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OLS Southern Sector Seeds and Tools Evaluation

UNICEF/OLS

August 1994

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UNITED NATIONS
OPERATION LIFELINE SUDAN
SOUTHERN SECTOR
SEEDS AND TOOLS EVALUATION

NAIROBI
AUGUST 1994

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i) **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.**

The first part of a two-part evaluation of the UNICEF/OLS Agricultural Programme was carried out between June 9 - 26th, 1994. The following aspects of the Programme were examined:

- UNICEF/OLS' role in the broader OLS Agricultural Programme.
- Procurement of inputs and their distribution.
- Logistical capacity of UNICEF/OLS to carry out the programme effectively.
- Current monitoring of the Programme.
- Systems in use for targeting "vulnerable" groups.

In terms of inputs distributed to a very wide area of South Sudan, this has been the most successful year ever. This is due to good work by full-time staff, sufficient funding for both inputs and transport and much improved logistic support. The seed swap at Leer, supervised by Miriam Okong'o was a big success, despite avoidable administrative delays. The Agricultural Programme needs to concentrate more on the goal of self-sufficiency in field crop seeds by 1996.

There is also great scope, proven by AAIN in Western Equatoria, to purchasing much larger quantities of grain from farmers there for distribution to needy areas in Upper Nile, Bahr el Ghazal and Jonglei. To implement this, more staff are needed to organise farmer groups and to give extension advice, trade goods need to be provided on time.

Four experienced agronomists are needed for three months from August 15th to assist in the collection of background information for the Crop Assessment to be carried out from September 10th - 30th. (Terms of Reference are attached- Appendix 13.)

Sorghum and sesame seed need to be provided by August, 1994, in time for the second crop in Maridi and Yambio. The NGOs working in Yambio and Maridi should be asked to assist in every way possible in this local production effort. There is evidence of strong donor support, especially from USAID, for this initiative.

There were some delays in procurement due to the issuing of an open tender for seeds and tools, but the overall performance in procurement was satisfactory. Despite every possible precaution, some sub-standard seed of groundnuts, maize and cowpeas were delivered and failed to germinate at some locations, such as Ikotos and Duar. This only underlines the importance of buying good seed from Western Equatoria from the second crop in 1994 and onwards, thereby assisting the local economy and avoiding the expensive seller's market for seed in Nairobi and Kampala.

Logistical capacity is now adequate and donor support for aircraft in 1995 is available, subject to requests being received by ECHO before the end of July. Shipments from Lokichokio were very well organised in 1994, with almost all planned deliveries of seed and tools being completed by May 31st, much earlier than in 1993.

The programme is now being monitored better than at any time before. The HHFS Project Officer is working with NGOs to develop a common monitoring system for all agencies working in the South Sudan. Greater use of existing information is necessary and all quality reports, surveys and other relevant documentation should be placed on computer for use by staff at Nairobi and in Lokichokio.

Targeting of vulnerable groups is reasonably satisfactory, but, as was shown by the emergency situation which developed in Alek in Bahr-el-Ghazal, there is no room for complacency. Good targeting depends on good information. There is room for better use, within UNICEF/OLS, of the tools provided by the Information Revolution.

(ii) **TERMS OF REFERENCE**

STAGE ONE - MAY 1994.

- To review UNICEF's role in the broader OLS Agricultural Production Programme. This should include a SWOT (strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats) analysis.
- To assess the procurement process and distribution plan for UNICEF supplied seeds and tools. This should involve comparison with other OLS members' programmes. Improvements in the local procurement process should be suggested.
- To assess logistical capacity for and implementation of the Seeds and Tools Work Plan. This should also include a SWOT analysis as well as suggested improvements in implementation.
- To assess current monitoring systems and propose guidelines for expansion of monitoring activities as well as for eventual impact evaluation.
- To assess the methods of targeting "vulnerable" households that have been employed by both UNICEF and the NGOs in collaboration with the local authorities. This will include an assessment of benefits and/or negative impacts on women.

STAGE TWO- AUGUST/SEPTEMBER, 1994.

- To carry out an impact evaluation of the 1994 seeds and tools distribution.
- To carry out a summary cost-effectiveness study of the 1994 seeds and tools programme.
- To make recommendations for agricultural production support activities for 1995, by region, including pre-qualification of suppliers.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND.

UNICEF/OLS began operations in 1989. Every year since then it has arranged substantial deliveries of seeds and tools to farmers throughout Southern Sudan. In the early years, most deliveries were made by road convoys, but with the closure of most road routes within Southern Sudan, the programme became more and more dependent on air transport, to the point where, to-day, almost all inputs are delivered by air.

It was not until August, 1993, that a full-time Household Food Security Project Officer was appointed. Prior to that, the purchase and distribution of seeds and tools was managed by a part-time FAO consultant, with very considerable assistance from Resident Project Officers and from staff at OLS headquarters in Nairobi.

The appointment of a full-time Project Officer put the Seeds and Tools Programme on a more business-like footing and allowed for long term planning, part of which was the preparation of a Project Proposal to the Donor Community to fund the Household Food Security Unit within OLS, which is discussed below.

2. IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION OF THE SEEDS AND TOOLS PROGRAMME.

2.1. REVIEW OF THE "HOUSEHOLD FOOD SECURITY PROPOSAL" 1994

The UNICEF/OLS Seeds and Tools Programme is based on the Household Food Security Proposal, a document prepared by the Household Food Security Officer, Mr David Hughes, in late 1993.. This document also incorporates budgets for the Veterinary, Nutrition and Fishing Sections of UNICEF/OLS.

The Household Food Security Proposal for the 1995 season is now being prepared for submission to donors in July, 1994, indicating a continuing improvement in the timely submission of funding requests and also in long-term planning This has been made possible by the employment of a full-time Household Food Security Officer, who is funded by USAID.

The HHFS Proposal includes a Problem Tree, showing that all the elements required for the achievement of Household Food Security (HHFS) in Southern Sudan have been well considered by UNICEF/OLS staff.(Appendix 3). Constraints and problems militating against HHFS are also clearly set out.

The Proposal begins with a Project Summary which briefly describes how the total budget of \$5.28 million is to be provided and spent on an estimated 160,000 households in Southern Sudan. Brief sections on the background to the problem in Southern Sudan, its different regions and on OLS staffing, including four HHFS Monitors (of which only two

have been employed in 1994) are followed by a clear exposition of the goal and purpose of the Household Food Security Section of UNICEF/OLS.

2.2. Overall Goal.

The overall goal of the HHFS Unit is:

"To ensure that in households have access to enough food for an active and healthy life".

2.3. Purpose of the Household Food Security Unit.

The purpose of the HHFS Unit is :

"To provide the targeted population in the Southern Sudan with access to tools and equipment to encourage their own self reliance through the production of their basic needs."

2.4. Targeted Population.

The targeted population was defined as:

"Those who are accessible for the supply of tools, fishing equipment and vaccines in communities identified as vulnerable through the 1993 Operation Lifeline Sudan Assessment, the assessment by the local authorities and ongoing monitoring by Operation Lifeline staff and co-operators. A particular target for assistance will be female headed households and households that have recently been displaced as a result of war."

2.5. Strategies of the HHFS Unit.

The HHFS Unit planned three strategies to achieve its objective:

2.5.1. Provision of appropriate inputs to increase self reliance, including seeds, tools, fishing equipment and cattle vaccines.

2.5.2. Promotion of improved practices in crop production, livestock management and fishing.

2.5.3. Promotion of income generating activities to allow market development for both inputs and outputs.

These strategies were to be pursued in co-ordination with NGOs working in the household food security sector, with UNICEF concentrating its inputs in areas not already served by NGOs, but with UNICEF's technical expertise being made available to all NGOs.

Targeting of vulnerable groups was to be improved, local authorities were to be encouraged to register needy communities and sufficient food was to be distributed, in co-ordination with WFP, prior to the issue of seed, so that the formerly serious problem of using seed for food would be minimised or eliminated.

As the vast area of Southern Sudan contains many distinct ecosystems different strategies were planned for each major region as follows:

2.6. Western Equatoria.

2.6.1 Direct Production and Grain Swap Programmes.

This being by far the richest farming area, with the greatest potential for rapid development, the HHFS Unit planned to concentrate on encouraging the production of surpluses, which could be exchanged for tools and trade goods. The food generated from this barter trade would be used to feed locally displaced people. AAIN reported that it would accumulate 1,500 tons of grain for distribution to needy people through this process. A total of 85 bicycles (funded by USAID) were exchanged, on the exchange rate of one bicycle per ton of grain.

The UNICEF initiative to enlist 100 farmers to grow Serena/Seredo Sorghum for seed is set to begin in August, 1994. This is a very important programme and one which will need maximum support from OLS staff, SRRA and the main NGO working in that area, AAIN. It is being supervised by Miss Caroline Gichigi, who is approaching the project very energetically and with commendable enthusiasm. The propensity of SPLA to levy taxes on progressive, productive farmers in Western Equatoria has been described in the 1993 UNICEF/OLS Assessment. This has led to some farmers reverting to bare subsistence production as the rewards from extra production can be forfeited.

2.6.2. Provision of Planting Material of Fruit Trees and Root Crops.

Western Equatoria is a large producer of cassava and the HHFS Unit planned to import planting material of cassava which is resistant to Cassava Mosaic Virus. This material, said to be available in Namulonge Research Station in Uganda, requires a full Phytosanitary Certificate from the GOS in Khartoum. This Certificate may take a long time to obtain.

2.6.3. Development of Farmer Groups and Co-operatives.

Co-operative development was to be supported with revolving funds for mini-projects being channelled through the Episcopal Church of Sudan's Development Relief Department. This proposed activity has not been implemented to date.

2.7. Eastern Equatoria.

Seeds were to be distributed in the East of Eastern Equatoria to replace those lost through a serious drought, which was said to have affected this area in 1993. Rains have been good in Eastern Equatoria in 1994, especially in the Taposa areas and a good harvest is expected. Quite large inputs of seeds, tools and ox-ploughs were provided for the Chukudum area by NPA.

Tools distribution in Eastern Equatoria achieved 100% success, with all planned allocations being achieved. Likewise, distributions of seed in EE was successful, with 100% of allocations of Maize, Sorghum, Okra and Pumpkin achieved by the last day in May. See Appendix 1 and 2 for full details of planned disbursements of seeds and tools and actual distribution figures up to June 1st, 1994.

2.8. Bahr-el-Ghazal.

Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal suffered a severe drought in 1993 and a large scale seed and tool distribution programme was successful in meeting its target by late May for most items, as can be seen in Appendix 2.

UNICEF/OLS collaborated with MSF France in a large scale seed transfer in late June. A nutrition survey, carried out in Alek, south east of Akon in May, 1994, indicated severe malnutrition rates of up to 38%. A major programme of food air-drops to the stricken area has been arranged and managed by WFP. Concurrently, MSF France succeeded in purchasing 50 tons of sorghum seed, of which 14 tons were delivered by UNICEF and the remaining 36 tons being delivered by MSF France. The distribution of all this seed and of possible additional purchases still pending, will be overseen by the UNICEF Monitor, Miss Caroline Gichigi. This is seen by MSF France as good, and necessary, inter organisation co-operation.

2.9. Upper Nile.

Inter-tribal fighting over much of Upper Nile disrupted the proposed programme in this area, but deliveries by June 1st were well up to target. The loss of 30 tons of Nuer sorghum, swapped in Leer, was a very severe blow, one which might have been avoided had more Monitors been available to distribute it when it first arrived. Despite all the troubles in the Nasir area, there are still large areas of land under crops and UNICEF has been quick enough to buy 20 tons of a suitable variety of Maize and 30 tons of extra sorghum which will go a long way to relieve long term distress from just such an emergency.

Following a joint UNICEF/NGO survey of the Sobat Basin, which indicates that a vulnerable population of up to 8,000 families are in need of Katumani maize and other seeds, the HHFS Unit is gearing up to co-ordinate and transport deliveries of seed and tools to this area. Substantial stocks of UNICEF/OLS tool are already available in Lokichokio, prepared for just such an emergency.

2.10. Overall Performance in Delivery of Seeds and Tools.

As indicated in the Tables 1 -4, (Appendix 1) the planned distribution targets were met or exceeded in most sites. Given that there was a major expansion of the number of delivery sites, the lack of monitoring staff and some problems in delivery of some types of tools as well as such crop seeds as groundnuts, this was a very creditable performance indeed.

The number of monitoring staff needs to be expanded from two to at least six, with arrangements being made to hire Sudanese nationals to assist with extension programmes, seed production and seed swap schemes.

2.11. Progress on Introduction of Improved Agricultural Practices, Livestock Production and Fishing.

2.11.1. Progress on Introduction of Improved Practices.

Livestock production and fishing are outside the scope of this report. Introduction of improved agricultural practices, requires a large, well trained, well motivated extension staff, working in a peaceful and stable environment. In 1993-94 the HHFS Unit concentrated its efforts on providing the seeds and tools required by farmers throughout the South Sudan. It helped to co-ordinate this distribution effort with various NGOs, both within and outside UNICEF/OLS. In this it was successful, providing seeds and tools to a much wider area of the Sudan than ever before.

Provision was made for the purchase of oil presses, maize mills, grafting knives and other equipment such as solar dryers for fruit preservation. This equipment will assist in increasing the supply of high yielding fruit trees and also locally produced food. The maize mills should greatly assist in reducing the work load of women, by removing the need to pound grain in a mortar.

