



People for development

SMALLHOLDER FARMER GROUPS DEVELOPMENT

AVSI INTERNAL IMPACT EVALUATION

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Oct 2021

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OUTLINE

- 1. INTRODUCTION, METHODOLOGY, FGs conditions at year 0**
- 2. RESULTS AFTER 1 YEAR**
- 3. RESULTS AFTER 2 YEARS**
- 4. OVERALL IMPACT on the average HHs of the county**



OBJECTIVES

- To reviews AVSI's impact in promoting agriculture farming (30-months, up to Mar 2021), in particular **to identify results, both expected and unexpected, strengths and pending challenges.**
- **To identify lessons**, for both project design and implementation
- **To refine AVSI's actual model of implementation** that is emerging from the mix of the 3 FSL projects conducted in Ikwoto and Torit county, EES, South Sudan

NOTE: **AVSI response in FSL in Ikwoto and Torit:** 30-month recovery project with FAO \$600K+inputs [APFS model]; 18 months AICS \$250K [Lead Farmer model focused on animal traction promotion]; 2 times (2018 and 2020) 6-month 100K FAO emergency response – seeds & cash4seeds. Approx.. 35,000 people receive support (2,300 receiving non-food items, cash and vouchers; 4,500 receiving agro inputs; 3,300 receiving training in improved agronomic practices)



METHODOLOGY: ~PARTECIPATORY M/E

Assumption: given the particular context of SSD, **project predefined indicators are insufficient to capture the full extent of changes brought by projects**. Identifying the most **apt and context specific indicators** with project officers based on direct observation after 1 year of implementation is more effective and provides a **great opportunity for capacity building**

First step (Dec 2019): gathering of **anecdotal evidence** of the impacts of AVSI's projects targeting Farmer Groups through the realization of: a **2-day of action-reflection workshop with AVSI FSL staff** (7 males, 2 females) working across Torit and Ikwoto county, and of **3-day field interviews with members of Farmer Groups** – in particular, 4 FGs in Ikwoto county and 2 FGs in Torit county (4 male FG leaders, 1 female FG leader, and 1 female FG member).

Second step (Jan 2020): **anecdotal evidence was turned into hypothesis** regarding what actually improves in farmers' livelihood activity and overall conditions and how that happens (or how that is hampered). Such **hypothesis where turned into questions for a detailed and context-specific survey**. The questionnaire was **aimed at both measuring the impacts**, expected and not expected, and at **explaining how change occurs**. This means the questionnaire: 1) does not include only FSL related questions; 2) It includes also open-ended questions, to know from farmers 'voice about the actual impact.

Third step (Mar 2020): after a thorough revision and testing, the **detailed and context-specific survey was applied** by AVSI FSL staff to 30 farmers, representing 24 FGs supported by AVSI. The 30 FG members interviewed were selected purposively but with stratification: 10 farmer group leaders, 8 member of the leading committee, 12 simple members; 13 females, 17 males.

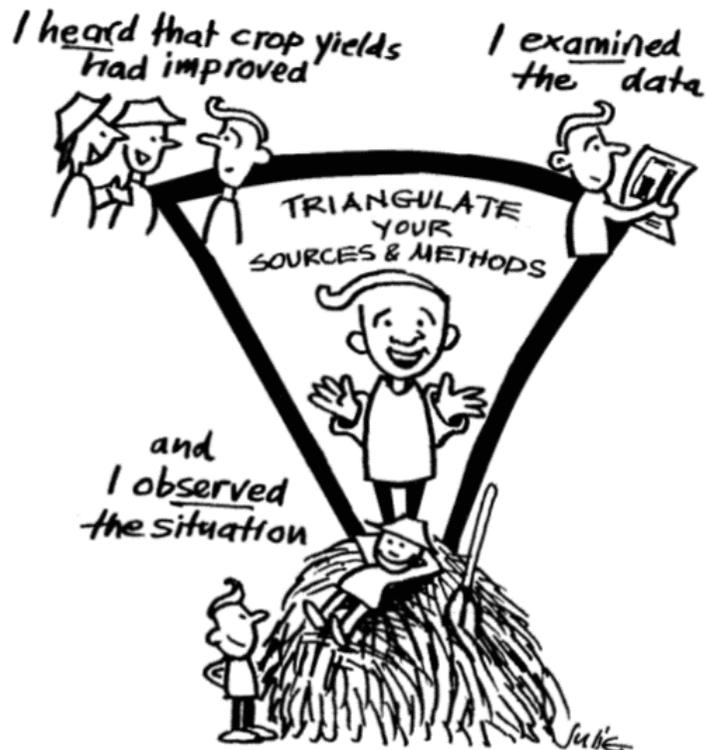
Forth step (April 2021): **the survey was applied a second time one year later to the same Farmer Groups**

AVSI PARTECIPATORY M&E GUIDELINE: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1EB6tGl6I7Sqrfg037_Xsdu3Ev3IDEpQO/view?usp=sharing

CONTEXT-SPECIFIC QUESTIONNAIRE DEVELOPED FOR THIS STUDY: <https://ee.humanitarianresponse.info/x/HkNQz9jh>

BENEFITS OF THE APPROACH: M&E as CAPACITY BUILDING

TRIANGULATE METHODS
(KEY FOR CONTEXTUALIZATION)



TAP INTO LOCAL KNOWLEDGE OF
AND INCREASE CAPACITY OF
PROJECT FIELD-STAFF



TIMELY IDENTIFY INSIGHTS FOR
ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT and
ACCOUNTABILITY to AFFECTED
POPULATION



STARTING CONDITIONS

To provide support to all main communities, including those where FGs were just recently formed, AVSI targeted FGs of all kinds, some made by vulnerable farmers, some smallholders, some established FGs. Most FGs cultivated less than 1 Ha of land.

Ever since, the challenge has been to link the less performing with the most established so as to ignite a sustainable and endogenous mechanism of growth.

Classification and characteristics of FGs sets	Vulnerable FGs	Intermediate FGs	Established FGs	Average/Total among 21 FGs
Number of FGs	7	7	7	21
Percentage of FGs located near the border or Ikwoto Town	0%	57%	86%	48%
Average N° of years working as a group	1.1	4.1	6.9	4.0
Percentage of FGs cultivating in a 'common' field	0%	57%	43%	33%
Percentage of FGs recently supported by AVSI or other NGOs	29%	57%	86%	57%
Percentage of FGs with experience of ox-ploughing	0%	43%	57%	33%
Average N° of Feddans cultivated (if reported >0)	0.9	1.5	14.9	7.2
Sum of Feddans cultivated by the entire set of FGs	2.6	9.0	104.0	115.6
Average yields Sorghum in kg for 1 Feddans of land cultivated (2018)	175	179	86	107.2
N° of FGs targeted for additional non-FAO support (AICS1/AICS3)	5	4	3	12
Average N° of plant types cultivated (if reported >0)	4.0	2.7	2.4	2.7
Percentage of FGs cultivating vegetables	100%	50%	29%	47%

2. RESULTS AFTER 1 YEAR

Detailed results (Mar 2020) can be found here:

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/op%C3%A9rations/south-sudan/assessment/avsi-mid-term-review-avsi-support-farmer-groups-and-lessons>



ANECDOTAL INFORMATION Dec2019

The action-reflection with AVSI staff and the interviews with beneficiaries provided **anecdotal evidence of key results commonly not captured by standard indicators:**

- **Farmers are adopting a new idea of farming** (3 seasons not one, a lot of practices to improve yields)
- **Farmers are learning to work in group, share knowledge, and are experiencing tangible benefits**
- **The size of land cultivated is being increased by up to 10 times** (ox-ploughs ... tested by AVSI with AICS funding, subsequently promoted by FAO)
- **Yields are increasing** (the very farmers have gathered data, observing up to 4-time increases).
- **Knowledge sharing and reproduction and multiplication are taking place at all levels** (retraining of ox, replication by farmers in other gardens, and by other community members)
- **Access to land and protection is improving remarkably** (women work closely to the village and in group)
- **Co-financing is well functioning** (we provided ox-plough training, people brought bulls and food for 3 weeks of training)
- **No evidence of aid fatigue** (beneficiaries are asking more advanced tools, not any tool, or cash)



ANECDOTAL INFORMATION Dec2019

Because AVSI implements different FSL projects in Torit and Ikwoto, it was able to **compare, in some cases to combine, the so called “agropastoral farming school” (APFS) model and the “lead-farmer” model**. Two are the main preliminary results that emerged from this experience:

