing (March 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 7: Post-Harvest Handling and Storage Training Manuals (February 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 8: Market Assessment Report (March 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 9: Agricultural Trade Fair Manual (December 2011)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 10: Good Agronomic Practices Manual for Beans (March 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 11: Financial and Business Literacy Training Manual (March 2012)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 12: Agricultural Mechanization, Horticulture and Fertilizer Draft Policies (December 2011)
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 13: Weekly Highlights
- TECHNICAL REFERENCE 14: Success Stories (November and January 2012)