Some improvements, which did not need a great extension or training effort, have been made in 1994. A good example is the apparently successful introduction of the Torea or Jembe hoe to Eastern Upper Nile. The general use of this tool should lead to improved tillage practices in that area. The torea is a much more efficient cultivation tool than the small malodas used in the Sobat Basin area heretofore. Discussions with the RASS Agricultural Co-ordinator at Nasir confirmed that the

local farmers now wanted more toreas, as they had proved for themselves its superiority as a tillage implement. Poor tillage in that area is one of the root causes of low yields. The torea is very efficient at making ridges, which help to alleviate the effects of water-logging, a common problem on the flat plains of Nasir and Akobo areas. The introduction of ridging, which is a standard practice on cracking clay soils elsewhere in Africa, is made much easier by this tool. Small scale method demonstrations should be arranged in 1995, comparing ridging with the standard local practice of growing crops on the flat.

2.11.2. The Need for Policy Support from the Authorities.

The wide scale introduction of improved agricultural practices requires a very large research, extension and training effort. UNICEF/OLS does not now have the staff or the resources at present to carry out this objective, at least on a large scale. However, such a programme is definitely necessary if South Sudan is to begin to ever reach the goal of food security for its people. The following steps need to be taken to implement this objective of the UNICEF/OLS Agricultural Programme:

Agreement with the Authorities in South Sudan to a written policy commitment to increased local production of seed and food crops, as a real alternative to the current dependence on food aid and annual infusions of seed and tools from abroad.

2.11.3. The Need for Training.

Selection, in co-ordination with SRRA, RASS and if possible or practical, GOS, of a group of extension officers to form the nucleus of a future extension service.

Provision of training courses within South Sudan for these extension staff. These courses could be provided at the start by professional training consultants who would train trainers. These courses could be organised through FAO or by direct contracts with the training companies concerned.

2.11.4. Commitment by UNICEF/OLS and its Member NGOs to Self Sufficiency in Field Crop Seed.

Greater commitment by UNICEF/OLS and NGOs to a real policy of self-help development, rather than the current system of providing free tools and seeds. A new system, based on exchanging needed trade goods for grain and seed and other tradable items should be introduced. This should have the objective of eliminating all imports of crop seeds, apart from new improved varieties for trial purposes, by 1996. Seed swap schemes, such as that which yielded 110 tons of Nuer sorghum in Leer for UNICEF in 1994, should be greatly expanded.

2.11.5. Improvement in Grain Storage.

Training and extension activities aimed at introducing improvements in storage of locally produced grain should be more widely supported by UNICEF/OLS. It was estimated in the 1970s, (Abe Khamis, personal communication) that fully 30 per cent of stored grain was being lost in the Yei area through poor storage practices. These losses were effectively prevented by the introduction of improved grain storage structures, made cheaply from local materials. Such imported items as sheet metal for rat guards could be provided by UNICEF/OLS. Sudanese staff trained in the building of these improved structures are already available.

There is no doubt that South Sudan could, given the right conditions and incentives, produce far more food crops and seed than it currently does. There is far too much dependence on food shipments provided by WFP, rather than on locally produced food crops.

2.11.6. The Role of The Authorities.

The SPLA and RASS have not allocated the manpower necessary to make a real effort in increasing agricultural production. Crop production in GOS held areas is constrained by security consideration, which prevent farmers from moving far from most towns. Agricultural co-ordinators are sometimes not appointed in key agricultural areas, as, for example, there was no Agricultural Co-ordinator in Leer during the cropping season in 1993.

3. UNICEF/OLS AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME.

UNICEF is one of the largest suppliers of seeds and tools within OLS. Planned purchases of tools in 1994, which were largely achieved, were as follows:

60,000 Tareas., 100,000 Malodas., 40,000 Axes , 50,000 Sickles, 5,000 Slashers.

Total Tools = 255,000. Distribution of tools was as follows from February to June 1st, 1994.

Tool	Proposed Distribution	Actual
Axe	25,722	27,406
Panga	51,302	40,512
Maloda, long	45,300	35,800
Maloda, short	33,700	34,400
Hoe	28,380	24,516
Sickle	48,080	26,650
TOTALS	232,484.	189,284

Substantial stocks of tools, especially Jembe hoes will be needed in the Sobat Basin, following the disturbances there and also for bartering for seed with contract farmers in Maridi. These are immediately available in Lokichokio, an indicator of good planning for possible and sudden, emergency situations.

The NGOs within OLS supplied approximately 400,000 tools up to June 1st. (Appendix 4.).

SEED:

620 tons of crop seed were to be supplied, of which 436 tons had been distributed by June 1st. With demand from the Sobat Basin put at over 200 tons the annual target will be exceeded. Of 4,951 kgs of vegetable seed programmed for distribution, 4,637 kgs had been distributed by June 1st. This is a very good overall performance, as not only has more seed and tools been distributed than in any year since 1990, but also the spread of distribution has been widened, with almost 50 locations being served, compared to 25 in 1993. See Appendix 2 for details.

The other major suppliers are ICRC, SCF/UK, Oxfam/UK, IAS Sweden, AAIN, with smaller quantities being supplied by MSF France, CARE US, ACROSS, Norwegian Church Aid and various other smaller NGOs. Outside OLS, Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) are major suppliers of seeds and tools. Just under 1,000 tons of seed were provided by the NGOs within OLS by June 1st. Details of distribution of most NGOs are attached (Appendix 4.).

3.1. Strengths:

3.1.1. - An experienced and effective Household Food Security Project Officer, backed by a small team of monitors in the field who work very effectively and enthusiastically to achieve the objectives of the UNICEF/OLS agricultural programme.

3.1.2. - Demonstrated capability to deliver large quantities of seeds and tools to widely scattered areas of South Sudan. Transport fleet dedicated to seeds and tools delivery at critical times. This has resulted in timely delivery of most inputs, allowing farmers an opportunity to increase self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on food aid.

3.1.3. - Generally good co-ordination with other NGOs to ensure adequate coverage of the needy areas, by means of monthly Co-ordination Meetings, usually held at Lokichokio. NGOs generally commended UNICEF/OLS for the high level of co-operation extended to them. For example, MSF France cited UNICEF/OLS' willingness to transport 14 tons of a 50 ton shipment of seed and to provide the services of Seed Monitor, Miss Caroline Gichigi to distribute the full 50 tons.

3.1.4. - Ability to implement seed swap schemes, such as that at Leer in 1994, which yielded 110 tonnes of Nuer Sorghum. This activity needs to be greatly expanded, with immediate effect, for the second crop season in Western Equatoria.

3.1.5. -Flexibility to react quickly and effectively to suddenly changing situations such as that now occurring in the Sobat Basin, following cessation of intra-tribal fighting. Fifty tons of seed have been quickly purchased and existing large stocks of tools at Lokichokio can be transported to the affected areas within hours. An affected population of at least 8,000 families can thus be helped to grow a short term crop for consumption.

3.2. Weaknesses:

3.2.1. -There is not nearly enough staff in the field to carry out a very heavy work load in input distribution, preparing development programmes and monitoring an often rapidly changing situation. At least four, but preferably six monitors are needed in South Sudan to effectively monitor the programme and to spearhead future training, development and marketing strategies, which are essential for the long term improvement in food security and living standards.

3.2.2. - Sometimes slow procurement of urgently needed supplies. The converse of this is the lack of planning for the future, which, again, harks back to lack of sufficient field staff to monitor the situation and to warn of impending problems before they become acute.

3.2.3. -Continuing problems with delivery of high quality seeds. Kenya has a structural deficiency in the production of Certified Seed and has never been able to produce enough seed of the required quality for export to the South Sudan. Following two years of declining harvests, this situation can only be expected to get worse, with export licences for seeds of Katumani Maize virtually impossible to obtain. Failure of seed to germinate has been reported from Duar and from Ikotos. The extent of this problem will be examined in greater detail during the second part of this evaluation.

3.2.4. - The Agricultural Programme has, up to now, concentrated on delivery of seed and tools, with lower inputs into direct production schemes, seed swaps, extension and training and demonstration of improved agricultural practices. Progress is being made in this area with the planned Seed Production Scheme in Maridi.

3.2.5. - There has not been much emphasis on the broadening the production base in areas away from Western Equatoria. This is probably due in part to lack of staff. There is major scope for introducing crops such as sweet potato, cassava, mango, citrus, papaya and avocado to parts of Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile and even Bahr-el-Ghazal. ICRC is now operating a nursery at Yambio which produces seedlings of citrus mango and papaya, which are taken on return flights to all centres where ICRC operates.

3.3. Opportunities:

3.3.1. - The greatest opportunity to advance the agricultural programme is that of producing seed in South Sudan, specifically in Western Equatoria, to reduce dependence on expensive and increasingly difficult to obtain seed in Kenya and Uganda. More staff, both expatriate and Sudanese, will be required to implement these schemes, together with, as discussed above, policy support from the Authorities.

Very close co-ordination with the two major NGOs in Maridi and Yambio, AAIN and WVI, respectively, as well as with SRRA, women's groups, local co-operatives and farmer's groups will be a *sine qua non* for success.

3.3.2. - Grain needed for feeding programmes in less favoured areas can and should be produced in Western Equatoria and taken as back-loads on aircraft bringing various inputs to Nzara and Maridi, in particular. The opportunity exists to kick-start the economy in Yambio and Maridi counties, to foster the fledgling cross-border trade with Uganda, by providing the basic minimum in trade goods in exchange for seed, grain, fruit tree seedlings and timber.

3.3.3. - There is also an opportunity in some areas to assist local blacksmiths to manufacture tools through using scrapped trucks and other scrap metal. This could be done by trading with them for basic metal working tools in exchange for honey and other locally available tradable goods.

3.4. Threats:

3.4.1. - The constant threat, working in a war-zone, of being evicted at any time with consequent loss of equipment and seeds and tools.

This makes long-term planning very difficult and makes estimation of requirements also problematical. A case in point is the recent sack of Nasir in a bout of intra-tribal fighting, which deprived the local community of 30 tons of Nuer Sorghum seed, provided from a UNICEF/OLS sponsored seed-swap programme in Leer. This brought to nought 30% of the seed-swap effort.

3.4.2. - Shortage of seed in Kenya and Uganda of the correct type and of the requisite quality.

This problem can only become more acute, following the "extremely bleak" harvest estimate of the FAO/WFP Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission, which indicated that Kenya will need to import up to 1.6 million tons of grain in 1994/95. At the best of times, it is sometimes difficult to obtain export licences for Kenyan seed. Discussions held with seed merchants in Nairobi indicate that obtaining export licences in 1995 for Katumani

Maize seed will be virtually impossible, given present harvest indications. This underlines the importance of producing locally adapted seed in Western Equatoria.

3.4.3. - Excess "Taxation" of surplus production by SPLA in Western Equatoria could destroy planned seed production initiatives in Maridi. This rich agricultural area has the potential to produce all the seed and food grains needed for the rest of the country. The 1993 UNICEF/OLS Assessment noted that some farmers in this area had gone back to traditional subsistence production in order to avoid paying high proportions of their crops to the SPLA. Official policy towards local agricultural development needs to be changed to avoid even a perceived excessive taxation, which could have a profoundly adverse effect on agricultural production.

4. PROCUREMENT.

4.1. Overview.

Although the Operation Lifeline Sudan programme is an emergency one, the procurement process which has to be used is the same as that used in conventional UNICEF programmes. This means that large orders have to be processed according to UNICEF's procurement rules, which can involve standard procedures of open or closed tenders and/or international bidding, all of which can take considerable amounts of time to achieve.

This means that good long-term planning is necessary in order to purchase supplies of seed and tools well in advance of the time they are needed. The machinery does, however, exist for quite large orders to be executed quickly and this has recently been demonstrated by the purchase of 50 tons of seed maize and sorghum within a period of a week.

4.2. Procurement Experience in 1994.

An open tender for both seeds and tools was arranged by UNICEF in February, 1994. Over 80 suppliers submitted tenders. Many of the companies were simply Box Number Companies or agents and were neither in the seed business nor tool manufacturers. This once-off experience will not be repeated, due to the large amount of work involved, with no recognisable pay-off in the form of better quality inputs.

4.3. Procurement of Tools.

Samples of tools from a short list of companies identified by the HHFS Project Officer, were submitted to both RASS and SRRA for approval and favourable comments were obtained. However, the CRC Committee, which met to award the tenders, offered them to some companies whose tools were not of acceptable quality. This was done in the absence on duty of the HHFS Project Officer and in opposition to the advice of the UNICEF Procurement Officer.

4.4. Tool Quality.

The problem of the Procurement Section over-ruling expert opinion has arisen before, when, in 1992, the FAO Seeds and Tools Consultant recommended the purchase of Chillington Crocodile Jembe Hoes. This is the acknowledged market leader in hoes and farmers in Western and Eastern Equatoria always specify them. However, the Procurement Section at the time bought cheaper, totally inferior hoes, which were not capable of removing the dense vegetation in the fields. (Chillington Crocodile Hoes were purchased in 1994 and have been greatly welcomed by farmers.

Although only small quantities of spades and shovels are bought in Kenya, their quality is execrable. Spades bought in Kenya in 1993 are of very poor design and are simply not acceptable working tools. These are, however, standard issue for the protected Kenyan market.