- Firstly, **both models have their merits and weak points**: the APFS model, based on a rather small group gardens (or demo plot), seems easier for FGs and community members to replicate in their individual parcel of land; on the contrary, the second model, by taking advantage of key inputs such as the ox-plough, fosters communal farming and larger scale of production, which necessary pulls together FG members, and push them to deal with the conservation and marketing of crops (eventually processing).
- Secondly, **the most promising results are occurring where the two models get integrated, influencing and reinforcing one another**

FARMER SCHOOL MODEL

<p>STRENGTHS: direct impact on food security of most vulnerables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensive continuous production Closer to subsistence farmer mode of production (no need of much land, of major inputs other than human power, of previous experience of work in group) Easy to replicated by community at large (nearly by mere observation) Apt for testing (ex. with new plants) Faster direct impact on food security (although may not last long due to risks of downward pressure on prices) 	<p>WEAKNESSES: limited or no improvement of market access (for all)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Time/human expensive for IPs Limited pull toward working as a group and increasing scale of production Not much pressure to deal with conservation, marketing, processing, i.e. does not alter much market access (i.e. limited inflow of fresh cash from other areas / break from poverty traps) Limited impact on demand for inputs or post-prod. services (i.e. on value chain) Risk of aid fatigue if repeated for long
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LEAD FARMER MODEL

<p>STRENGTHS: improve access to markets (for all) and brings in “fresh cash”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less time/human expensive for IPs Large scale fosters the spread of key inputs (ox-ploughs), and makes it viable to invest in means of transport (facilitated by the non-perishability of crops) leading to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> strengthening of the value chain (from hiring of casual workers/ox-ploughs to contracting of post-prod. services) with benefits for all; 2) inflow of fresh cash (break of poverty trap) Be aware of complex prices changes and indirect effects (although often positive) 	<p>WEAKNESSES: only indirect support to most vulnerables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not very inclusive of/adapted to pure subsistence farmers An increasing share (may not be volume) of production may be sold in other communities (Uganda FS?), with losses for people not engaged in farming sector High financial cost per direct beneficiary (capital intensive support)
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ANECDOTAL INFORMATION Dec2019

LESSON LEARNED ON IMPLEMENTATION

- **Provide continuous feedbacks to FGs through recurrent visits**
- **Set very clearly expectations with FGs**
- **Identify best ways to provide a demand-driven through discussion with FGs to, tailored support, including but not exclusively during the beneficiary identification phase**
- **Pay attention to and strengthen FG's governance** and keep an “organic” reality-based view about groups' formation and governance (resisting project-targets, mechanistic views)
- **Gain a firmer understanding over the quality of seeds**
- **Review and support FGs' risk mitigation strategies**

LESSON LEARNED ON PROGRAM DESIGN

- **Factor replication effects when setting targets for beneficiaries**
- **Plan for implementation in batches**
- **Distinguishing the two approaches to FG support and be consistent with it**

STRENGTHEN ACCESS TO MARKET

- **Strengthen basic business skills (basic accounting, numeracy, standard use of measure), and support the organizational consolidation and internal governance of FGs.**
- **Promote direct involvement/support of trading agents**

FULL AVSI REPORT HERE: RAPID INTERNAL EVALUATION OF AVSI'S SUPPORT TO FARMER GROUPS in IKWOTO and TORIT COUNTIES - Nov 2019
<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/south-sudan/assessment/rapid-internal-evaluation-avsi%E2%80%99s-support-farmer-groups-ikwoto-and-torit-counties>

HARD EVIDENCE (SURVEY) Mar2020

- 1) 90% of targeted farmers reported **improved livelihood conditions** compared to the previous year
- 2) **Production increased remarkably**: land cultivated tripled (200% increase) and crop yields doubled on average (100% increase); the best performing FGs, multiplied by 10 their land cultivated and quadrupled their yield (particularly strong sorghum short variety and sim-sim)
- 3) Marked **increased in saving and investments (and productive assets)**: 63% of farmers say they are saving money, mostly to buy (additional) bulls for ox ploughing (suggesting future productivity and income gains and greater resilience i.e. project sustainability).
- 4) The newly introduced **agriculture techniques spread in the whole community** (adopted in the family gardens of the targeted farmers, in the fields of other farmers involved in the project as daily workers, as well as other community members based on observation). Indeed, it was found that 33% of targeted farmers provide suggestions share tools, and even visits the field of other farmers (not targeted by the project) to provide guidance
- 5) Marked **improvements in farmers' access to land**: while private cultivation requires a short walk of less than 15 minutes only to 23% of the farmers, it is 63% the percentage of people who walks less than 15 minutes to reach their newly cultivated land (where the demo plots and the common land are cultivated)
- 6) Improvements in **farmers' safety and protection (of their children too)**: 40% of farmers say that they feel safer when reaching their lands and farming (given the more proximate location of their cultivations) and can spend more time home
- 7) Farmers are asking for more extension services, and further knowledge build up (as opposed to handouts)

Income generation and personal consumption (as opposed to stocking of food and sharing with community) are not priorities for farmers, at least not after 12-18 months of project implementation. Considering the recurrent inflation crisis and that part of the food is shared as a sort of insurance in the case of future harvest failures, these results should not be regarded as whole failures; instead, the project should be judged in its context.



RESULTS AFTER 1 YEAR: more evidence on selected indicators

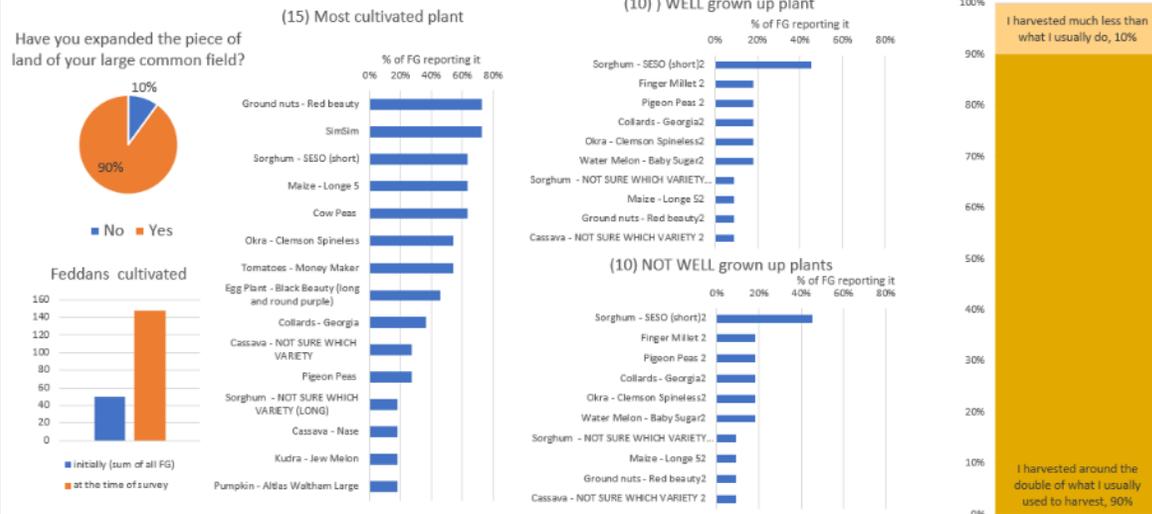
**FULL REPORT (Mar 2020) can be found here:
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Farmers groups' production has increased considerably

Farmer groups' production has increased remarkably (yields have doubled and the land cultivated has tripled on average)

