



# COALITION FOR HUMANITY

*Improving Community Resilience*

## EMERGENCY LIVELIHOOD RESPONSE PROJECT, UNITY STATE, MAYENDIT COUNTY

END OF PROJECT REPORT



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Coalition for Humanity was engaged by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in April 2020 as an implementing partner in Unity State Mayendit County. The overall goal was to reduce chronic food insecurity and increase households' access to food. Under the FAO's Partnership for Recovery and Resilience initiative. Coalition for Humanity was mandated to provide services directly to the identified beneficiaries of Mayendit County in Unity State, South Sudan. Through the Emergency Livelihood and Response Program (ELRP), the agreement with Coalition for Humanity (CH) was centred on three priority areas;

1. Supporting increased agricultural production and productivity for food and nutrition security (including institutional capacity building to assure producers access to necessary inputs, equipment, credit, knowledge and skills)
2. Supporting economic growth and income through agriculture: (crops, forestry, livestock and fisheries sectors) to contribute to the country's move from subsistence to commercial agriculture) and.
3. Increasing resilience of livelihoods to threats (helping the country better respond to multiple crises and threats, including conflict, instability, natural hazards, plant pests and animal diseases)

This report does not contain any activities on livestock, credit facilities, or market assistance. It is expected such activities will be covered in the next season.

The Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP) was officially rolled out in May, 2020 for 6-month period. Coalition for Humanity (CH) conducted; Safety Audits, formation and training of Accountability of Affected Populations (AAP) committees, Mobilization and sensitization of communities at county/Payam levels, identification/registration of target beneficiaries, Distribution of inputs, Technical Training in agriculture/crop production and Fisheries and Post Distribution Monitoring of distributed emergency Seeds and fishing kits in support of the conflict-affected and food-insecure families. Over 3000HHs/farmers benefitted from the program despite the heavy rains and floods that devastated the county recently, while 300 households were trained. This report consolidates project activities from the start to the end of the project.

## OVERVIEW OF PROGRESS TOWARDS EXPECTED RESULTS

The following activities were agreed on between FAO and Coalition for Humanity, to be delivered in Mayendit County over 6 months. This report is an end of project report. The report consolidates all the activities and deliverables under the agreement. The report also makes conclusion and recommendations.

List of the deliverables /indicators as per LOA	Actual achieved
2.2.2. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP): Conduct Safety Audit and Formation and Training of AAP Committee	AAP committee was formed, and Safety audit was conducted with 72 women through FGDs. AAP committee members were trained on how to ensure safety of beneficiaries to distribution sites as had been anticipated
2.2.3. Mobilization and sensitization of communities at county/Payam level	Community mobilisation and sensitisation was conducted with participation of 100 individuals
2.2.4. Beneficiaries identification/registration	Selection, identification and registration of beneficiaries was done across 8 Payams (24 enumerators were selected to conduct the exercise).
2.6 Distribution of inputs	Distribution of livelihood kits was done in 8 Payams and 3000HHs benefitted from crops, vegetables and fishing kits.
2.7 Technical Trainings-Training in agriculture/crop production and Fisheries for 300 HH	300 farmers were trained on crop production and fisheries across the 8 Payams of Mayendit County
3.1 Post Distribution Monitoring of distributed emergency Seeds and fishing kits	A Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) survey was conducted. (24 enumerators were trained on the exercise that covered the 8 Payams of Mayendit County)

## DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES ACHIEVED

### **2.2.2. Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP): Conduct Safety Audit and Formation and Training of AAP Committee.**