4.5. Recommendations for Tool Procurement.

4.5.1. It is recommended that the professional opinion of the HHFS Project Officer and of the UNICEF Procurement Officer be given due weight by the Contract Review Committee in the selection of suppliers of seed and tools.

4.5.2 The opinion of farmers, the ultimate users, should also be sought and respected in the selection of tools for purchase. Popular products, such as the Chillington "Crocodile" jembe hoes and forked hoes should be bought on the basis of price and prompt delivery.

4.5.3. UNICEF should seek tenders for better quality spades and other tools in Brazil, Indonesia, Malaysia or elsewhere. UNICEF should not be beholden to manufacturers who, because of lack of competition or other reason, continue to supply tools which are grossly inferior in materials used, in workmanship and in design.

4.5.4. The list of suppliers recommended in Section 4.10 below should be asked to tender for future seed and tool supply contracts.

4.6. Procurement of Seeds.

4.6.1. Some potential suppliers of seeds submitted prices which were astronomical, e. g. \$1,600 per ton for Katumani maize. This is purely an exploitative price and tenders from such companies should be treated with extreme caution in future, if, in fact, they should be accepted at all. The quality of some Katumani maize, cowpea and groundnut seed was not up to standard, despite every possible precaution against such variations.

4.6.2. The work load generated by an open tender is much too great for the Procurement Team and it is unwarranted in view of the small number of competent suppliers. In future, closed tenders should be requested from a short list of suppliers who have a proven record of having provided satisfactory service in the past to UNICEF and to NGOs.

4.6.3. Seed Production in Western Equatoria.

Every attempt must be made to limit the need to purchase field crop seeds in either Uganda or Kenya, as there is and will continue to be a structural scarcity of good seed in these markets. The seed swap scheme organised by UNICEF in Leer, which generated 110 tons of Nuer sorghum, which is much more suitable for Sudanese conditions than Serena or Seredo, the main imported varieties. **Direct, local production of all crop seeds required for South Sudan should be a target for 1996.** This target could be achieved with the co-operation of all NGOs, RASS and SRRA and could also benefit Government of Sudan held areas.

4.7. Vegetable Seed Procurement.

The quality of vegetable seeds was generally adequate, but tenders should be sought from suppliers in Europe, South Africa and the USA so as to obtain the best value for money. The local supplier Hortitec received a good recommendation from ICRC. It is always desirable to order well in advance of requirement date to avail of maximum discounts and lower prices being offered by foreign suppliers. Norwegian Peoples' Aid estimates that a saving of at least 25% can be made by availing of international supply sources. This applies also to field crop seeds and to some tools.

4.8. Ensuring Seed Quality.

The market for seeds in both Kenya and Uganda is a seller's market. Sub-standard seeds have been bought in the past due to misleading documentation concerning germination percentages. Germination figures, even from a recognised laboratory, are only based on a small sample of a consignment. A good sample from the better part of a mixed quality lot, will give a good germination test. Traders in the past, and it appears, in 1994, have mixed good and bad seed into consignments, resulting in failure to germinate of some bags of seed.

4.8.1. Sampling.

For large orders, UNICEF staff should take a sample using the standard sampling tool which can perforate sacks without damage. These samples should be germination tested in a reliable seed laboratory. International orders should be verified by an independent Quality Assurance company.

4.8.2. Testing for Moisture Content.

One purchase of groundnut seed this year had not been sufficiently dried. The HHFS Project Officer has ordered a moisture meter which will be used for testing bulk lots of seed in future.

4.8.3. Early Ordering.

Much of the problem of low seed quality and high prices, can be traced back to hurried purchasing decisions. As UNICEF/OLS now has a programme to purchase a given quantity of seeds and tools for the 1995 season, purchasing plans can be made in September, just after the main harvest in Kenya and Uganda, thereby avoiding last-minute deliveries of questionable quality.

4.9. Comparing Procurement Procedures: UNICEF v. NGOs.

In general, NGOs are smaller organisations than UNICEF, their procurement procedures are more flexible and decisions can be made very quickly to spend quite large sums of money on emergency situations. For example, MSF France was able to mobilise \$1 million within a few days to purchase and deliver by chartered Hercules, 50 tons of seed to Akon.

Most NGOs in OLS used Kenyan or Ugandan suppliers for both seeds and tools. Some of the NGOs, such as WVI, started their purchase operation for the 1994 season as early as September, 1993 and this enabled them to get satisfactory seed, sourced outside Kenya, from the East African Seed Company.

World Vision International sets very high standard specifications for both seeds and tools. It only buys tools of either British (Chillington Crocodile Hoes and Pangas) or Chinese manufacture (Axes and Sickles). Hardness of steel in degrees Rockwell are specified for all tools, e.g. hoes must conform to British Standard BS 970 and hardness of 40 degrees Rockwell; axes must meet BS 2945, machetes must be of 48/54 Rockwell hardness, 16" long, with a straight edge. WVI staff stressed the need to begin the purchasing operation early in the season, well before the majority of NGOs begin to operate in small Kenyan market.

4.10. Short-List of Acceptable Seed and Tool Suppliers.

The following annotated list of suppliers have been found acceptable by member and non-member NGOs working in Southern Sudan.

TOOL SUPPLIERS.

Limaka Ltd. Nairobi.
Melvi Commodities, Nairobi.
Uzuri Exporters, Nairobi.
Magric, Uganda, Ltd.

The Nairobi based companies were recommended by Nigel Clark, Deputy Programme Officer, South Sudan, for SCF UK, while Catholic Relief Services found Magric a good supplier of tools. CARE Sudan (South) reported that the following companies provided good quality tools, with quick delivery:

Creative Exports for Pangas.
Delta Resources for Grass Slashers.
Pace International for Hoes.
Maromar & Co for Axes.

Tanya Ltd. Nairobi was recommended by Thierry Ebener of ICRC, especially as a supplier of very well made Malodas. These malodas have a heavy duty flange to hold the handle very effectively. Similar malodas should be purchased by UNICEF/OLS in 1995.

Datini Mercantile of Nairobi was used as a supplier of ox-ploughs and wheelbarrows by Norwegian Peoples' Aid.

SEED SUPPLIERS

Magric Uganda Ltd. was used as a supplier by most NGOs and were generally described as the best of a rather substandard lot. The quality of seed provided by Magric was generally acceptable, but there were major transport difficulties encountered between Kampala and Lokichokio. The main problem seemed to be that transport contractors originally selected hired other, less competent contractors, with the result that at least two large truck loads were seriously delayed or partially lost through looting.

Magric Uganda Ltd. is represented in Kenya by Caritec Ltd.

The only other major supplier recommended (by WVI) was East African Seed Co of Kijabe Street, Nairobi.

Hortitec Ltd was recommended as a supplier of Vegetable Seeds by Thierry Ebener, Agronomist, ICRC. He did not recommend a supplier of field crop seeds, as he was not long enough in the Agronomist position. ICRC's Nairobi office could not be contacted, in the time available, for further information on suppliers.

5. LOGISTICAL CAPACITY OF THE PROGRAMME.

5.1. Strengths

5.1.1. - Competent logistics staff at Lokichokio, backed by a full time HHFS Project Officer and able, recently strengthened Procurement staff have succeeded well in implementing a well planned programme reaching over forty destinations in the South Sudan.

5.1.2. - There is adequate air transport available to get the supplies of seed and tools delivered on time. The aircraft used, a DHC Buffalo is ideal for the purpose, having a high capacity of about 8 tons and the unrivalled capability to land on and take off from, some very difficult landing strips, almost throughout the year.

5.1.3. - These aircraft will continue to be made available for the coming year, subject to their being requested in time from ECHO and other donors. Thus, transport planning can proceed along the same lines as in 1994, but with the benefit of experience gained during this year.

5.2. Weaknesses -

5.2.1. - Dependence on air transport increases the cost of delivering heavy items such as seeds and tools and compares unfavourably with the flexibility of road transport.

5.2.2. - Lack of ground transport to carry inputs to outlying villages 30-40 kilometres away tends to concentrate supplies around the main centres. An example of this was the serious malnutrition experienced by the people of Alek Payam, south-east of the major distribution centre of Akon in Bahr-el-Ghazal. ECHO has agreed to provide some 4-wheel drive trucks for the purpose of transporting inputs and these should, when added to the increasing number of landing strips, ensure that necessary aid reaches all but the most remote outposts.

5.2.3. - Delay in tendering procedure for aircraft has in the past year threatened the availability of the most suitable aircraft available, i.e. the DHC Buffalo. Donors, ECHO in particular, are anxious that requests for aircraft should be submitted as early as July, 1994, for the 1995 season. This will allow them to budget properly and would also ensure the maximum availability of the correct type of aircraft, such as the DHC Buffalo, of which only a few are in civilian use, world-wide.

By having aircraft availability assured early, UNICEF/OLS could provide maximum back-up services for its member NGOs, some of which have chartered aircraft on their own account to ensure the timely implementation of their programmes.

5.2.4. - The need to transport seed from Kampala to Lokichokio causes severe delivery delays. In 1992, some 30 tons of seed was airlifted direct from Entebbe to Nasir. This possibility should be investigated again.

5.2.5. - NGOs such as World Vision International, SCF/UK and OXFAM/UK, which in the past used to depend exclusively on the transport capability of UNICEF/OLS, have chartered their own aircraft for all or part of their requirements. This would tend to indicate, though the NGOs concerned would not say so, a lack of confidence in UNICEF/OLS to provide transport when necessary.

World Vision has its own chartered aircraft, while SCF/UK chartered a Hercules to transport approximately half its transport requirements for seeds and tools. OXFAM/UK chartered a Hercules to deliver one load of supplies to Akot, but fuel was supplied by UNICEF/OLS which was greatly appreciated.

5.2.6. - in the opinion of some NGOs, the control of aircraft is not in the hands of persons who have a comprehensive and accurate view of the exact requirements of all forty plus destinations served by UNICEF/OLS.

The aircraft controllers do a very professional job, given the information available to them. Whether this can be improved is a moot point, as currently, there are no standardised reporting procedures from the various centres where staff of UNICEF, WFP and OLS member NGOs and Non-Members are stationed. The hierarchy of needy stations is

continually changing and it is very doubtful whether if even a benevolent dictator were available to carry out this work, that even he would be able to please all the disparate voices clamouring for scarce and expensive aircraft time. This should not, however, prevent a continuing search for the best possible performance from all those involved in the air transport effort.

5.3. Opportunities -

5.3.1. - The opportunity to use aircraft flying to better off areas such as Maridi and Yambio to carry return loads of locally produced seed, grain, legumes, and seedlings of fruit trees, including Mangoes, Papayas, Avocados and Citrus should be exploited. ICRC are now transporting Mango seedlings from Maridi to various sites in their sphere of work. This makes maximum use of air transport facilities with little or no extra cost in terms of fuel. The use of direct flights to transport seed from Entebbe points within South Sudan should be investigated.

The programme would also have the great advantage of stimulating the local economy and would provide much-needed markets for surplus produce in this area. AAIN is already bartering tools and other goods for grain in this area and using the grain for feeding displaced people. UNICEF/OLS and WFP should accelerate this programme. WFP already buys considerable quantities of its grain requirements in Uganda. The capability to produce extra grain in Western Equatoria definitely exists. UNICEF/OLS and WFP can provide the necessary market for it and should do so.

5.3.2. - ECHO has pledged to provide a Hercules and a Twin Otter aircraft in 1995 and these together should ideally suit the needs for large lift capacity for the big centres and specialised 1.5 ton loads into smaller airfields. It is important that UNICEF/OLS should now plan to use these aircraft to the best possible extent and begin a purchase operation in the knowledge that transport is assured.

5.3.3. - USAID, the other major donor of air transport, is also very supportive of the UNICEF/OLS Seeds and Tools Programme, but it would also be better able to provide assistance if it were informed early enough of requirements. Administrative deadlines and requirements of large donor organisations must be respected if the best possible disbursements of funds or equipment is to be achieved.

5.3.4. - The donor community has indicated that it is open to good ideas which would improve the whole programme. An example of this is the major improvements made to the airstrip at Lokichokio. UNICEF/OLS staff, though already under very great pressure, should set time aside to prepare practical project proposals aimed at improving the delivery of inputs and the consequent improvement in the quality of life of ordinary Sudanese. Junior staff, especially Monitors, should be expected to come up with suggestions for projects to be carried out in their area or location. Often, it is not the lack of resources which is limiting development, but good project ideas.

5.3.5. - The relationship with donors is generally good, but greater partnership, or collegiality, between donors and implementing agencies such as UNICEF/OLS is most desirable and should be fostered by timely and good reporting, effective monitoring of all programmes and provision of more, good, bankable projects for funding. There is also, always, room for improvement in relationships and understanding between UNICEF/OLS, its member NGOs and their joint clients, RASS, SRRA and GOS.

5.4. Threats .

5.4.1. The possibility of the withdrawal of landing rights by GOS.

This is a constant threat to the UNICEF/OLS Seeds and Tools Programme and one which has been used on many occasions in past years. This is particularly pertinent to local seed production projects such as that being contemplated for Maridi area. These proposed programmes could be rendered useless by the withdrawal of landing rights at Maridi and Nzara.