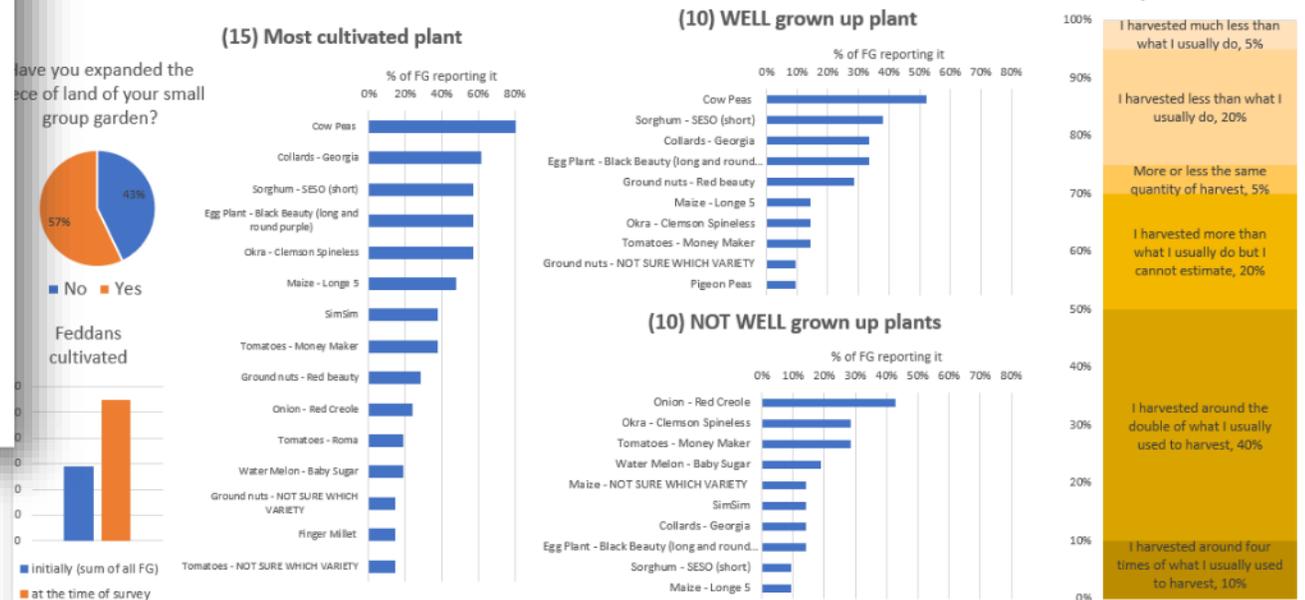
Common Field production

Production Overall Performance



Demo Plot - production

Overall production performance



Farming in the overall community was boosted

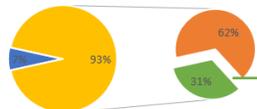
New agriculture techniques are being spread and adopted across communities (by the targeted farmers in their family gardens; by other farmers involved as daily workers; and by other community members). Targeted farmers are providing advices and inputs to other farmers

EXPANSION OF CULTIVATED LAND

The land cultivated by supported farmers in their family gardens is around 10 times as big as the land cultivated as a group. 30% of farmers report that they began farming more as a result of the support provided by AVSI. It is an impact that gets not much reported, but also not enough nurtured... the real need for farmers' guidance (extension services) is more than what commonly estimated

*think about greater production but also about more livelihood opportunities for more people etc.

Do you regularly CULTIVATE also an individual/family pieces of land? If YES, when have you STARTED cultivating them?



What has occurred that made you think it was a good idea to start cultivating more?

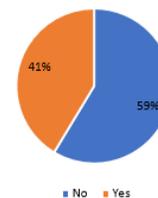
Family average number of plots of land cultivated	3.0
Average size of family plots cultivated (all of them) (Feddans)	2.6
Average of number of farmers per group	31.9
Total number of Farmer Groups	24
Total family land cultivated by AVSI support farmers (feddans)	2,013
Total family land cultivated by AVSI support farmers (hectars)	845

camp cultivate demo enough exchange farms food gained garden
knowledge members pattern plots produce rainfall shortage start throughout village vines

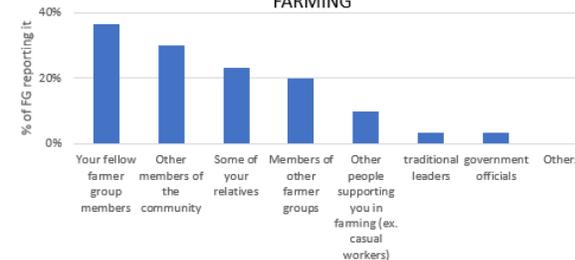
IMPACT ON LARGER COMMUNITY (1/3)

Farmers becomes themselves informal, rudimental extension service providers for their fellow community members, of all kind..

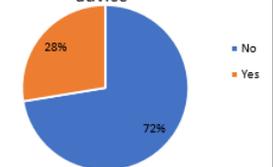
Has someone in your community ASKED YOU FOR ADVICE or questioned you on farming?



In the last 3 months, WHO have you SPOKEN TO ABOUT FARMING



With the aim of providing even more precise suggestions, have you VISITED THE LAND cultivated by these people who sked you for advice



What is it that they ask you more often about?

bed planting line nursery
asked crops flowering groundnuts hand help inputs involved
onion others prepared seeds spacing transplant ways yield

In your opinion, what is it that these other farmers SHOULD DO OR KNOW BETTER?

agriculture planting
forming idea land line methods others
quality raw registered scaring season seeds skills society timely together tomatoes transforming urgent vegetables yield

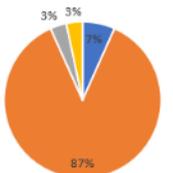
Co-financing and asset building is taking place (and should continue to occur)

Asset buildings, strongly encouraged by the project, is taking place (we wished it would reflect less FGs starting point....) and is expected to continue, which should ensure the project genuine sustainability

LIVELIHOOD (~income/food security) and ASSETS (~resilience)

Livelihood has improved for the greatest majority of farmers. Yet, assets rebuilding is taking longer to materialize – and reflects FGs different starting point

Overall, compared to one year ago, do you think your LIVELIHOOD CONDITIONS have improved or worsened, and how much?



■ they improved a lot ■ they improved ■ they stayed the same ■ (blank)

Overall, compared to one year ago, have you managed to SAVE money or to buy more animals or other important things (ASSETS)?



■ No ■ Yes

Overall, compared to one year ago, have you managed to SAVE money or to buy more animals or other important things (assets)?

	beginner	intermediate	advanced
No	77%	67%	55%
Yes	23%	33%	45%

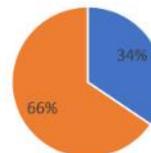
Can you tell us if you saved money how much and if you bought assets what that is?

- 30000
- 10,000ssp
- 10000, goats and chickens
- 100000 and bought goats and cows
- 39000 ssp
- 4000 tsp saved out of my personal sales of vegetable.
- 5000 ssp
- 52500 for buy bulls
- Bought 3 cattle
- Cattles and goats

PLANS FOR FUTURE - OWN RESOURCES

Albeit often overlooked, co-financing is occurring, and in some cases is remarkable. One quarter of FGs contributed with at least 2 bools for ox-ploughing, which is equivalent to \$200 (provided by extreme poor farmers...)

Have you saved some money as a group?



■ No ■ Yes

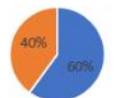
Do you have already idea what use or what will you buy with such money? Please specify what use or what will you buy with such money

bulls buy casual demo expansion
farm future bring interest loan materials tools paying seed purchase seeds starting
trained workers

Will you buy anything that you will use while conducting your farming? What precisely will you buy that you will use while farming

axe seeds additionally eat food fuel generator markets machines members pangas seed pump
renewed farmers staff sugar tools type work

this items that you plan to buy, had you bought it already in the past?



■ No ■ Yes

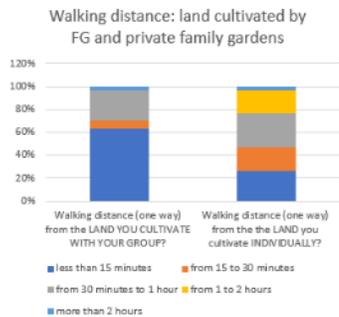
Unexpected (some very context specific) positive impact

We found evidence of increased access to land and improved protection

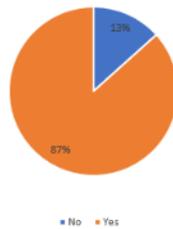
ACCESS TO LAND and WORKLOAD

Access to land has markedly improved for farmers, with a number of advantages, including less distance to walk to reach the fields, which should help greatly to mitigate farmers' workload (answers did not vary across gender)

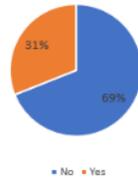
What are the ADVANTAGES of such location?



Are you happy about the location of your group land?



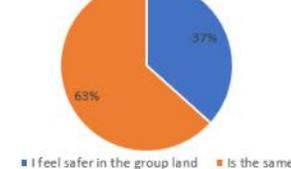
The farming that you do with your farmer group takes CONSIDERABLE TIME away from your other occupation?



SAFETY and PROTECTION

Greater safety is among the advantages of group farming in fields located closer to home (answers did not vary across gender).

Do you feel SAFER when cultivating your group land with your farmer group members or when you cultivate individually in your private land?