Coalition for Humanity conducted a safety audit with women during the inception to identify protection risks before selecting the distribution sites through focus groups discussion (FGDs). The women expressed their concerns and fears during distribution. Some of the challenges women mentioned were armed robberies along the way and long distance to access distribution points, sometimes women feared because they had experienced sexual harassment specially girls and young women on their way to distribution points. The women recommended that the distribution points should be closer to the beneficiaries, should start early and end early. Bur is an optional location where women and girls can feel safer during livelihood kits distribution. Mirnyal, Rupkuach and Dablual are other options that were mentioned. The women also suggested that distribution should start at 8:00AM early in morning and end by 3:00PM afternoon. Taking services closer to beneficiaries would improve safety on the routes to and from distribution sites. They also suggested provision of security by government to improve safety on the routes to and from distribution sites. The women were concerned about people with disability and the elderly, they recommended that the first queue could be the people with special needs so that they go home early. Based on the safety audit findings, AAP committees were established to identify distribution sites in order to avoid long distance walking so as to minimize harm on vulnerable beneficiaries during the service delivery as part of accountability to the affected population and project sustainability. Coalition for Humanity team hence managed to take inputs closer to the beneficiaries.

## Photographic Evidence for GBV Risk Analysis FGDs for Women



### 2.2.3. Mobilization and sensitization of communities at county/Payam level

Coalition for Humanity's FSL team conducted meetings with stakeholders from the targeted 8 payams of Mayendit County especially in the Northern parts of the county. The stakeholders were sensitized on the objectives of the distribution exercise and were as well educated on the crops and vegetable seeds that would be received which basically meant that the livelihood kits would only be used for crop production and not direct consumption as it had been the case before with some beneficiaries. Through these meetings, enumerators were identified. The work of stakeholders was to identify beneficiaries and especially the most vulnerable beneficiaries in the community across 8 Payams.



Photos taken during consultative meetings with stakeholders to select enumerators and identify the beneficiaries in the Community including the vulnerable (Gabriel)

## 2.2.4. Beneficiaries identification/registration

After the sensitization of stakeholders on the objectives of the distribution exercise, 24 enumerators were recruited to support in the identification of the households. Most vulnerable households were identified, priority was given to gender balance to ensure both female, male, boys, and girls headed households were considered. Host communities, IDPs had an equal opportunity on condition that they had a place to cultivate and were willing to cultivate crops. A total of 3,000 households were identified with the help of local authorities.

## 2.6 Distribution of inputs

Following the signing of the letter of agreement between FAO and Coalition for Humanity (CH), a release order for the agricultural inputs was issued by FAO on the 22nd of April 2020. Indicated in letter, the inputs needed to be transported before the onset of the rains. Coalition for Humanity received the inputs 5th of May, 2020 from FAO hub in Juba. The inputs were transported through the Nile to Adok port in Leer County where the inputs arrived on 20th of May, 2020. They were collected on the 22nd of May, 2020 and transferred to Rupkuach, Mayendit County in Unity State. Coalition for Humanity worked on local transportation of the items between 22nd and 31st May from the port to Rupkuach of Mayendit then to the rest of the Payams closer to the beneficiaries. After receipt of agricultural inputs from Adok port, a schedule for distribution was developed by CH FSL staff in Mayendit through consultations with stakeholders in the 8 Payams. The distribution of the kits started with Luom Payam on Saturday, the 13th of June, 2020 and ended with distributions in Rubkuach Payam on the 20th of June, 2020. Beneficiaries received in the package; crop kits, vegetable kits and fishing kits.



**Table 1 Summary of beneficiaries**

Payam	Gender		HHs type				Age	
	Total No. of HHs trained	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of IDPs	No. of Refugees	No. of Returnees	Host community	Age
Rupkuach	60	45	15	1	0	0	59	15-45
Mirnyal	30	27	3	2	0	1	27	15-45
Dablual	30	26	4	2	0	0	28	15-45
Tutnyang	30	30	0	1	0	0	29	15-45
Thaker	60	50	10	1	0	1	58	15-45
Jaguar	30	24	6	0	0	0	30	15-45
Luom	30	23	7	0	0	0	30	15-45
Leah	30	28	2	1	0	2	27	15-45
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>288</b>	