5.4.2. Security for Road Transport .

Recent lapses in security on the Narus- Chukudum road and uncertain security in Northern Uganda make road travel an extremely dangerous undertaking.

Delivery of seeds and tools and other inputs along the Narus-Chukudum road is only achieved at some personal risk and this obviously hinders the implementation of the programme in this area.

5.4.3. Non-Payment of Farmers by NGO for Grain Exchanged.

The SRRA Agricultural Co-ordinator for Maridi County reported that the reaction of farmers to the barter system introduced by AAIN in the area was so great that it overwhelmed the payment capacity of this NGO. This failure, or perceived failure, could undermine farmer confidence in the Sorghum and Sesame seed multiplication scheme now being implemented by UNICEF in Maridi.

6. MONITORING SYSTEMS IN USE IN UNICEF/OLS.

Monitoring has been defined as:

"The continuous or periodic systematic surveillance of the implementation of a project with the objective of ensuring that input deliveries, work schedules, required activities and targeted output are proceeding according to plan. It is on-going evaluation".*

Monitoring can for purposes of this report, be divided into two parts:

6.1. Monitoring of the Supply of Inputs and,

6.2. Monitoring of the transport, targeting, distribution and use of Inputs in the South Sudan.

6.1. Monitoring the Supply of Inputs.

The procedures governing the supply of inputs start when the HHFS Project Officer prepares his HHFS Proposal for funding, as discussed in 2.1. above. This governs the overall purchase requirement for seeds and tools for the coming year.

The supply of inputs is very closely monitored by the HHFS Project Officer, who provides technical information to the Procurement Section to ensure that only suitable seeds and tools of the correct standard are purchased. From a perusal of the Supply Files, it can be very clearly seen that the supply of inputs is very thoroughly monitored from tender to delivery. Suppliers who fail to carry out agreed delivery dates and who do not maintain the requisite quality standards are not tolerated. However, as discussed elsewhere in this report, there have been some problems with seed quality and the quality of some tools. These problems are being addressed very effectively by both the Procurement Section and by the HHFS Project Officer.

6.2. Monitoring of the Transport, Targeting, Distribution and Use of Inputs in the South Sudan.

A detailed distribution plan, based on information on needs in all accessible parts of South Sudan was prepared in January, 1994.(Appendix 1.)

This plan served as the working instruction for the logistics staff at Lokichokio. At the end of May a report was prepared (Appendix 2.) which compares the actual delivery performance to the plan. Almost all the planned deliveries were, in fact, made in 1994. A few areas, such as Akobo and Nasir suffered periods of intra-tribal fighting and planned deliveries were postponed. As peace has now returned, deliveries to these areas are again proceeding well.

The Lokichokio Camp Management also keeps a full record of daily deliveries by aircraft, with separate listings for UNICEF and for the individual NGOs. (Appendices 5 and 6.)

Before inputs of seed are sent to field locations, monitoring staff ascertain that there is enough food for the people in the area. Otherwise, seed could be washed of chemical dressing and eaten. It is desirable that a month's supply of food be provided in areas where there is a history of seed being eaten. Only a few cases of seed being eaten were reported in 1994, due to the practice of sending food first.

One area where monitoring could be improved is in the delivery of stock items from the stores in Lokichokio. The Procurement Officer, Mr Robert Amirian, counted over 800 separate stock items in the store at Lokichokio. Some of these are motor spares, but many, such as the store of Agricultural Books, bought originally for Boys Schools at Borongole, Palataka and Molitokuro, since closed, should be distributed to conventional schools in South Sudan.

6.2.1. Monitoring at Field Level.

Inputs are distributed Chiefs, Headmen or sub-chiefs, each of whom are issued with a notebook to record the names of recipients. A record of each notebook issued is kept by the UNICEF monitor who can visit the Chief's area and theoretically ask the recipient whether, in fact, he or she received the inputs from the Chief. An example of the monitor's record of the notebook recording system for Lafon, Eastern Equatoria, is attached.(Appendix 7.). A UNICEF seeds and tools Distribution Record Form is also completed for each location and a blank form is attached.(Appendix 8). The aim of the monitoring system is to try to ensure that inputs are fairly and equitably distributed to the people to whom they are targeted.

Unfortunately, due to landing restrictions caused by wet weather, it was not possible on this occasion to examine the workings of this monitoring system in the field. It will be part of the second phase of the evaluation.

It seems clear that the seeds and tools destined for the people of the South Sudan are, in fact, being delivered to the areas targeted. It is less certain that all tools and seeds reach the people targeted. One case was reported where sixty schools in Western Equatoria had been issued with jembe hoes and the SPLA, or people purporting to represent it, came around to each school, demanded and got 10 jemmies from each school. The full extent of this type of "Taxing" is not known, either for individuals or institutions such as schools, but it most certainly exists. A conventional, paper based, monitoring system would not always uncover this type of behaviour. Only long-term staff, with intimate local knowledge would be able to hazard a good guess at its extent.

6.2.2. Comparisons with NGOs' Monitoring Systems.

All NGOs carry out some monitoring of the inputs they provide, but there is a wide variation in the recording systems used. Most NGOs agree that the best and most reliable way to trace the usage of inputs is by having an experienced staff person permanently at the particular location. This person, who should, ideally, be able to speak the local language, would be able to talk to a wide cross section of the community and would thus discover the uses to which inputs were put.

Few NGOs, however, have permanent staff stationed at many locations for the extended periods necessary to get to know the people in depth. A compromise solution is to send in a Monitor for three months to a particular location to examine the effect of a given set of inputs. OXFAM UK has employed a Kenyan graduate in agriculture to carry out a monitoring exercise on its programme in Akot over a three month period.

Some NGOs have little faith in the monitoring efficacy of forms to be completed by SRRA staff, by Sub-Chiefs, Headmen or other officials. In former years, in parts of Western Equatoria, "invisible " co-ops have been formed, specifically for distribution day and dissolved once the inputs have been received.

In the absence of real, in depth, local knowledge, lists of names, with given amounts of inputs allegedly issued to them could be easily forged by unscrupulous officials.

Most staff, whether working in UNICEF/OLS or in NGOs simply do not have the time to deal with the large quantities of paperwork which a detailed monitoring system would quickly generate. Monitoring should therefore be limited to the minimum information which is absolutely required for the efficient working of the programme. Church groups, women's groups, established co-operatives and schools are more easily monitored than individual farmers.

6.3. Essential Monitoring Information.

The main items of information which are needed for efficient monitoring from field level would include:

6.3.1. - Regular, accurate reports on the changing situation in as many locations as possible. This information is provided already on OLS Trip Reports, which have to be filed before travel expenses are claimable. A specimen copy of the Trip Report Form is attached. (Appendix 12.)

6.3.2 - Population data for the Settled and the Displaced and information on their condition. The 1993 UNICEF/OLS Assessment has probably the best estimates on these statistics, together with an assessment of the relative community vulnerability of each area and population. This Assessment needs to be made available to field staff, including UNICEF/OLS Field Monitors, who currently do not possess a copy. Donors, also, do not have a copy of this Final Draft document which is an important monitoring tool. Put simply, monitoring of any kind is useless unless its findings are made available to policy makers and to users of monitoring information.

6.3.3. - **Crops grown and estimated yields.** Crop yield is probably the most important monitoring indicator for the success or failure of the HHFS Unit in UNICEF. As part of this evaluation, a crop assessment will be carried out in September to estimate the production of grain in South Sudan. As only a short time is allocated and given the huge size of South Sudan, it is necessary that at least **FOUR** experienced agronomists be appointed by UNICEF/OLS from Kenya, Uganda or Sudan for a 10 week period starting August 1st. Their terms of reference are attached (Appendix 11.).

6.3.4. Livestock population data.

6.3.5. Rainfall data. The HHFS Project Officer has issued 14 rain gauges to locations in South Sudan and it is hoped that these will be used conscientiously and professionally to supply much needed rainfall information. NDVI and CCD satellite data from USAID and from FAO/IGADD respectively is very useful in gauging the amount and geographical spread of rainfall, with 10-day print outs published throughout the year.

6.3.6. Details of issues of seeds and tools to individual locations in the past three years. This data is on file in UNICEF/OLS and should be made available to all NGOs working in the South Sudan, as a means of estimating future needs of seed and tools. Recording of seed and tools inputs in 1994 is better than it ever was and a final report on 1994 disbursements should be published by UNICEF/OLS after a final check by NGOs to ensure the maximum accuracy of the figures. This publication should become an annual event while this programme exists.

6.4 Proposed Expansion of Monitoring.

UNICEF/OLS is working with various NGOs in an attempt to improve information gathering and monitoring of on-going programmes such as the distribution of seeds and tools. The HHFS Unit and the Monitoring Officer of UNICEF/OLS, Miss Katherine Alley are collaborating with SCF UK, which is planning to modify its system of distribution recording. A copy of the existing SCF UK recording form is attached. (Appendix 9).

Concurrently a Sudanese NGO, Supraid, working in Bahr-el-Ghazal and the HHFS Project Officer, UNICEF/OLS have jointly developed two versions of a Food Production Monitoring Sheet. (Appendices 10 and 11.). These will be field tested by Supraid staff in the next few months and the results will be evaluated. These forms will generate a very large body of data which will have to be manually analysed. This will be difficult, given the extreme pressure the HHFS staff are under at present.

6.5. Recommendations on Monitoring.

6.5.1. - It is recommended that monitoring data should be collected in a form which can be analysed using a computer. Otherwise, as the information is not absolutely vital or life threatening to the on going programme and staff time is very scarce, there is a real danger that the data will only be partially analysed, negating much of the effort involved in collecting it.

6.5.2. - It is also recommended that the monitoring systems of all NGOs and UNICEF should contain the same basic information, with details of special interest to individual NGOs listed further down on the form.

6.5.3. The efficiency of monitoring would be much improved if staff had more basic knowledge of the UNICEF/OLS programme and on the people and the areas in which they are working. Many good surveys have been carried out, sometimes in great hardship, and the reports are filed away and seldom seen by the rapidly changing staff of NGOs and to a lesser extent, staff of UNICEF/OLS.

6.5.6. - It is recommended that the best reports and surveys carried out since the inception of UNICEF/OLS be put onto computer discs using a scanner. These discs, which would be continually updated to keep the information relevant and timely, should be made available to staff both in Nairobi and Lokichokio to peruse and research whenever a new

programme, head count, nutritional survey or allocation of seeds and tools is contemplated. A special air conditioned office should be built or allocated at Lokichokio to enable staff to use this facility effectively.

NGOs also have much good information and valuable and interesting reports on various aspects of South Sudan. The benefits of modern Information Technology should be utilised to bring such good background knowledge on all aspects of life and work in South Sudan to staff who need it for programme planning and effective, knowledge based, monitoring.

7. METHODS OF TARGETING "VULNERABLE" HOUSEHOLDS.

7.1. Overview.

Nobody really knows the true human population of South Sudan. Given the effects of many years of war and displacement, estimates of population, even for quite small areas, can be very inaccurate, up or down. As organisations caring for people and dealing with donor organisations, there is an in built, but understandable, tendency within RASS and SRRA and other Sudanese NGOs to err on the high side when numbers of needy people have to be estimated.

The best population estimates available are probably contained in the UNICEF/OLS Assessment of 1993. Head-counts are sometimes used by WFP to assess numbers in emergency situations, but head- counting is not practical over the whole South Sudan. Population figures must be as accurate as possible so that needy populations get sufficient seed and tools, and scarce resources are not wasted in oversupply. Sharing of information on population between NGOs, Church Groups and all agencies working in South Sudan would help to improve targeting.

7.2. UNICEF/OLS Targeting Methods

UNICEF/OLS Household Food Security staff use various means to estimate populations. In parts of Upper Nile there is a fairly constant relationship between the number of Headmen and people in a village. The ratio of villagers to Headmen is about 250:1. The number of Headmen is usually known, so the likely population is easily calculated. This is a very crude method. A recent UNICEF/NGO survey of the Sobat River Basin used figures provided by RASS, double checked by this method, to estimate a population of 208,000. This survey made an estimate of the needy at 40% of this population, based partly on nutritional surveys of children, using standard MUAC measurements.

Similar surveys have been carried out at various times over the past five years, but they are not readily accessible and not used, with the result that the wheel keeps getting reinvented. All such survey reports should be placed on a computer database, a copy of which should be available in Lokichokio, in a suitable air-conditioned room, where it could be used by field staff.

Historical data from previous years is also used in assessing populations and in estimating "vulnerable" groups. However, the figures provided by SRRA and RASS are usually those on which allocations of seeds and tools are based. It is here where the presence of a long term staff member who has an intimate knowledge of the area is so valuable and this is a further reason for increasing the monitoring staff in UNICEF/OLS.

7.3. Methods of Targeting Used by Other NGOs.

NGOs consulted all depended, to a greater or lesser extent, on the figures provided by SRRA and RASS. Some, such as OXFAM UK, specifically targeted women for all inputs. As many men in the area in which OXFAM UK operates practice polygamy, the men saw a positive benefit in this policy. Some disputes were caused when fishing equipment was issued to women, who do not fish with lines or nets. This was resolved when the women concerned hired men to use the equipment to catch fish for them!

Church groups are very strong in Eastern and Western Equatoria and they are very good at targeting the needy. Church groups are also quite strong in Upper Nile.