Can you tell us why you feel safer there?

belong both safe diverse group individuals security
land members number people protected people revised safer

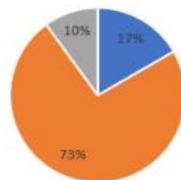
Most important change (farmers')

When farmers are asked for their greatest achievement they point to their increased knowledge and the yields it delivers. They point to a long term benefit that spurs from a project of technical and capacity building... Isn't it wonderful when beneficiaries get so well the nature of the project (called Agropastoral Filed School)

MOST IMPORTANT CHANGE

The great majority of farmers believe that their life has changed significantly. "Knowledge" and "skills", capable of delivering greater yields, are at the root of such change.

Do you think the CHANGES that come since you began farming with AVSI support are BIG?



■ No ■ Yes ■ (blank)

Can you say what is the biggest CHANGE that come TO YOUR LIFE now that you are so much engaged in farming?

acquired (1) **crops** (4) **farming** (3) getting (1) going (1) harvest (1)
improved (2) increased (2) **knowledge** (2) **plant** (3)
production (2) rain (1) refugees (1) **seed** (2) services (1) **skills** (2) taught (1)
tools (2) type (2) **yield** (4)

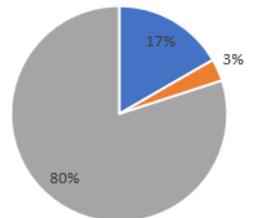
Most important benefit (farmers')

More food for consumption, especially for stocking to be used during the lean season, and to use to feed more people

MOST IMPORTANT BENEFIT

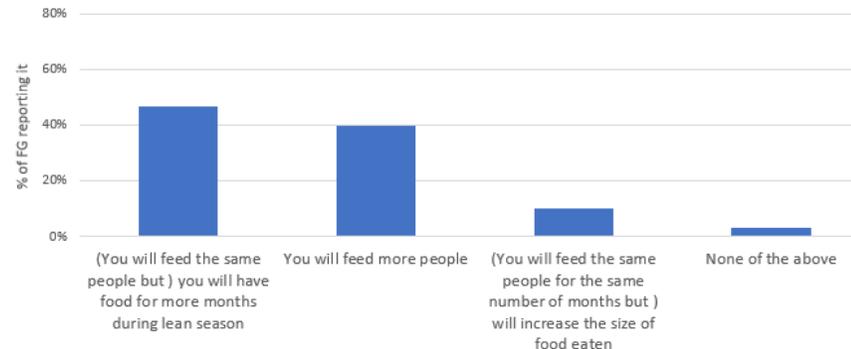
Among the benefits already materializing, cash is hardly mentioned. As a comparison, respect from the community is much more a relevant “currency”. Greater food is the most tangible benefit, but its distribution is far from trivial: spread across seasons, and shared with the community; see FGs views. (Note: not well planned measurement of food security may find little impact/evidence)

Since you started farming with AVSI support, what was the MAIN BENEFIT YOU GOT AMONG THE FOLLOWING (select only one)?



- You are more respected in the community
- You have more cash
- You have more food to eat

HOW and WHO will benefit from this increased food (select all that apply)?



Red flags

We do not regard these as signs of unsucccess (we learn to walk by falling down...), but we take very seriously the identification of recommendations for the adjustment of on-going projects, and for the crafting of more ambitious project proposals

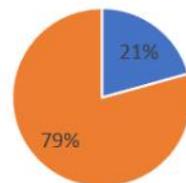
To watch out

PRODUCTION: Some FG shows little habit (and knowledge) on seed production, putting into question the sustainability of some farming, especially of vegetables.

CONSUMPTION: without storages, farmers may lose a great deal of produce. Consider that stocking food for the lean season seems a very important objective of FG

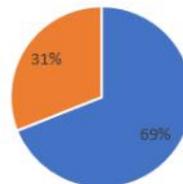
SALE: Little linkage of FG with commercial traders

Have you saved any seeds that you obtained through the cultivation?



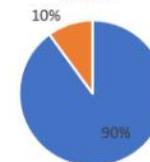
■ No ■ Yes

Do you or someone in your group has a STORAGE for crops?



■ No ■ Yes

Do you KNOW ANY TRADER, someone that comes to your community to buy products and then sell it somewhere else ?



■ No ■ Yes

Complete review of all intermediary steps (what is working, what less)

SUBJECTS REVIEWED

- FGs' previous experience and teamworking
- Agro inputs and provision of extension services in the context of APFS
- Farming production in the demo plot
- Farming production in large common fields
- Farming in family farming and replication by the overall community
- Marketing and Value Chain
- Risk reduction practices
- Access to land and farmers protection
- Farmers' cost-sharing and plans forward
- Farmers' views and overall conditions (Food Security, Assets building, support to boarder community, including returnees)
- Farmers' satisfaction with AVSI support

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FULL REPORT (Mar 2020) can be found here:

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Considerations on the participatory M/E approach to monitoring of APFS projects in SSD

IN GENERAL:

Focusing on measuring predetermined indicators may lead to finding no significant impact of projects, even when there are positive outcomes, and overlook crucial lessons to learn. On the contrary, focusing on discovering which particular indicator matters in a given place may reveal key aspects of the context and of the project implementation.

Using predefined tools/questionnaires does not allow the staff (both M&E staff and those responsible for project implementation) to really participate and benefit from M&E. On the contrary, requiring their support in the development of tools is the best way to tap into local knowledge and ensure that reports' findings are understood and adopted.

CONSIDERING the nature of APFS farming projects.

The M&E of APFS should focus on the broad (community wide) build up and dissemination of knowledge and the spread of farming techniques from farmer to farmer, within and across farmer groups, from targeted to participant farmers (ex. involved as daily workers), from those involved in the projects to other farmers in the community

IN SOUTH SUDAN

Given the magnitude of self-consumption (and stocking) and sharing with community members, do not focus much on income → better asset building instead. Food security may improve less than expected too → estimation of overall people supported with food, and food security of whole communities, especially during lean seasons, may be more appropriate

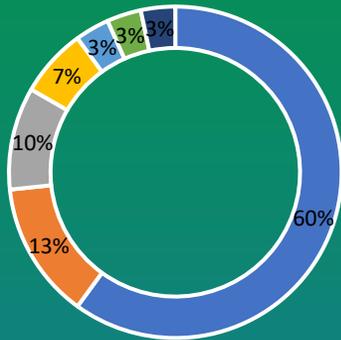
Exact prices and quantities are very difficult to measure → (provide more business/accounting skills) and focus on registering tendencies (as much as, the double, etc.)

Consider the great variety running across FGs (previous experience, date of actual entrance in the program, quality of land used, etc. etc.). Take with a grain of salt comparisons and analysis of aggregate data

3. RESULTS AFTER 2 YEARS OF SUPPORT

FARMING IN THE DEMO PLOTS

In which farming season have you started to work with AVSI and have HARVESTED a significant amount of food in the small group garden?



- Second farming season of 2018
- First farming season of 2020
- First farming season 2019
- We have just started
- Dry season 2019
- Second farming season of 2020
- Second farming season 2019



Demo plot production and use

Demo plots continue to expand (double) in size. As opposed to year 1, they are used not only for learning purposes. The farmers seem very satisfied with such change

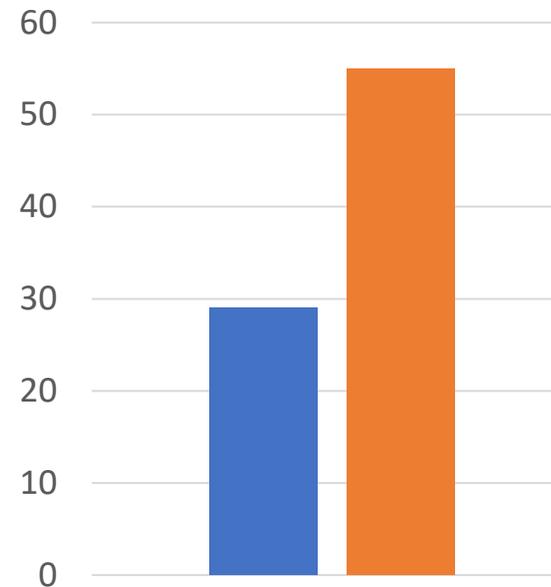
Have you expanded the piece of land of your small group garden?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	43%	12%
Yes	57%	88%

What is the purpose of this piece of land now that you cultivated as a farmer group?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Mostly learning purposes	85%	13%
Several purposes at the same time	15%	87%

Are you satisfied by the work you as a group conducted in the small group garden?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Very satisfied	15%	76%
Moderately satisfied	69%	18%
Not very satisfied	15%	6%