Photographic Evidence of Distribution by Payam



*Photos of Beneficiaries after they had received seeds in Tutnyang payam (Jeck)*

## 2.7. Technical Trainings-Training in agriculture/crop production and Fisheries for 300 HH

Coalition for Humanity conducted technical trainings for 300 households/farmers across 8 Payams of Mayendit County. These farmers were among the 3000 households that directly benefitted from the livelihood kits distributed in June, 2020. Each payam produced 30 household representatives except Thaker and Rubkuach Payams which had 60 household representatives each due to their large area and population. Coalition for Humanity FSL team conducted the trainings between the months of July and August, 2020. The farmers training took place between the months of July and August, 2020. These trainings were conducted in 10 different locations in Mayendit County and each training comprised of 30 local farmers/participants (The list of participants has been appended). The sessions were facilitated by Coalition for Humanity FSL staff based in Mayendit County. The farmers training had 3 major objectives

- To enable farmers to understand the science of basic crop production and its importance in addressing food, security and livelihoods
- To train farmers on the key crop production steps and the requirements at each level
- To train farmers on the various sustainable farming practices that would be viable in the context of Mayendit County.

The training methodologies were generally interactive and based on the low literacy level in the community, practical demonstrations were sought by facilitators hence making the whole process based on the principles of adult learning. Training aid materials were used during the sessions e.g. the flipcharts.

The following modules were covered.

- Module 1: Introduction of participants
- Module 2: Key farming/crop production steps
- Module 3: Intercropping as a method of farming
- Module 4: Crop rotation as a method of farming

**Table 2 Summary of Households Trained**

Payam	Gender		HHs type				Age	
	Total No. of HHs trained	No. of Males	No. of Females	No. of IDPs	No. of Refugees	No. of Returnees	Host community	Age
Rupkuach	60	45	15	1	0	0	59	15-45
Mirnyal	30	27	3	2	0	1	27	15-45
Dablual	30	26	4	2	0	0	28	15-45
Tutnyang	30	30	0	1	0	0	29	15-45
Thaker	60	50	10	1	0	1	58	15-45
Jaguar	30	24	6	0	0	0	30	15-45
Luom	30	23	7	0	0	0	30	15-45
Leah	30	28	2	1	0	2	27	15-45
<b>Total</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>288</b>	



Mirnyal Farmers Training



Rubkuach Farmers Training



Jaguar Farmers Training



Luom Farmers Training



Leah Farmers Training



Tutnyang Farmers Training



Thaker Farmers Training



Thaker Farmers Training



Dablual Farmers Training



Dablual Farmers Rubkuach

### 3.1 Post Distribution Monitoring of distributed emergency Seeds and fishing kits

Coalition for Humanity FSL team facilitated the one-day training that was attended by 24 enumerators from 8 Payams of Mayendit County. Detailed sessions on the Post Distribution Monitoring questionnaire were conducted to ensure that there was clear understanding on the context and objectives of each of the questions by enumerators. Very few women were recommended as enumerators. The project will make an effort to consider qualified women who can be enumerators in the next exercise.

**Table 3 Summary of Households sampled**

Payams	No. of target Households	No. of trained enumerators	
		Male	Female
Rupkuach	112	3	0
Mirnyal	112	3	0
Dablual	112	3	0
Tutnyang	112	2	1
Thaker	112	3	0
Jaguar	112	3	0
Luom	112	3	0
Leah	112	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>



A photo of enumerators during the Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Training

## PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED AND ACTIONS TAKEN

The project experienced challenges due to poor road network. This was worsened by the sequent heavy rains and floods. The beneficiaries were displaced. It was hard to trace beneficiaries. The project team resorted to using boats as alternative means of transport in flooded areas. The project also engaged services of the locals to follow up beneficiaries where they were displaced to especially during the post distribution monitoring survey.