Schools also are good for targeting needy groups and they are also very easy to monitor. In Yambio County there are 11 schools run by SRRA, 19 by the Episcopal Church of Sudan and 20 run by the Comboni Sisters of the Catholic Church. Inputs earmarked for these schools are well used.

AAIN and OXFAM UK distribute seeds and tools through co-ops in Western Equatoria with payment in grain being expected. The quality of these co-ops varies, but it is important that such local farmer groups be fostered as the nucleus for future extension and development initiatives, such as the Contract Farming/Seed Production Scheme being initiated by UNICEF/OLS in Maridi.

7.4. Benefits and Negative Effects of Targeting Women.

All NGOs consulted said they positively discriminated towards women. No negative effects of this policy were reported, if anything the opposite was the case, with men ensuring that all their wives received their share of inputs being provided.

Women do much of the agricultural work in South Sudan. Proof of this came from the Leer area during the 1994 UNICEF/OLS seed swap. Fully 99% of the Nuer sorghum seed swapped for WFP grain was provided by women. On this basis, UNICEF/OLS should continue to target women and to ensure that they get their full share in seeds and tools disbursements.

LIST OF PERSONS MET.

Mr Philip O'Brien, Chief of Operations, UNICEF/OLS.
Paulette Nichols, Programme Co-ordinator, UNICEF/OLS.
David Hughes, Household Food Security Officer, UNICEF/OLS.
Robert Amirian, Procurement Officer, UNICEF/OLS.
Rhonda Van Veggel, Logistics Officer, Lokichokio.
Kefa Abuor, Stores Supervisor, Lokichokio.
Justus Wafula, Storeman, Lokichokio.
Caroline Gichigi, UNICEF/OLS Monitor.
Miriam Okong'o, UNICEF/OLS Resident Project Officer, Yambio.
Humphrey Were, UNICEF/OLS
Ian Levine, Capacity Building Officer, UNICEF/OLS, Nairobi.
Katherine Alley, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF/OLS,
Ken Lyvers, USAID, Nairobi.
Kate Campbell, USAID, Nairobi.
Rob Rose, USAID, Nairobi.
Gordon Wagner, USAID, Nairobi.
Peter Goossens, USAID, Nairobi.
Achuil Banggol, Supraid, Nairobi.

Gerry McCrudden, Overseas Development Administration, Nairobi.

Paul Filler, ECHO, European Union, Nairobi.
Heather Elkins, ECHO, European Union, Nairobi.

Nigel Clark, SCF/UK.
Neal Turner, SCF/UK.
Philip Winter, SCF/UK.
Fergus Boyle, SCF/UK.
Gillian Furnivall, SCF/UK.

Vivian Erasmus, AAIN, Nairobi.
Adele Soyinka, AAIN, Nairobi.

Mary Davis, OXFAM/UK, Lokichokio.
Margaret Mudogo, OXFAM/UK, Nairobi.
Mary Mogga, OXFAM/UK, Maridi.

Todd Stolfus, World Vision, Tambura.
Bruce Menser, World Vision, Nairobi.
Garth Jansen, World Vision, Yambio.
Patrick Munyasia, Agronomist, World Vision, Yambio.
Christopher Bennett, SRRA Agricultural Co-ordinator, Yambio.

Kuang Deng Chol, SRRA Area Secretary, Maridi.
Joseph Brok, SRRA Agricultural Co-ordinator, Maridi Payam.

T Taban, SRRA Agricultural Co-ordinator, Maridi County.
Henk Te Veloe, International Aid Sweden, Maridi.
Abe Khamis, OXFAM UK, Maridi.
Martin Bezhan, Agricultural Co-ordinator, AAIN, Maridi.

Simon Chuol, RASS Agricultural Co-ordinator, Nasir.
Johnson Kun, RASS Veterinary Co-ordinator, Nasir.
Peter Lul, RASS Secretary, Nasir.

Thierry Ebener, Agronomist, ICRC, Lokichokio.
Hussain Mar, SCF/UK, Waat.
Gerard Gomez, MSF, France, Lokichokio.
Marc Vachon, MSF France, Nairobi.
Daniel Bekelle, Norwegian People's Aid, Lokichokio.
Helge Rohn, NPA, Nairobi.
Richard Chambers, Care Australia, Lafon.
Berhe Woldeberhan, Catholic Relief Services, Nairobi.
Angelo Tiger, Domra, Leer.
Richard Dixon, CARE US, Tambura.
Ashok Shah, East African Seed Company, Nairobi.

CONSULTANCY ITINERARY.

June 9th Arrival in Nairobi.

June 9th and 10th Discussions with UNICEF/OLS, USAID, ODA, ECHO, SCF UK, AAIN.

June 11 -13th. Discussions with UNICEF/OLS staff and NGOs at Lokichokio, NPA, OXFAM UK, WVI, CARE US, CARE, AUSTRALIA, PISCES.
Short visit to Duar. Return to Nairobi.

June 14th Meetings in Nairobi, NPA, UNICEF/OLS HHFS Project Officer.

June 15th Nairobi - Lokichokio - Yambio.
Meetings with SRRA, Yambio, WVI Yambio, Miriam Okong'o, RPO, Yambio.

June 16 - 18th By road to Maridi. Meetings with SRRA, Maridi, OXFAM UK, AAIN. Caroline Gichigi, UNICEF/OLS Field Monitor.
Return to Lokichokio.

June 19 -20th. Series of planned flights cancelled due to unlandable airstrips at Akobo, Akon etc. Visit to Nasir, and low flights over Ulang, Yuai and Kongor.

June 21 -26th. Final discussions in UNICEF/OLS, USAID and MSF France.
Report Preparation.

June 27th Return to Ireland.

2/17/11/012

HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS & TOOLS, EASTERN EQUATORIA

LOCATION	POPN	WILD FOOD	FISH	STATUS OF			TARGET HHS	AGENCY	# OF HHS	TOOLS	#	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/ HH	TOTAL SEED (T)
				LIVE-STOCK	GRAIN/ CROPS	V.I.									
NARUS	138000	A	O	NONE	E	37	8000	NPA	3735	MALODAS	3735	SORGHUM		8KG	21.8
MURUNGIPI										PANGAS	2370	COWPEAS		10KG	35.4
										SICKLES	2370	OKRA		0.08KG	0.758
KASSINGOR	28000	A	O	NONE	E	40	2000	NPA	870	MALODAS	870	SORGHUM		8KG	4
										PANGAS	335	COWPEAS		10KG	8.7
										SICKLES	335				
IMATONG/ CHUKUDUM	105000	A	O	S	M	38	4000	NPA	7870	HOES	8382	SORGHUM		8KG	27.8
										PANGAS	3435	MAIZE		8KG	20.8
										SLASHERS	3651	MILLET		8KG	20.8
										SICKLES	4305	BEANS		10KG	7.2
										AXES	1200	COWPEAS		10KG	7.2
										MALODAS	738	GROUNDNUTS		48KG	50.2
												BOYABEANS		10KG	7.2
												SESAME		2KG	11.2
SOUTH BARI	40778	A	MILD	O	M	33	3500	NPA	9498	HOES	2800	SORGHUM		8KG	4.8
										PANGAS	5173	MAIZE		8KG	4.8
										SLASHERS	5300	COWPEAS		10KG	10.3
										SICKLES	5280	SESAME		2KG	2.9
										AXES	595				
KAJO-KEJI	208000	A	S	S	M	28		AAIN	7391	AXES	1410	MAIZE		5KG	3.78
										HOES	3780	SORGHUM	SERENA	8KG	7.95
										FORK HOES	235	BEANS		8KG	3.78
										PANGAS	940	G'NUTS		12.5KG	9.4
										RAKES	235				
										SICKLES	2820				
										SLASHERS	940				
										WATERING CANS	47				
DISPLACED	54000	A	M	E	E	56	8000	CRS	5800	HOES	17400	SORGHUM	SERENA	4KG	23.2
										PANGAS	5800	MAIZE	LONGE 1	7.5KG	14.3
												BEANS	ROSECOCO	12.5KG	23.8
LAFON	30000	A	S	S	S	44	2500	OLS	2500	HOES	5000	SORGHUM	SERENA	8KG	12.6
										PANGAS	2500	MAIZE	LONGE 1	8KG	12.6
										AXES	2500	G'NUTS	R BEAUTY	12.5KG	31.3
										SICKLES	2500	SESAME		2KG	6
												COWPEAS		2KG	6

HHFS HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS&TOOLS, UPPER NILE

8.3

LOCATION	POPN.	STATUS OF				V.I.	TARGET	AGENCY	# OF HHs	TOOLS #	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/HH	TOTAL SEED(T)	
		WILD FISH FOOD	LIVE-STOCK	GRAIN/CROPS											
GANYIEL	40000	A	M	M	S	36	4200	CRC	4200	PANGAS	4200	COWPEAS	5KG	21	
										HOE	400	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	21
										MALODAS	3800	MAIZE		4KG	16.8
LEER	52000						2000	OLS	2000	PANGAS	2000	COWPEAS	5KG	10	
										HOE	400	SORGHUM	SERENA	3KG	6
										MALODAS	1600	MAIZE	LONGE 1	4KG	8
DUAR	30000	A	M	M	M	31	3500	OLS	3500	PANGA	3500	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	17.5
										MALODA	7000	COWPEA		2KG	7
										AXE	1750	SESAME		2KG	7
										SICKLE	3500				
MANKIEN	42000	A	M	S	S	40	4200	OLS	4200	PANGA	4200	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	21
										MALODA	8400	COWPEA		2KG	8.4
										AXE	2100	SESAME		2KG	8.4
										SICKLE	4200				
NIMNE	39000	A	S	M	S	34	2500	OLS	2500	PANGA	2500	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	12.5
										MALODA	5000	COWPEA		2KG	5
										AXE	1250	SESAME		2KG	5
										SICKLE	2500				
NAZIR	86000	A	M	S	S	40				MALODA	20000	SORGHUM	NUER	5KG	50
										HOE	10000	MAIZE	LONGE 1	5KG	50
MAIWUT	93000	A	M	S	E	38	10000	OLS	10000	PANGA	10000	COWPEA	2KG	20	
ULANG	85000	A	M	S	S	42				AXE	10000				
										SICKLE	10000				
ULANG (DISPLACED)	45000	A	M	E	E	50	5420	OLS/GAA	800	MALODA	800	SORGHUM	SERENA	3KG	2.4
										PANGAS	800	MAIZE	LONGE 1	3KG	2.4
										HOES	800	G'NUTS		6KG	4.8
										SICKLES	800				
										AXES	100				
KIER	35000						5000	OLS	5000	MALODA	5000				
ATAR										MALODA	1000				
										HOE	500				
										PANGA	500				
TOTAL	547000					39	36820		36820				128600		304.2

HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS & TOOLS, EASTERN EQUATORIA (cont.)

LOCATION	POPN	WILD FOOD	STATUS OF			V.I.	TARGET HHS	AGENCY	# OF HHS	TOOLS	#	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/ HH	TOTAL SEED (T)
			FISH	LIVE STOCK	GRAIN/ CROPS										
TRIPLE A	140000					48	NPA	16750	HOES	400	SORGHUM			11.9	
									PANGAS	1200	MAIZE			11.8	
									SICKLES	800	SESAME			6.4	
									AXES	900					
									SLASHERS	1100					
TORIT						1500	OLS	1500	HOES	4500	SORGHUM	SERENA	2KG	3	
									PANGAS	1500	MAIZE	LONGE 1	2KG	3	
									AXES	1500					
									SICKLES	1500					
KAPOETA							OLS	500	MALODA	500	SORGHUM			2.5	
									PANGA	500	G'NUTS			5	
									AXE	500	BESAME			1	
									SICKLE	500					
JUBA							OLS	5500	HOES	8500	SORGHUM	SERENA		15	
									MALODAS	3400	MAIZE	LONGE 1		10	
									PANGA	2500	BESAME			5	
									SICKLE	2500					
IKOTOS							CRS	4167	HOES	12501	SORGHUM	SERENA		16.6	
									PANGAS	4167	MAIZE	LONGE 1		6.5	
LOPIT		A	S	S	S	41	1700	OLS	1700	HOES	3400	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	8.5
									PANGAS	1700	MAIZE	LONGE 1	5KG	8.5	
									AXES	1700	G'NUTS	R BEAUTY	12.5KG	21.3	
									SICKLES	1700	BESAME		2KG	3.4	
											COWPEAS		2KG	3.4	
TOTAL	739778					37	90200		67562		154039			639.426	

NOTE: OLS IS PROVIDING THE 16 5MT OF SORGHUM AND 8 5MT OF MAIZE TO CRS FOR DISTRIBUTION IN IKOTOS

KEY: WILD FOOD: A=AVAILABLE, NA=NOT AVAILABLE,
 FISH/LIVESTOCK/GRAINS: NONE = NO CONSTRAINT
 MILD=SLIGHT CONSTRAINT
 M= MODERATE CONSTRAINT
 S=SEVERE CONSTRAINT
 E=EXTREME CONSTRAINT

V I (VULNERABILITY INDEX), RANGE 12 (NO VULNERABILITY) TO 80 (TOTAL VULNERABILITY)
 TARGET HHS. NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS CONSIDERED VULNERABLE BY THE ASSESSMENT TEAM
 TOTAL SEED WEIGHT IS IN TONNES

3.4

HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS & TOOLS, WESTERN EQUATORIA