After 1 year

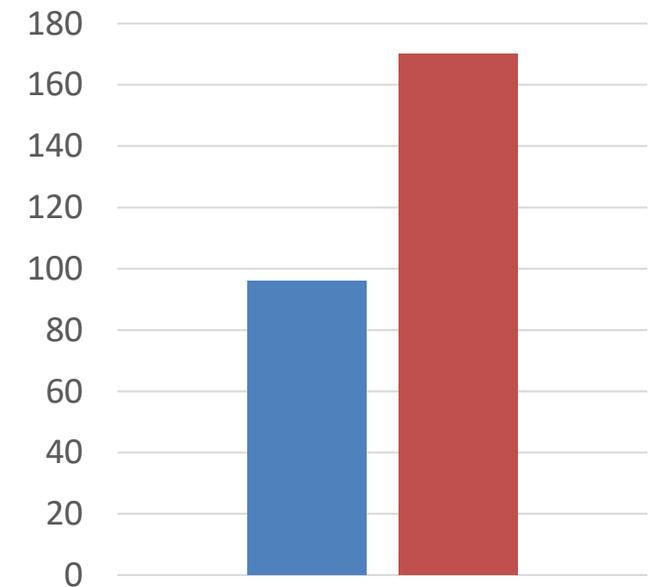
Feddans cultivated



■ initially (sum of all FG)
 ■ at the time of survey

After 2 years

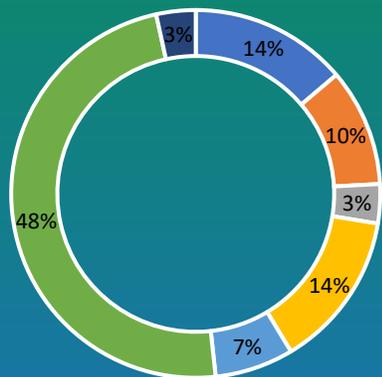
Feddans cultivated



■ initially (sum of all FG)
 ■ at the time of survey

FARMING IN THE COMMON FIELDS

In which farming season have you started to work with AVSI and have HARVESTED a significant amount of food in the large common field?



- Second fielding season 2019
- First fielding season 2019
- Second fielding season 2018
- First harvest season 2019 -
- Second harvest season 2019 -
- Second harvesting season 2018
- First harvest season of 2020 -



People for development

Large Common field production and use

More FGs have begun cultivating common land. Compared to the beginning of the project, the land cultivated commonly by FGs increased tenfold in size.

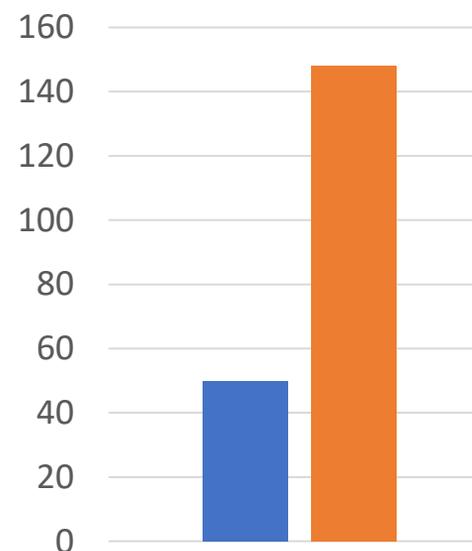
DOES YOUR FARMER GROUP CULTIVATE A LARGE COMMON FIELD (FILED LARGER THAN 10 FEDDANS)?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	60%	19%
Yes	40%	81%

Have you expanded the piece of land of your large common field?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	14%	0%
Yes	86%	100%

Are you satisfied by the work you as a group conducted in this large common field?	After 1 Year	After 2 years
Very satisfied	38%	95%
Moderately satisfied	63%	0%
Not very satisfied	0%	5%