## LESSONS LEARNED

- Comprehensive initial engagement with community leaders, women and payam administrators speeds up progress of interventions during project implementation. Early preparation with consultations/involvement of all stakeholders increases willingness of the community to take up/own program interventions. It is also essential in finding out the best strategies to engage the community
- Involving women in Safety audits and GBV risk analysis is key in determining distribution sites and distribution hours. This also helps in making prior arrangements for security.
- Women can do well in farming/crop production at household level. They however less participate in other activities such as fishing which seemed to have been left for men in the community.
- Some beneficiaries still practise traditional methods of farming hence, there is need to intensify technical trainings and/or follow ups/engagements to ensure complete adoption of modern methods of farming
- Communities are willing to produce food by themselves in large scale hence it would be prudent to look into provision of additional inputs in future to test this potential
- Most households lack proper storage facilities for their produce. It would be essential therefore if more could be done in this area in terms of capacity building to ensure that families achieve better food storage for their future use.
- Post distribution monitoring of inputs is vital. It gives an insight on the gaps that would have been unnoticed during implementation for future corrections

## CONCLUSIONS

- Women do not feel safe when distribution is far from home. Distribution should be conducted early morning starting 8:00 am and ending by 3:00 pm
- Floods remain a major setback and a threat to food security in Mayendit County.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

- Due to security reasons, there would be need to ensure that distribution of inputs is done closer to the beneficiaries in their respective payams. This would help reduce safety risks for women and girls during collection of the items as had been reported during the safety audits. Therefore, full participation of the local authorities would be necessary to guarantee this security both at the distribution points and along the roads
- There would be need to plan for an early response before onset of the rains so as to enable beneficiaries get the inputs in good time. It is important to note that lots of benefits come along early planting of crops and vegetables e.g. plants would attain the right soil temperatures and moisture necessary for good plant germination and growth among others
- Frequent technical trainings and follow ups on agricultural production would be key in ensuring that farmers consistently practise modern farming rather than the usual traditional way of farming.
- There would be need also to increase the quantity of crop and fishing kits in the subsequent responses so as to meet the growing needs of the community especially those who would wish to go to scale with farming as a means of livelihood
- Due to floods that devastated Mayendit County, there would be need to follow up and find out the exact number of farmers who lost their produce and livelihoods including their current status in terms of readiness to prepare for the dry season. This would help determine the best strategies to be used in the next engagements.
- There is need for an assessment focusing on the long-term solutions to mitigating floods in the county.



## Success Story



“My name is Nyapuka Manguany Kuic. I am 33 years of age and a house wife in this household. I have 9 children of whom 5 are boys and 4 are girls” she says confidently as she picks a few maize cobs from the garden to prepare lunch.

Nyapuka Manguany like other women in Mayendit County, Tutnyang Payam wakes up at 7.00am. She then prepares and sets off to the farm for cultivation. At around noon she would come along with a variety of farm produce to prepare food for the

family after which she would later go to fetch water or go to the market depending on the family needs

“This is an area that has struggled quite a lot with conflicts and violence and locals such as myself (Nyapuka Manguany) had become vulnerable due to compromised food, security and livelihoods. My house was burned down and cattle taken away plus other property. In the process I lost one of my sisters who left me with her children. After this we sought refuge in the bushes in 2018 but there was nothing to eat. We had to eat part of the painted seeds that we had received from CH in June”. She explained. She further reiterated that she needed extra support at the time because she had no other means to generate income that would sustain her children. She stated other challenges as lack of fishing agricultural tools, soap and adequate food for the family.

“I am one of the beneficiaries from the project intervention. I benefitted greatly through the ongoing program. We received livelihood inputs where I planted some of the seeds that produced good harvest for me. I was encouraged”.

“My life has changed greatly because I can now harvest food produce from my farm. Am grateful to FAO through CH for enabling this. I benefited from the seeds I planted and harvested and my life has really improved”. She confidently expressed herself.

“We would appreciate additional support especially on the quantity of seeds so as to enable us quickly go to scale with our farming activities. Additional fishing kits and more vegetable varieties would also do us good”.

“With continued stability am hopeful that we shall achieve more production and there will be enough food for our children. Am therefore confident that in future I will not depend so much on humanitarian assistance because I will be able to sustain my own produce”. She also clarified further that the peaceful coexistence and support they had received would enable her stay more at her house and increase her productivity.







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