LOCATION	POP	STATUS OF				V.I.	TARGET HHS	AGENCY	# OF HHS	TOOLS	#	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/ HH	TOTAL SEED (T)
		WILD FOOD	FISH	LIVE-STOCK	GRAIN/CROPS										
MARIDI	280000	NONE	M	0	NONE	23	4000	AAIN	8750	AXES	6620	MAIZE		5KG	13.1
										HOES	37440	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	24.6
										FORK HOES	285	BEANS		5KG	7.7
										PANGAS	11860	G'NUTS	MAKULU RED	12.5KG	23.1
										RAKES	570	SUNFLOWER	SUNFLO	0.2KG	0.2
										SICKLES	4980				
										SLASHERS	2480				
										WATERING CANS	40				
MUNDRI	189000	NONE	MILD	0	MILD	21	7000	AAIN	5281	AXES	380	MAIZE		5KG	3.91
										HOES	4580	SORGHUM		5KG	7.36
										FORK HOES	215	BEANS		5KG	2.3
										PANGAS	1140	G'NUTS		12.5KG	6.9
										RAKES	430				
										SICKLES	3040				
										SLASHERS	1520				
										WATERING CANS	80				
YAMBIO	150000	NONE	MILD	0	M	24	18500	WVI	8000	AXES	8000	MAIZE	KALAHARI	3.75KG	30
										HOES	16000	SORGHUM	SERENA	3.75KG	30
										PANGAS	16000	BEANS	NYAYO	3.75KG	30
										SLASHERS	8000	G'NUTS	RED BEAUTY	3.75KG	30
												COWPEAS	K-80	3.75KG	30
												SESAME	STANDARD	2.4KG	3.2
YEI	250000							AAIN	7813	AXES	1590	MAIZE		5KG	4.24
										HOES	4240	SORGHUM		5KG	3.06
										FORK HOES	265	BEANS		5KG	4.24
										PANGAS	1080	G'NUTS		12.5KG	10.6
										RAKES	265	SUNFLOWER		2KG	0.3
										SICKLES	3180				
										SLASHERS	1080				
										WATERING CANS	53				
TAMBURA	248000	NONE	MILD	0	M	24		CARE	5600	HOES	11200	MAIZE	LONGE 1	5KG	28
										PANGAS	5800	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	28
										SLASHER	5800				
										AXE	5800				
TOTAL	1097000					23			35444		183313				320.8

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Dist
7.5

HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS & TOOLS, JONGLEI

LOCATION	POPN	STATUS OF					V.I	TARGET	AGENCY	# OF	TOOLS	#	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/	TOTAL
		WILD FOOD	FISH	LIVE - STOCK	GRAIN/ CROPS	HHS										
AKOBO	35000	A	S	M	S	37	2500	OLS	2500	MALODA	5000	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	12.5	
										PANGA	2500	MAIZE	LONGE 1	5KG	12.5	
										AXES	2500	COWPEAS		5KG	12.5	
WANDING	36000	A	NONE	M	S	37	2100	OLS	2100	MALODA	4200	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	10.5	
										PANGA	2500	MAIZE	LONGE 1	5KG	10.5	
										AXES	2500	COWPEAS		5KG	10.5	
AYOD	32000	A	S	S	E	48	0	SCF								
WAAT	71000					35	10000	SCF	}UP	MALODA	55000	}SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	50	
										}TO	PANGA	20000	COWPEAS		2.5KG	25
										}27500	AXE	5000				
YUAI	9000							SCF								
BOMA	36500	A	M	O	S	37	2500	ICRC	3000	PANGA	3000	COWPEAS		5KG	15	
										HOES	3000	SORGHUM		3KG	9	
												MAIZE	KATUMANI	4KG	12	
										NPA	4525	HOE		10KG	12.3	
												MALODA		6KG	15.4	
												PANGA		6KG	8.6	
												SLASHER		6KG	8.6	
												SICKLE		45KG	25.3	
												AXE		2KG	4.5	
BOR	110000	NA	M	E	E	46	2500	ICRC	1000			COWPEAS		5KG	5	
												MAIZE	LONGE 1	4KG	4	
KONGOR	31150	NA	S	EE	E	53	5000	ICRC	8000	HOE	1600	COWPEAS		5KG	40	
										MALODA	6400	SORGHUM		3KG	24	
												MAIZE	LONGE 1	4KG	32	
										NPA	5000	HOE		4KG	20	
												MALODA		6KG	30	
												SICKLE		2.5KG	12.5	
												AXE		5.6KG	28.2	
PIBOR	72140	A	M	MILD	S	42	5000	ICRC	10000	PANGA	10000	COWPEAS		5KG	50	
										HOE	3000	SORGHUM		3KG	30	
										MALODA	7000	MAIZE	KILIMA	4KG	40	
										PANGA	6000	COWPEAS		5KG	30	
										HOE	1800	SORGHUM		3KG	9	
YOMCHIR	91000	NA	S	EE	E	53	5000	ICRC	6000	MALODA	4200	MAIZE	LONGE 1	4KG	12	
										PANGA	2000	COWPEAS		5KG	10	
PALIER								ICRC	2000	HOE	400	SORGHUM		3KG	8	
												MALODA		4KG	8	
POCHALLA	31000	A	M	O	M	34	650	OLS								
TOTAL	444790					2	35250		44125		172025				649.9	

HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS & TOOLS, BAHR EL GHAZAL

LOCATION	POP	WILD FOOD	FISH	STATUS OF		TARGET HHS	AGENC	# OF HHS	TOOLS #	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/ HH	TOTAL SEED (T)		
				LIVE STOCK	GRAIN/V.L. CROP										
WUNCUI	125000	A	M	S	M	39	1700	WVI	2000	JEMBE	3400	SORGHUM	SEREDO	5KG	10
										PANGA	1800	MAIZE	KALAHARI	2.5KG	5
										AXE	2000	G'NUTS	R. BEAUTY	5KG	10
										F. JEMB	850	SESAME		0.2KG	0.37
												COWPEAS	K-80	2.5KG	5
		MILLET	WIMBI	2.5KG	5										
AKOP	50000	A	M	M	M	40	1500	WVI	2800	JEMBE	2150	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	14
										PANGA	2400	MAIZE	KALAHARI	2.5KG	7
										AXE	2750	GNUTS	R.BEAUTY	5KG	14
										F.JEMBE	2800	SESAME		0.2KG	0.52
												COWPEAS	K-80	2.5KG	7
		MILLET	WIMBI	2.5KG	7										
NYAMLELL	400000	A	S	S	M	39	2500	SCF	2500	MALODA	5000	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	12.5
										PANGA	2500	MAIZE	LONGE 1	2KG	5
										AXE	1250	GNUTS	R.BEAUTY	6.25KG	15.75
										SICKLE	2500	SESAME		2KG	5
MALUEL AKO	346000	A	M	S	M	1700	OLS	1700	MALODA	3400	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	8.5	
									PANGA	1700	MAIZE	LONGE 1	2KG	3.4	
									AXE	850	GNUTS	R.BEAUTY	6.25KG	18	
									SICKLE	1700	SESAME		2KG	3.4	
MAYAN ABUN	185000	A	M	M	M	35	4000	ICRC	4000	MALODA	4400	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	11
										PANGA	2200	MAIZE	LONGE 1	2KG	4.4
										AXE	1100	GNUTS	R.BEAUTY	6.25KG	13.75
										SICKLE	2200	SESAME		2KG	4.4
MAJOKLIET	300000	A	M	M	S	35	2200	OLS	2200	MALODA	4400	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	11
										PANGA	2200	MAIZE	LONGE 1	2KG	4.4
										AXE	1100	GNUTS	R.BEAUTY	6.25KG	27.4
										SICKLE	2200	SESAME		2KG	4.4
AKON	109000	A	MILD	MILD	M	4000	SCF	10000	MALODA	55000	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	50	
									PANGAS	20000	G'NUTS	R.BEAUTY	2.5KG	25	
									AXES	5000					
AKOT	150000	A	M	MILD	S	31	5000	OXFAM	MALODA	20000	SORGHUM	SERENA	3.3KG	33	
									PANGA	20000	(+5m CLOTH)				
									AXE	10000					
AGURAN	150000	A	M	MILD	E	36	2500	OXFAM	KITS						

HHFS STATUS + PROPOSED SEEDS & TOOLS, BAHR EL GHAZAL (cont.)

LOCATION	POPN	STATUS OF					TARGET HHS	AGENC	# OF HHS	TOOLS	#	SEEDS	VARIETY	WT/ HH	TOTAL SEED (T)
		WILD FOOD	FISH	LIVE- STOCK	GRAIN/ CROP	V.I.									
WARAP	24000	A	MILD	MILD	S	34	1000	WVI	2400	JEMBES	3850	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	12
										F.JEMBE	2500	MAIZE	KALAHARI	2.5KG	6
												G'NUTS	R.BEAUTY	5KG	12
												SESAME		0.2KG	0.44
												COWPEA		2.5KG	6
												MILLET	WIMBI	2.5KG	6
THIET	34000	A	MILD	MILD	M	36	1200	WVI	10500	HOES	21000	SORGHUM	SEREDO	5KG	54
									(TONJ	FORK H	11000	MAIZE	KALAHARI	2.5KG	27
									Co.)	PANGAS	4200	MILLET	WIMBI	2.5KG	27
										AXES	4750	G'NUTS	R.BEAUTY	5KG	54
												COWPEA	K-80	2.5KG	27
												SESAME	STANDAR	0.2KG	2
TONJ	4000	A	M	S	M	40	700	OLS	700	MALODA	1400	SORGHUM	SERENA	5KG	3.5
										PANGAS	700	MAIZE	LONGE 1	5KG	3.5
										AXES	350	G'NUTS	R.BEAUTY	6.25KG	4.5
										HOES	700				
										SICKLES	700	SESAME		2KG	1.4
MATHANGIC										MALODA		SORGHUM			5
										PANGA	1000	MAIZE			5
										ANE		G'NUT			10
										SICKLES		SESAME			2
GOGRIAL	424	A	O	E	S	48	80								
TOTAL	1768424					41	28080		45800		238000				613.53

Appendix 2

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HHFS TOOLS, JONGLEI

LOCATION	AGE			FANQA			MALODA LONG			MALODA SHORT			HOE			SICKLE			
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	
ANDRO	1750	2124	870	2660	0	-3892	0	0	0	3000	6600	0	0	0	0	0	0	2600	2600
WARDNG	1190	0	-1190	8100	0	-8100	0	0	0	4900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2100	2100
HOE	0	0	0	8500	1288	-768	0	0	0	2800	2800	100	0	0	0	0	0	800	800
POCHALLA	1484	1484	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8700	8700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	3614	3608	-320	9560	1288	-8400	0	0	0	12100	8600	-1100	0	0	0	0	0	3600	-1660

HHFS TOOLS, UPPER NILE

LOCATION	AGE			FANQA			MALODA LONG			MALODA SHORT			HOE			SICKLE			
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	
LEER	1488	1488	2000	2112	112	4000	4200	200	0	4000	4000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2000	2000
GUAR	1740	1740	-15	2600	2600	4	7000	7000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3600	0
WARDEN	2100	1812	-388	4900	4200	36	8400	4900	-4900	0	12000	12000	0	0	0	0	0	4000	4000
NIMBE	1200	1200	-50	2640	1728	-772	3000	3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2500	0
SLAWO(PL)	100	0	-100	800	0	800	800	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	800	0
NIER	0	0	0	0	0	0	3000	0	-3000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
ATAR	0	0	0	500	0	-500	1000	0	-1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
NSUR	1000	1164	84	1000	864	-2378	0	0	0	20000	2000	-18400	10000	8720	-3000	10000	0	-10000	
TOTAL	6000	8124	1824	22500	18162	-5348	31200	20400	-10900	20000	24800	-4800	11300	8720	-6500	25000	8240	-18700	

HHFS TOOLS, BAHR EL GHAZAL

LOCATION	AGE			FANQA			MALODA LONG			MALODA SHORT			HOE			SICKLE			
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	
MALUAL ARON	800	840	-10	1700	1680	-20	3400	3400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1700	1680
LIK INOHM	1100	1104	4	2200	2208	8	4400	4400	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2200	2196
TONJ	300	304	-2	700	672	-28	1400	1400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	680
MATHIANGIC	1000	960	-40	1000	800	-200	1000	2000	1700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	380	380
TOTAL	3300	3308	12	5600	5360	-40	10400	11400	1700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3780	3744

HHFS TOOLS, E EQUATORIA

LOCATION	AGE			FANQA			MALODA LONG			MALODA SHORT			HOE			SICKLE			
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	
JUBA	8100	8100	0	8000	8000	0	3400	3400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8400	8400
KAPOYA	304	304	0	528	528	0	500	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	420	420
LAFON	1100	1104	4	2200	2208	8	4400	4400	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2200	2196
LOPHLOKUTUR	1700	1704	4	3300	3308	8	6600	6600	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3300	3296
IGAIT	1500	1500	0	1488	1488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1500	1500
ILUANG	300	304	4	1488	1488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1800	1800
TOTAL	12000	12016	16	13000	13000	0	9000	9000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12000	12000