After 1 year

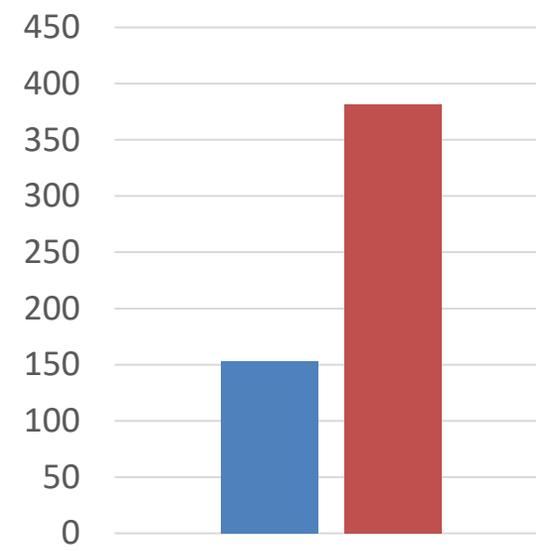
Feddans cultivated



■ initially (sum of all FG)
■ at the time of survey

After 2 years

Feddans cultivated

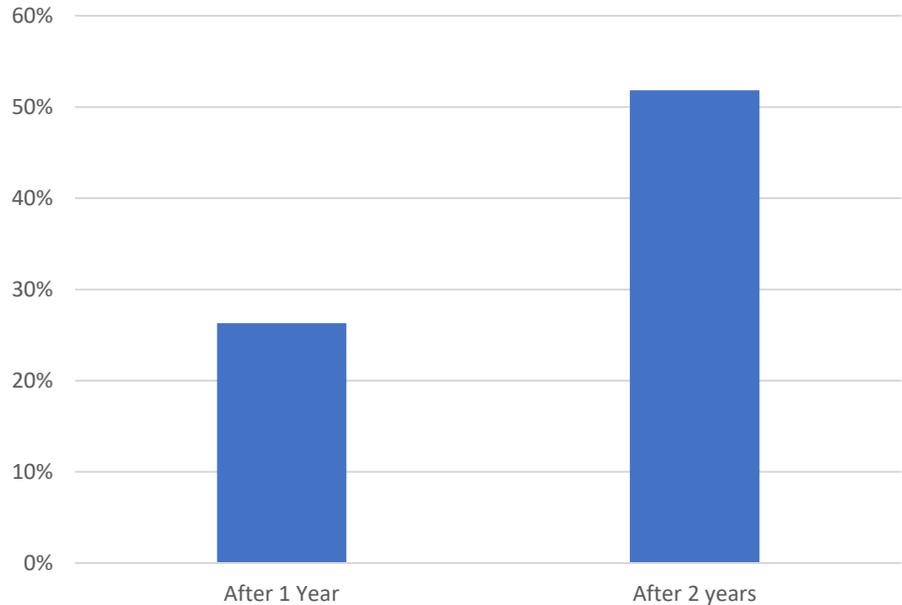


■ initially (sum of all FG)
■ at the time of survey

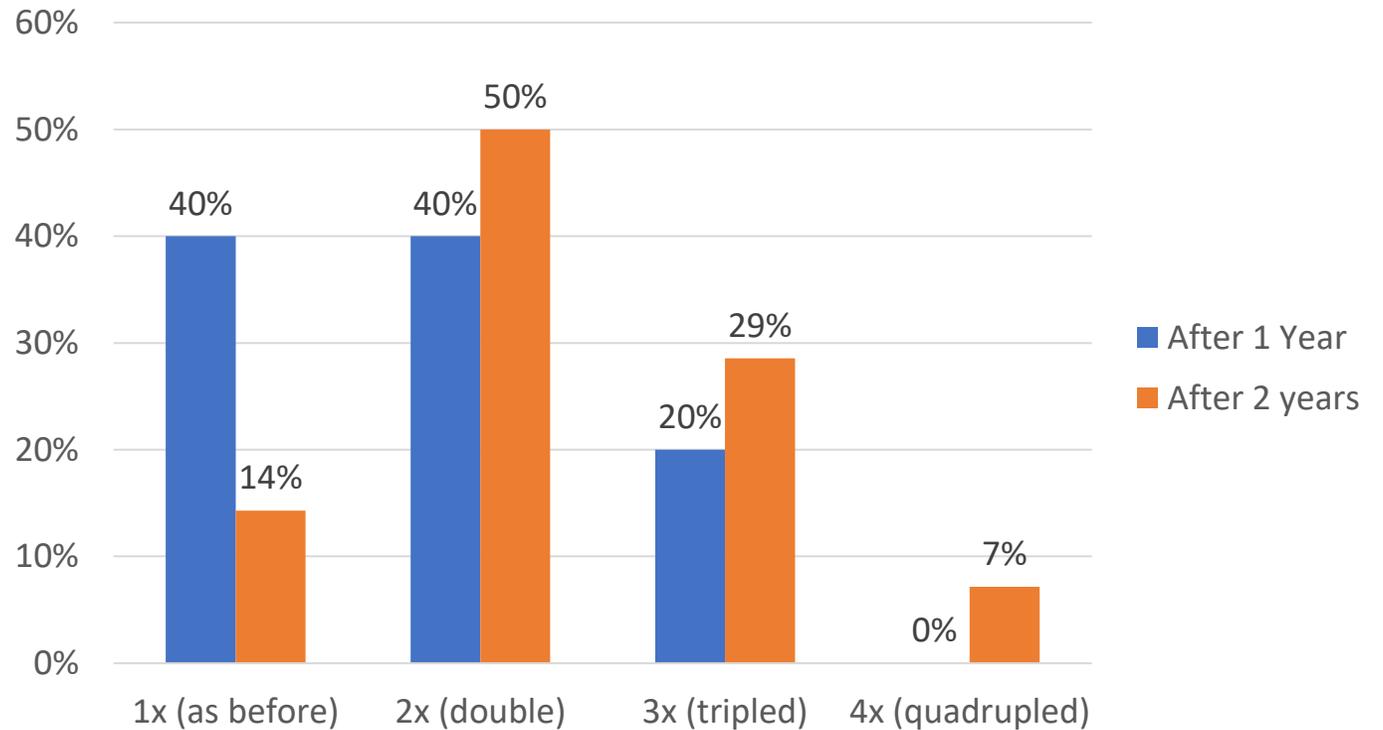
Large Common field productivity

The level of productivity is certainly increasing, with an increasing share of farmers reporting yields grown by 200%

Did you estimate the level of yields you are obtaining with these techniques, in comparison to the yields you obtained before?



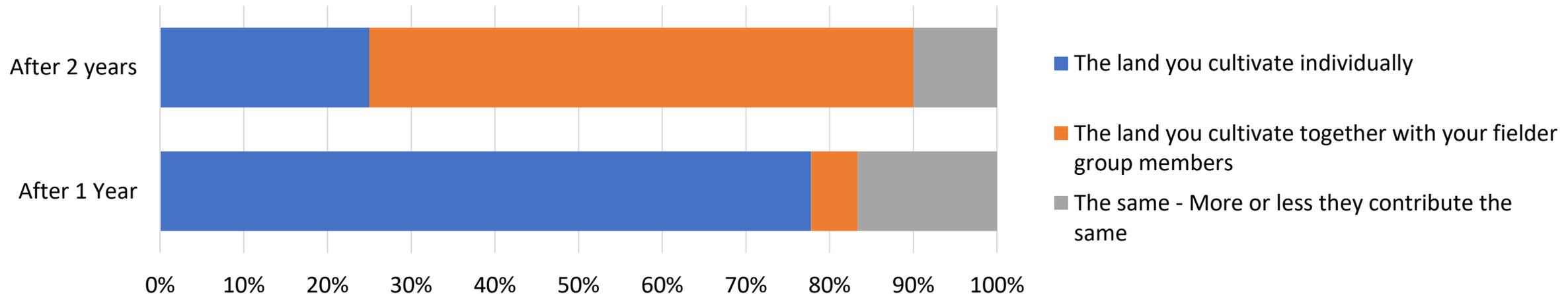
For the same quantity of land, your harvest how many times is bigger compared to before?



MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE

As it expands, the land cultivated in group becomes more important for the livelihood of families. This in turn makes it easier to focus efforts and investments on the (larger) common cultivation.

What does CONTRIBUTE THE MOST TO YOUR LIVELIHOOD?



FAMILY FARMING VS FG FARMING

Still, family farming remain something that occupies people for most of their time. For this reason, it is crucial to monitor family farming and assess how the project impact that too (if new practices get adopted in family gardens, and with what results)

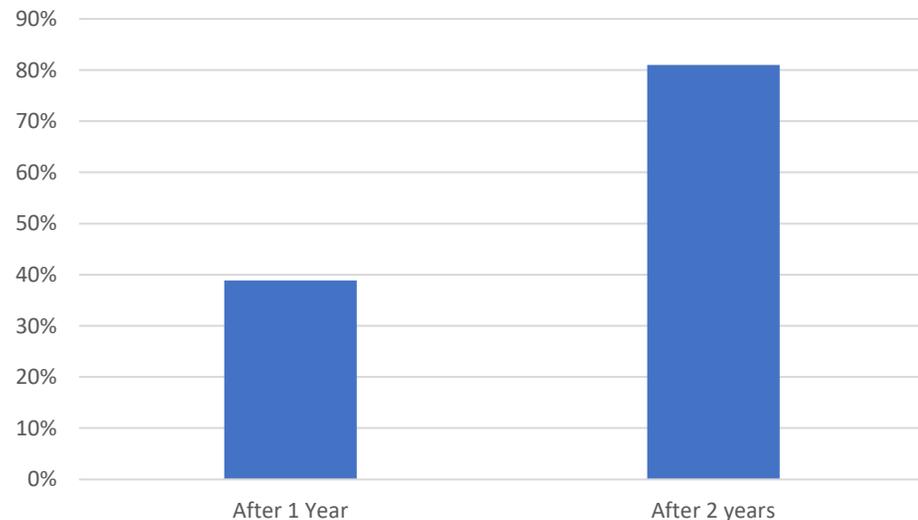
AFTER 1 YEAR In a week, how many DAYS you SPEND farming on your own INDIVIDUAL land?	In a week, how many DAYS you SPEND farming on the FARMER GROUP land?				Grand Total
	2	3	4	5	
1	0%	0%	0%	4%	4%
2	7%	7%	7%	0%	22%
3	26%	15%	0%	0%	41%
4	26%	0%	0%	0%	26%
5	7%	0%	0%	0%	7%
Grand Total	67%	22%	7%	4%	100%

AFTER 2 YEAR In a week, how many DAYS you SPEND farming on your own INDIVIDUAL land?	In a week, how many DAYS you SPEND farming on the FARMER GROUP land?		Grand Total
	2	3	
2	0%	5%	5%
3	26%	5%	32%
4	42%	0%	42%
5	21%	0%	21%
Grand Total	89%	11%	100%

FAMILY FARMING VS FG FARMING

Indeed, it seems the new practices are being adopted and replicated in family gardens.

Have you applied in your individual piece of land some of the FARMING PRACTICES or other things that you learned did in the group land?



which farming practice it in particular have you applied in the family gardens?	After 1 Year	After 2 years
Crop rotation	0%	38%
Line planting	43%	6%
Row planting	0%	19%
Row planting, crop rotation	0%	6%
Spacing, thinning and crop rotation	0%	6%
Vegetable Nursery bed	0%	6%
Proper weeding and spacing	14%	0%
Row planning	0%	6%
Row plantin	0%	6%
Mulching and crop rotation	0%	6%
Line planting and mulching	14%	0%
Planting in line	14%	0%
Mulching	14%	0%

A photograph of a rural agricultural field. In the foreground, a man in a tan vest and a woman in a tan t-shirt and yellow skirt stand in a field of young green plants. A man in a blue cap and striped shirt is crouching on the right, holding a blue box. In the background, a group of people is gathered in the field, and a large mountain peak is visible under a cloudy sky. The image is framed by green and blue vertical bars on the left and right sides.