HHFS TOOLS, OTHER NGOS

LOCATION	AGE			FANQA			MALODA LONG			MALODA SHORT			HOE			SICKLE			
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	
OTHER AGENCIES	30	30	0	336	336	0	1100	1100	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156
TOTAL	30	30	0	336	336	0	1100	1100	0	200	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	156
TOTAL	25722	27488	1660	61300	40512	-10700	45000	36800	-9500	33700	34400	700	20300	24510	-3664	48000	20580	-21480	

Appendix 2

Page 2

HHFS SEEDS, JONGLEI

LOCATION	SORGHUM SERENA			SORGHUM NUER			MAIZE			G' NUT			GREEN GRAM			COW PEA			SESAME		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
AKOBO	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	0	12.5	12.95	0.45	0	0	0	8.5	0	-8.5	0	2.18	2.18	0	0	0
WANDING	10.5	0	-10.5	10.5	0	-10.5	10.5	0	-10.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10.5	0	-10.5	0	0	0
BOR	7.5	8.2	0.7	5	5	0	8	7.4	1.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
POCHALLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.95	2	0.05	1.95	2	0.05	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	18	8.2	-8.8	28	17.5	-10.5	30.95	22.35	-8.8	1.95	2	0.05	8.5	0	-8.5	10.5	2.18	-8.34	0	0	0

HHFS SEEDS, UPPER NILE

LOCATION	SORGHUM SERENA			SORGHUM NUER			MAIZE			G' NUT			GREEN GRAM			COWPEAS			SESAME		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
LEER	8	8	0	0	3	3	8	8.3	-1.7	0	0	0	0	0	10	9.18	-0.82	0	0	0	0
DUAR	2	0.1	-1.9	15.7	15.5	-0.2	7.5	6.9	-0.6	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
MANKIEN	21	21.8	0.8	0	0	0	7.5	7.5	0	0	0	0	5.1	5.1	0	0	0	0	7.5	8	0.5
NIMNE	4.05	4.05	0	3.5	5	1.5	7.5	7.5	-2.5	0	0	0	2	2	-2	0	0	0	5	0	-5
NAZIR	15	15	0	35	33.8	-1.2	29	29	-29	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	-20	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	48.05	31.75	-16.3	54.2	57.3	-7.1	50.5	49.7	-9.8	0	0	0	10.1	8.1	-2	20	9.18	-20.82	17.5	13	-4.5

HHFS SEEDS, BAHR EL GHAZAL

LOCATION	SORGHUM SERENA			SORGHUM NUER			MAIZE			G' NUT			COWPEA			GREEN GRAM			SESAME		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
MALIALAXON	8.5	8.5	0	0	0	0	3.4	3.4	0	18	18.2	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.4	3.4	0
LIETHOM	11	11	0	0	0	0	4.4	4.40	0	27.4	28.2	0.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	4.4	5.2	0.8
TONJ	3.5	3.25	-0.25	0	0	0	3.5	3.25	-0.25	4.5	4.35	-0.15	5	0	-5	0	0	0	1.4	1.3	-0.1
METHANGIC	5	5	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	10	9.1	-0.9	3.4	0	-3.4	0	0	0	2	2	0
NYAMELELL	3.15	3.15	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	15.75	15.75	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
TOTAL	28	27.75	-0.25	0	0	0	16.3	16.05	-0.25	56.6	58.05	-1.45	8.4	0	-8.4	0	0	0	11.2	11.9	0.7

HHFS SEEDS, EASTERN EQUATORIA

LOCATION	SORGHUM SERENA			SORGHUM NUER			MAIZE			G' NUT			COWPEA			GREEN GRAM			SESAME		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
JUBA	15	15	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0
KAPOETA	2.5	2.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
LAFON	12.5	12.5	0	0	0	0	12.5	12.5	0	31.3	31.3	0	-31.3	5	0	-5	0	0	5	0	-5
LOPIT	8.5	8.5	0	0	0	0	8.5	8.5	0	12	11.4	-0.6	3.4	0	-3.4	0	0	0	3.4	0	-3.4
TORIT	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	2.9	-0.1	9.3	8.1	-1.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TULYANG	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	38.5	38.5	0	0	0	0	31	31	0	48.3	48.4	-0.1	8.4	0	-8.4	0	0	0	14.4	8	-6.4

OTHER AGENCIES	1.5	1.5	0	22	22	0	8.25	8.25	0	4.7	4.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	132.55	107.7	-24.85	104.2	96.8	-7.4	128.75	98.35	-30.4	110.2	82.95	-27.2	35.4	8.1	-27.3	40.5	11.34	-29.16	43.1	30.9	-12.2

Appendix 2 Page 2
Vegetable Seeds in Kilograms

HHFS SEEDS, JONGLEI

LOCATION	TOMATOES			OKRA			PUMPKIN			PEPPER		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
AKOBO	10	0	-10	200	200	0	100	96	-4	40	15	-25
WANDING	10	0	-10	150	0	-150	75	0	-75	30	0	-30
BOR	5	0	-5	100	100	0	50	96	46	40	29	-11
POCHALLA	5	0	-5	50	60	10	25	24	-1	20	0	-20
TOTAL	30	0	-30	500	380	-140	250	216	-34	130	44	-86

HHFS SEEDS, UPPER NILE

LOCATION	TOMATOES			OKRA			PUMPKIN			PEPPER		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
LEER	10	10	0	100	100	0	50	48	-2	40	44	4
DUAR	10	10	0	200	200	0	100	96	-4	80	84	4
MANKIEN	10	10	0	250	240	-10	125	240	115	100	114	14
N'MNE	10	0	-10	150	180	10	75	72	-3	60	57	-3
NAZIR	20		-20	100	60	-40	100	204	104	100	86	-14
TOTAL	60	30	-30	800	780	-40	450	660	210	380	385	5

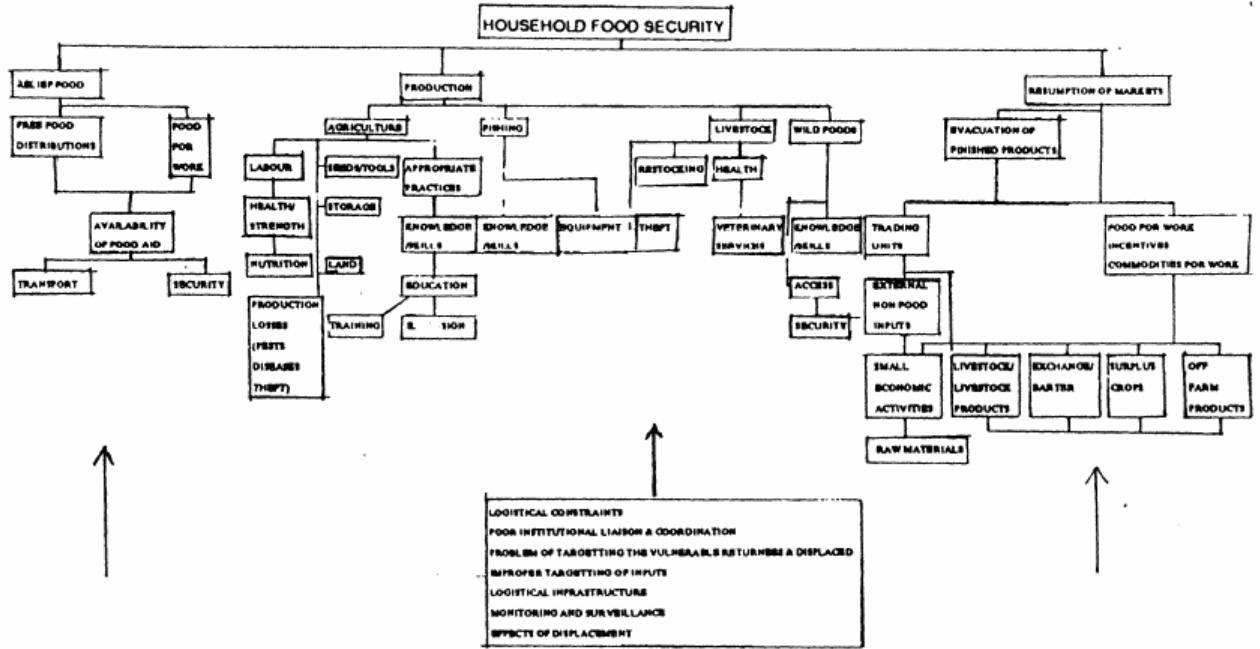
HHFS SEEDS, BAHR EL GHAZAL

LOCATION	TOMATO			OKRA			PUMPKIN			PEPPER		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
MALUALAK	10	16	6	170	180	10	85	84	-1	34	15	-19
LIETHNOM	10	1	-9	150	160	10	75	72	-3	30	16	-14
TONJ	5	5	0	70	60	-10	35	36	1	14	102	88
METHANGK	10	0	-10	100	0	-100	50	0	-50	20	0	-20
NYAMLELL												
TOTAL	35	22	-13	490	400	-90	245	192	-53	98	133	35

HHFS SEEDS, EASTERN EQUATORIA

LOCATION	TOMATO			OKRA			PUMPKIN			PEPPER		
	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL	PROP	DISTR	BAL
JUBA				300	300	0	450	372	-78			
KAPOETA												
LAFON	15	0	-15	200	200	0	100	204	104	80	88	8
LOPIT	15	0	-15	170	160	-10	85	84	-1	68	29	-39
TORIT	5	0	-5	100	100	0	50	96	46	40	29	-11
TULYANG												
TOTAL	30	0	-30	670	660	-10	635	660	25	148	115	-33
TOTAL	155	52	-103	2460	2180	-280	1580	1728	148	756	677	-79

FIGURE 1.



INPUT DISTRIBUTIONS BY AGENCY TO 31.5.1994

AGENCY	LOCATION	SEED (mt)	TOOLS	VEGETABLE (kg)
AAIN	MARIDI	51.95	55340	773
	MUNDRI	20.5	14400	218
	YEI	7.7	5479	33
	KAJO-KEJI			
ACROSS	AKOT	14.9		
	WAAT	1		
CARE	TAMBURA			
CRS	IKITOS	23.1		
GAA				
IAS				
ICRC	GANYIEL	32	14153	54
	MAIWUT	27	6500	
	KONGOR	64	27152	180
	PIBOR	56	21934	114
	YOMCHIR	49.65	21034	270
	PALIER	32	13625	103
	MAYAN ABUN	32	13528	121
	RAJA	23	9388	48
	JUBA	40	13162	148
	NSCC			
NPA	CHUKUDUM	129.9	18628	450
	KAPOETA	21.55	8154	378
	LORONYO		5862	214
OXFAM	AKOT	1.05	38670	1450
	MARIDI	4.5		210
SCF	AKON	81.32	67731	3000
	WAAT	54.92	50526	1080
SSI	TULYANG	5	5976	
UNICEF	AKOBO	27.61	9644	311
	BOR	20.6	4208	225
	POCHALLA	4	3484	84
	LEER	18.48	13840	202
	DUAR	29.5	12244	390
	MANKIEN	43.2	27636	604
	NIMNE	9.05	7928	289
	NAZIR	33.8	22828	350
	MALUAL AKON	33.5	7600	295
	LIETNOHM	48.8	9472	249
	TONJ	12.15	3776	203
	MATHIANGIC	21.1	5976	
	NYAMLELL	3.15		
	JUBA	30	38248	672
	KAPOETA	8.5	1952	
	LAFON	25	5616	490
	LOPIT	28.4	1704	273
TORIT	15	7104	225	
WVI	AKOP	49.66	10100	
	CHOTBURA		23736	
	THIET	63.85	7500	
	WARAP	42.56	6350	
	WUNSCUEI	35.47	8200	
	YAMBIO	103.2	26097	
TOTAL		1479.62	676485	13706

Akobo

03/03/94 Assorted Cargo	50 Each	50 Kg UNC2
03/03/94 Bicycle Puncture Repair	1 Each	0 Kg UNC2
03/03/94 Bicycle Tube	1 Each	0 Kg UNC2
03/03/94 Bicycle, Hunter 24"	1 Each	20 Kg UNC2
14/03/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNFK10
15/03/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNC2
22/03/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNDA
24/03/94 Z Axe	33 Boxes	594 Kg UNDA
24/03/94 Z Malodas-short	25 Bag	1700 Kg UNDA
27/03/94 Z Chilli Pepper	1 Box	15 Kg UNDA
27/03/94 Z Maize	33 Bags	1650 Kg UNDA
27/03/94 Z Maize	55 Bags	2750 Kg UNDA
27/03/94 Z Okra	10 Each	200 Kg UNDA
27/03/94 Z Pumpkin	8 Each	96 Kg UNDA
28/03/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNDA
28/03/94 Z Axe	72 Boxes	1296 Kg UNDA
28/03/94 Z Maize	57 Bags	2850 Kg UNDA
28/03/94 Z Maize	16 Bags	800 Kg UNDA
28/03/94 Z Sickle	42 Each	420 Kg UNDA
30/03/94 Z Axe	72 Boxes	1296 Kg UNB4
30/03/94 Z Cowpeas	24 Bags	2160 Kg UNB4
30/03/94 Z Maize	98 Bags	4900 Kg UNB4
10/04/94 Wfp-food S/t Programme	860 Each	860 Kg UNFK10
12/04/94 Wfp Maize	20 Bag	1000 Kg UNC2
19/04/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNFK10
26/04/94 Pax	4 Body	320 Kg UNC16
02/05/94 Bandage/tape/gloves In	14 Box	70 Kg UNC16
02/05/94 Oral Rehydration Salt Box	7 Box	238 Kg UNC16
02/05/94 Phcu	7 Each	350 Kg UNC16
12/05/94 Cloth Material Blue Jinja	800 Metres	64 Kg UNFK10
12/05/94 Needles Assorted 3,5,7,9	4 Pkts20	0 Kg UNFK10
12/05/94 Scissors Sewing	10 Each	2 Kg UNFK10
12/05/94 Thread	8 Spool	0 Kg UNFK10
20/05/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNC16
23/05/94 Pax	1 Body	80 Kg UNFK10

Total for Akobo: 24261 Kg

Akon

02/03/94 Laundry Soap (bar Soap)	6 Ctns	120 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Mosquito Net Single	20 Each	5 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Oral Rehydration Salt Box	10 Box	350 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Padlocks Tri-cycle 2 X 2	2 Each	1 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Pads Writing Size A4	100 Pad	20 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Papers Duplicating	1 Ream	0 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Pax	3 Body	240 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Pencil Black	100 Each	0 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Phcu	7 Each	350 Kg UNDA
02/03/94 Salt X 20 Kg	5 Bag	100 Kg UNDA
05/03/94 Oral Rehydration Salt Box	12 Box	408 Kg UNDA
05/03/94 Phcu	12 Each	600 Kg UNDA
09/03/94 Diesel (gasoil)	400 Litre	400 Kg UNDA
09/03/94 Oral Rehydration Salt Box	15 Box	510 Kg UNDA

Report Printed: 25/05/94

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NON UNICEF SEED AND TOOL DELIVERIES TO S. SUDAN BY NGOs

DATE	NGO	ITEM AND QUANTITY IN BAGS/BUNDLES	KGS/PIECES	LOCATION
1/3/94	OXFAM	MALODAS 78	7800 PCS	AYOD
"	"	AXES 41	492 PCS	"
3/3	"	AXES 1	12 PCS	AKOT
5/3	"	MALODAS 10	200 PCS	"
8/3	SCF-UK	" 12	2400 PCS	WAAT
"	"	G. NUTS 12	600 KGS	"
"	"	SORGHUM 3	150 KGS	YUAI
"	"	G. NUTS 4	200 KGS	"
9/3	"	SORGHUM 7	350 KGS	AYOD
"	OXFAM	MALODAS 13	2600 PCS	AKOT
"	"	PANGAS 7	336 PCS	"
"	"	AXES 3	36 PCS	"
10/3	"	AXES 30	360 PCS	"
"	SCF-UK	SORGHUM 17	850 KGS	WAAT
11/3	"	PANGAS 57	2736 PCS	AKON
"	"	AXES 4	48 PCS	"
"	"	SICKLES 4	240 PCS	"
"	"	SORGHUM 120	6000 KGS	NYAMLELL
"	"	MALODAS 17	3400 PCS	"
"	"	SORGHUM 10	500 KGS	"
"	"	G. NUTS 74	3700 KGS	"
"	"	MALODAS 57	11400 PCS	"
12/3	"	G. NUTS 50	1350 KGS	"
"	"	MALODAS 22	4400 PCS	"
"	"	PANGAS 50	2400 PCS	"
"	"	AXES 12	144 PCS	"
"	"	SICKLES 2	120 PCS	"
13/3	AAIN	PANGAS 91	18200 PCS	MARIDI
14/3	IRC	PANGAS 6	1200 PCS	NIMULE
"	SCF-UK	SORGHUM 22	1100 KGS	YUAI
"	"	PANGAS 17	816 PCS	AKON
"	"	PANGAS 26	1248 PCS	LANKIEN
"	"	MALODAS 26	5200 PCS	"
15/3	AAIN	PANGAS 66	3168 PCS	NZARA
"	SCF-UK	AXES 59	708 PCS	AKON
17/3	"	G. NUTS 9	450 KGS	"
"	"	AXES 16	192 PCS	"
"	WVI	AXES 32 PCS	32 PCS	THIE
"	"	PANGAS 11 PCS	11 PCS	"
"	"	MAIZE 52	52 KGS	"
18/3	SCF-UK	AXES 8	96 PCS	WAAT
"	"	PANGAS 50	2400 PCS	"
19/3	"	MALODAS 36	7200 PCS	AYOD
"	"	PANGAS 72	3456 PCS	"

Appendix 6

SEEDS AND TOOLS DISTRIBUTION 1994

LOCATION:	MALDAS		HOES		PANGAS		AXES		SICKLES		LAMES		SORELUM		SERENWA		SERCHUK		LUSOR		K-SAME		GREEN		CROW		GROUND		KOR		LUSOR		PUMPON		MILL		MATT		PAPER		UNION		RASS		POP ESTIMATE		NOTEBOOKS ISSUED FOR RE-ORDING
RECIPIENT (DISTRICT)																																															
NIATWO	-	661	360	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	18	7½	36	36	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2252	①						
BURA	-	661	360	-	-	45	45	-	-	-	-	18	7½	36	36	7½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2264	②				
KOR	-	604	333	-	-	41	41	-	-	-	-	16	7	52	32	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2084	③			
MAINYANG	-	783	266	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	13	5½	26	26	5½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1666	④		
PUGARI	-	483	266	-	-	33	33	-	-	-	-	13	5½	26	26	5½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1670	⑤		
PUCHWA	-	304	168	-	-	21	21	-	-	-	-	8	3	16	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1050	⑥	
ANGWUMIRE	-	294	165	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	8	3½	16	16	3½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1014	⑦	
AME DISPLACED	-	26	20	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	1	½	2	2	½	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	⑧	
STILA DISPLACED	-	58	32	-	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	⑧	
RASS	-	100	39	-	-	NIL	NIL	-	-	-	-	4	2	8	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	

Appendix 2

UNICEF SEEDS AND TOOLS DISTRIBUTION RECORD

LOCATION _____ LOCAL OFFICIAL _____ TARGET HHS

ITEMS TO BE DELIVERED

	SEEDS	QUANTITY	TOOLS	QUANTITY	VEGETABLES	QUANTITY
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

	NAMES OF CHIEFS	NUMBER OF TARGETTED HHS
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

APPENDIX
D

Hymanix y

SCF (U.K.) RELIEF ITEM DISTRIBUTION RECORD REF # 743

SUPPLIED BY		DELIVERED BY		SIGN.
TARGET GROUP				
LOCATION	DATE	RESPONSIBILITY OF	SIGN.	
ITEM 1				
2				
3				
DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTIONS				

ITEM	QUANTITY	LOCATION + POPULATION	PERSON RESPONSIBLE	SIGN. + DATE
1			A	
2				
3				
1			B	
2				
3				
1			C	
2				
3				
1			D	
2				
3				
1			E	
2				
3				
1			F	
2				
3				
1			G	
2				
3				

CONTINUE ON REVERSE SIDE IF NECESSARY

MONITORING - TICK AND ATTACH REPORTS FROM PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

HYG 10

FOOD PRODUCTION MONITORING SHEET

REGION: _____ AREA: _____ COUNTY: _____ PAYAM _____ VILLAGE _____ DISTANCE FROM CENTRE _____

NAME OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: _____

HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD: FEMALE _____ MALE: _____ NO. OF WIVES: _____

HOUSEHOLD TYPE: RESIDENT _____ DISPLACED _____ RETURNEE _____ FROM: _____ MONTH ARRIVED: _____

FAMILY SIZE: ADULT MALE _____ ADULT FEMALE _____ CHILDREN (5-15) _____ UNDER 5 _____

RELIEF FOOD RECEIVED NO _____ YES _____ QUANTITY _____ LAST DISTRIBUTION: _____

KINSHIP SUPPORT RECEIVED NO _____ YES _____ TYPE _____ QUANTITY _____ WHEN _____

MAIN FOOD NOW: 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ 4. _____ 5. _____

SOURCE: RELIEF _____ KINSHIP _____ OWN _____ MARKET _____

HOW MANY CHILDREN GO TO SCHOOL: BOYS: _____ GIRLS: _____

MONTHS CHILDREN NOT AT SCHOOL DUE TO AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION _____

WATER SOURCE WET SEASON RIVER/STREAM POND/POOL OPEN HAND DUG COVERED HAND RAIN WATER BOREHOLE MECHANISED
SPRING/CANAL SWAMP SHALLOW WELL DUG WELL CATCHMENT WITH PUMP PUMP

WATER SOURCE DRY SEASON RIVER/STREAM POND/POOL OPEN HAND DUG COVERED HAND RAIN WATER BOREHOLE MECHANISED
SPRING/CANAL SWAMP SHALLOW WELL DUG WELL CATCHMENT WITH PUMP PUMP

HOW FAR AWAY IS THE WATER SOURCE: WET SEASON _____ DRY SEASON _____

NUMBER OF 1. GOATS _____ 2. SHEEP _____ 3. CHICKEN _____ 4. CATTLE _____

HEALTH SERVICES: PHCU _____ PHCC _____ DISTANCE _____ HERBS _____

• CHW IN THE VILLAGE: YES NO -TBA IN THE VILLAGE YES NO • TRAINED YES NO

WHAT TASKS ARE DONE BY ADULT WOMEN? _____

ADULT MEN? _____

GIRLS? _____

BOYS? _____

APPENDIX II

FOOD PRODUCTION MONITORING SHEET

CROP						
VARIETY						
MONTH OF PLANTING						
SEED SOURCE (OWN, RELIEF, KINSHIP)						
QUANTITY RECEIVED						
QUANTITY OF SEED USED						
PLANTING METHOD (BROADCAST, INTERCROPPED, ROWS)						
CROP SPACING (OP, GS, PP)						
SEEDS PER HOLE						
AREA PLANTED (FEDDANS) WITH CROP						
GERMINATION (0,25,50,75,100)%						
MONTH OF FIRST WEEDING						
MONTH OF SECOND WEEDING						
MONTH OF HARVEST						
# PLANTS FROM 5 (1M X 1M) PLOTS						
# HEADS/PODS/STEMS FROM SAME 5 PLOTS						
TOTAL WEIGHT IN 50KG SACKS						
TOOL TYPES OWNED						
NUMBER OF TOOLS BY TYPE						
SOURCE (MARKET, RELIEF, KINSHIP)						
AGE OF TOOLS						
FISHING TOOLS OWNED (NET, TRAP, BITH)						
SOURCE (MARKET, RELIEF, KINSHIP)						
TOOLS RECOMMENDED BY HOUSEHOLD						
CROPS RECOMMENDED BY HOUSEHOLD						

NOTE: OP: OVER POPULATED; GS: GOOD SPACING; PP: POORLY POPULATED;

UNICEF
OPERATION LIFELINE SUDAN

T R I P R E P O R T

1. NAME -----

2. TRAVELLING:	FROM	TO (CITIES/TOWNS)	DATES
	1. -----	-----	-----
	2. -----	-----	-----
	3. -----	-----	-----

3. TA NO. ----- ESTIMATED COST US\$ -----

4. PURPOSE OF TRAVEL

5. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PLACES VISITED/PERSONS MET

6. ACTUAL RESULTS/CONSTRAINTS

7. FOLLOW-UP/OTHER COMMENTS

8. SIGNATURE:----- DATE:-----
TRAVELLER

9. SUPERVISOR'S COMMENTS

SIGNATURE:----- DATE:-----

NB: PLEASE COMPLETE IN TRIPLICATE AND DISTRIBUTE AS FOLLOWS:

ORIGINAL - ATTACH TO TRAVEL CLAIM
COPY - PROJECT COORDINATOR
COPY - COORDINATOR & UNICEF CHIEF OF OPERATIONS

APPENDIX 13.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CROP ASSESSMENT AGRONOMISTS.

It is proposed that four experienced agronomists be appointed for three months, starting August 1st to carry out a Crop Assessment of South Sudan. They would be expected to travel widely within the country, staying a few days in each centre and using all possible means to travel out from locations.

The aim should be that between them, the existing Monitoring staff and the FAO Crop Assessment Consultant, that all 46 locations now being served by UNICEF/OLS aircraft should be visited at least once and assessments made in August and September.

The assessment would be based on the Guidelines for Crop and Food Supply Assessment Missions, produced by FAO. FAO and WFP would be asked to provide back-up assistance to this Assessment as it should form part of the annual Joint Crop and Food Supply Assessment exercise carried out by FAO and WFP, usually in October.

USAID and FAO/IGADD satellite data should be accessed, together with information on Army Worm or other migratory pest damage from the Desert Locust Control Organisation in Nairobi.

Information from market surveys carried out by UNICEF/OLS and NGOs should also be consulted, together with expert local opinion in each location visited. RASS, SRRA and GOS agronomists and staff would also be consulted with the aim of getting as comprehensive a picture as possible on the harvest of 1994 in South Sudan.

Qualifications Required:

Degree or Diploma in Agriculture, with extensive experience of crop production in various environments in Kenya or Uganda or South Sudan.

Previous experience of and interest in crop assessment and crop pest damage assessments would be a considerable advantage.

Ability to live in difficult conditions and willingness to walk or cycle considerable distances in order to assess crop yields in outlying villages.

Interest in Crop Production, with inter-personal skills of a high order so as to elicit informed opinions from knowledgeable local people on the crop season of 1994, compared with previous years.

Proficiency in Sudanese or related languages would be an advantage.