SPREADING OF ADVANCED

FARMING TECHNIQUES

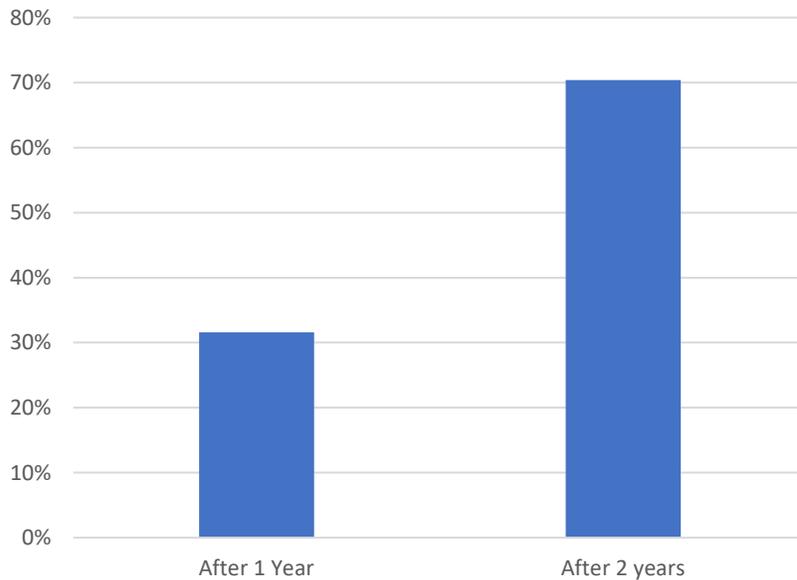


People for development

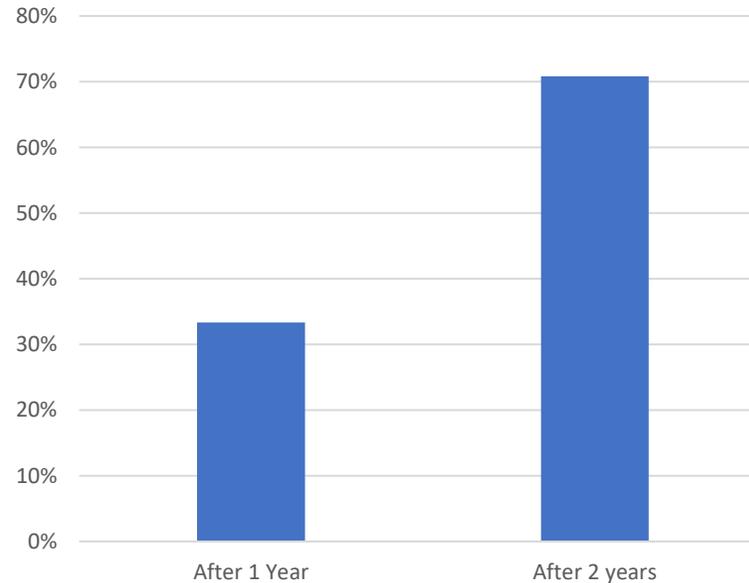
COMMUNITY LEVEL IMPACT

Targeted farmers are providing advices and inputs to other farmers, even visits other fields to provide suggestions, acting as proto extension service providers

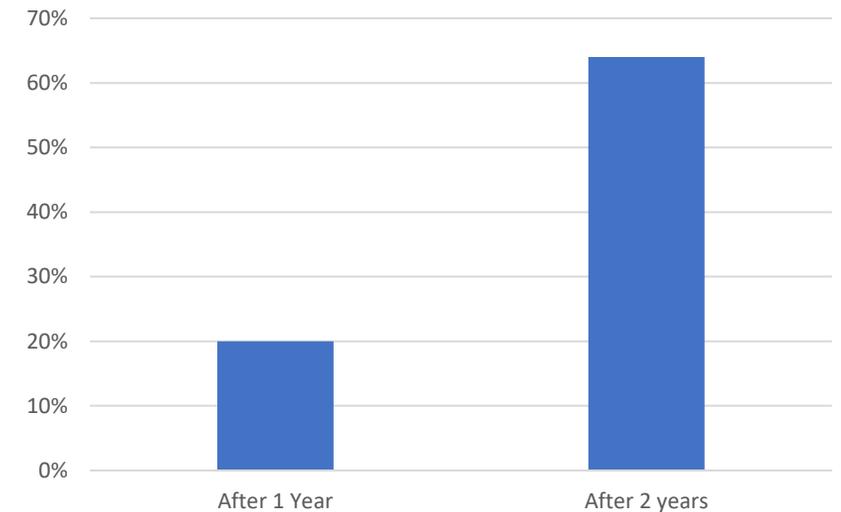
Has someone in your community ASKED YOU FOR ADVICE or questioned you on farming?



Have you SHARED some agricultural TOOLS or other things with people OTHER THAN YOUR FARMER GROUP MEMBERS?



With the aim of providing even more precise suggestions, have you VISITED THEIR LAND

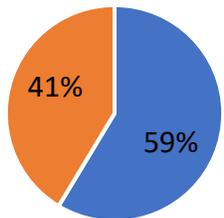


Impact on large community (1/2)

FG members share their experiences with other community members. While other farmers simply by observation change their farming practices.

After 1 year

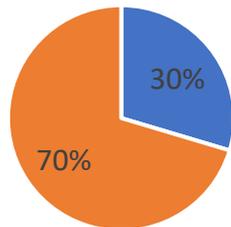
Has someone in your community ASKED YOU FOR ADVICE or questioned you on farming?



■ No ■ Yes

After 2 years

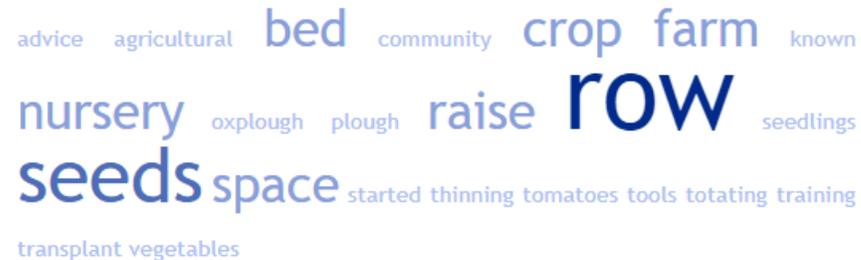
Has someone in your community ASKED YOU FOR ADVICE or questioned you on farming?



■ No ■ Yes

With the aim of providing even more precise suggestions, have you VISITED THE LAND cultivated by someone of these people asked you advice or you spoke to?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	80%	36%
Yes	20%	64%

What is it that they ask you more often about?



Are you aware of anyone in your community who by looking at your work (yours or that of your farmer group) has begun cultivating in a new way or farming new plant?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	80%	40%
Yes	20%	60%



FARMERS' OWN RESOURCES

AND FUTURE PLANS



People for development

Farmer own Resources and future plans

Almost half of the FG deployed casual workers to help them digging, weeding, harvesting and transporting, as a result of sale of their crops they are able to save money and buy with food, Spare parts for ox-plough, seeds and tools.

Have you hired CASUAL WORKERS?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	70%	52%
Yes	25%	48%
(blank)	5%	0%

Have you saved some money as a group?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes	63%	77%
No	37%	23%

Will you buy anything that you will use while conducting your farming?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes	83%	94%
No	17%	6%

Please specify what use or what will you buy with such money

Word cloud containing: food, spare, tools, ploughs, OX, parts, members, loan, additional, agricultural, alcohol, animals, constructing, digging, eat, giving, hire, interested, items, leant, local, materials, people, placed, quality, season, seeds, sticks, store, things, uganda.

Do you have already idea what use or what will you buy with such money?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes	50%	80%
No	50%	20%

What precisely will you buy that you will use while farming

Word cloud containing: food, spare, sugar, tea, parts, seed, refreshment, alcohol, bulls, coats, drings, drink, fields, garden, leaf, ox, oxen, plough, rain, slashing, soft, stuff, taking, tools, work, workers.



MARKETING
and
VALUE CHAIN



Food stock, sale, access to market and value chain

The produce is increasingly used for sale, farmers are building their storage, have established relations with traders and other farmers along the value chain

If you HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO, would you like to be supported to produce and store larger quantity of crops for you to have more food throughout the year OR to produce more food for immediate consumption or sale?

	After 1 year	After 2 years
support to produce and store larger quantity of crops for you to have more food throughout the year	90%	48%
support to produce more food for immediate consumption or sale	10%	44%
(blank)	0%	7%

Do you or someone in your group has a STORAGE for crops?

	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	75%	31%
Yes	25%	69%

Do you KNOW ANY TRADER, someone that comes to your community to buy products and then sell it somewhere else ?

	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	95%	46%
Yes	5%	54%

THROUGH YOUR SALE ACTIVITY, since you have been supported by AVSI, have you learned something new or have you met anyone new?

	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	100%	40%
Yes	0%	60%

With the support from AVSI Farmers have learned something new and have met new people whom they worked and traded with

RISK MITIGATION



People for development

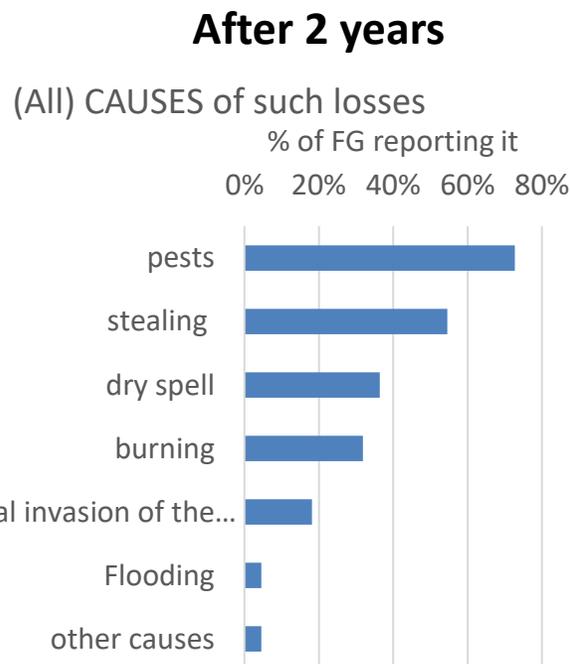
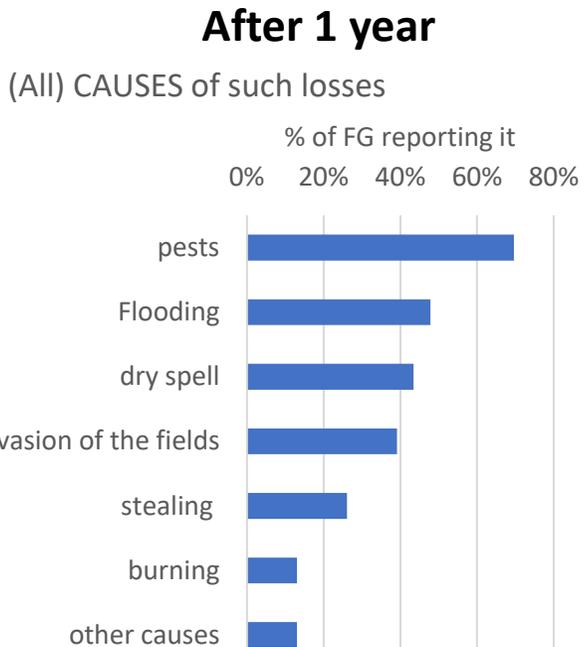
Major losses, risk reduction activities and coping strategic (1/2)

Farmers continue to face major losses and risk mainly Pest and diseases, Flooding due too much rain, stealing, and dry spell due to delay of rain and changes in climate.

Have you faced any MAJOR LOSS in your cultivation or harvest?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes	70%	81%
No	30%	15%
(blank)	0%	4%

Being a group of farmer was an advantage in facing this problem	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	86%	24%
Yes	14%	76%

How did it help you?



Do you think that farming together as a farmer group reduce some of the risks that you face when you farm individually?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	42%	33%
Yes	58%	67%

Risk reduction activities and coping strategic (2/2)

Since they continue to face the risk, farmers reported to have taking some measures and precaution against all the risk like Livestock grazing on crops, pest and diseases, Flood and the risk of been left out without seeds for the next season.

Are you taking precaution against pest and diseases destroying plants?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	95%	44%
Yes	5%	48%
(blank)	0%	7%

Are you taking precaution AGAINST FLOODING?	After 1 year	After 2 years
There is no need	47%	60%
Yes	33%	20%
No, although probably I should.	20%	20%

Are you taking precaution against animals such as LIVESTOCK or other animals ENTERING INTO THE FIELD and destroying plants?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes (for instance fencing the land)	24%	52%
There is no need	24%	36%
No, although probably I should.	53%	12%

Is there something that you do in particular to diminish the RISK OF BEING LEFT WITHOUT SEEDS for the next season?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	58%	48%
Yes	42%	52%

TRADITIONAL RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

It cannot be emphasized enough: partly, the sharing of food with community members it should not be regarded as merely gift, but rather acts of reciprocity acting as sort of insurance to protect in case of future harvest failures (further research deserve this dynamic of risk mitigation).

These has been the most ancient form of risk mitigation and continue to these days. Not only we tend to fail to appreciate it, but we somehow see the sharing of food with community members as a missed opportunity for sale. In fact, we should be aware also of the fact that sales, if the cash obtained is not used immediately, but rather saved too long, can get devalued given the recurrent episodes of inflation, i.e. sale itself can be a source of risk.



People for development



FAMERS' VIEWS AND OVERALL CONDITIONS

Most important change and benefits

Looking at data there is a significant change and benefit to the life of the farmers with improvement of livelihood and diverse source of income.

Do you think the CHANGES that come since you began farming with AVSI support are BIG?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes	70%	89%
No	15%	11%
(blank)	15%	0%

Since you started farming with AVSI support, what has changed THE MOST AMONG THE FOLLOWING CHANGES (select only one)?	After 1 year	After 2 years
You have more food to eat	95%	70%
You are more respected in the community	5%	19%
You have more cash	0%	11%

Overall, compared to one year ago, do you think your LIVELIHOOD CONDITIONS have improved or worsened, and how much?	After 1 year	After 2 years
they improved a lot	10%	19%
they improved	80%	70%
they stayed the same	5%	7%
(blank)	5%	4%

Can you say what is the biggest CHANGE that come TO YOUR LIFE now that you are so much engaged in farming?

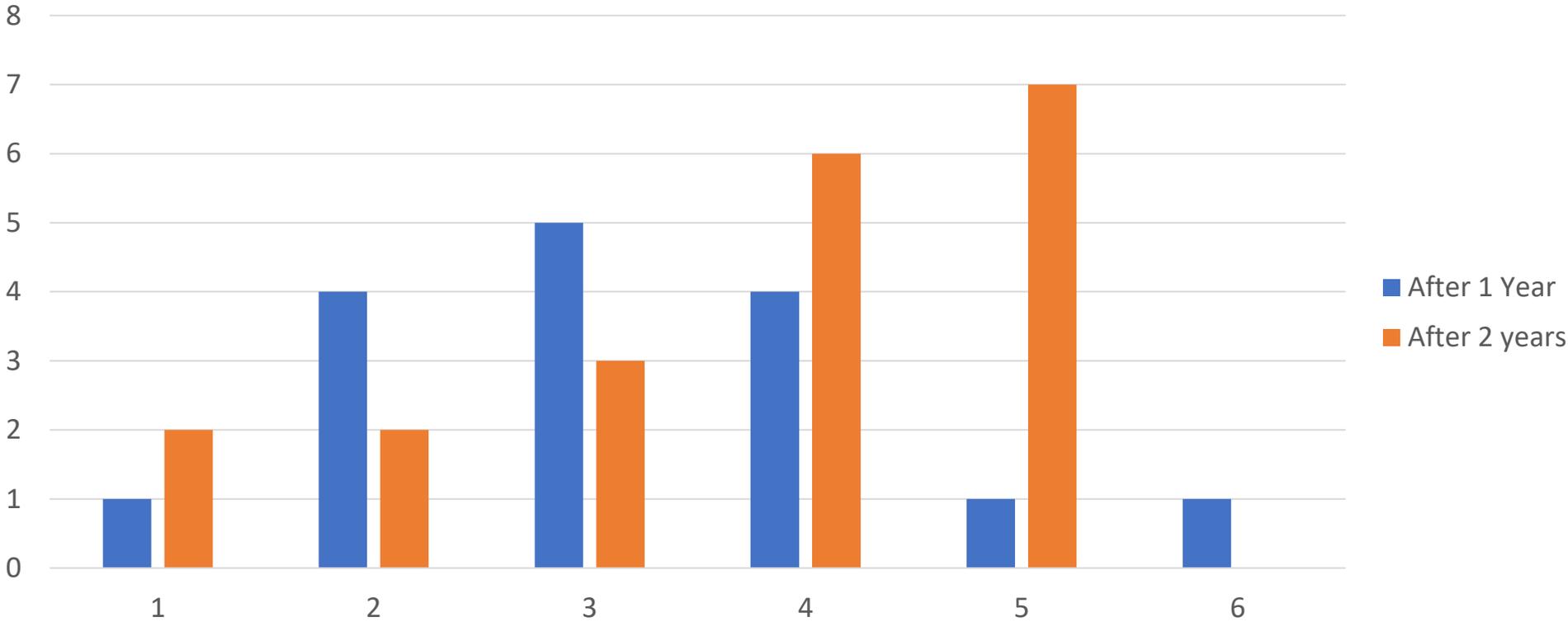
able agriculture avsi better capital children cost crop cultivation eat enough farming food handling harvest higher income introducing known land living money nowadays obtained oroduce ox-plough oxen pay plant power produce production provision quantities rain reduce reliance sales seasons seeds self support technical times tools training twice water year yield

Overall, compared to one year ago, have you managed to SAVE money or to buy more animals or other important things (assets)?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Yes	30%	67%
No	70%	30%
(blank)	0%	4%

Food stocks

Stocks last quite longer as a result of increased harvest.

What you stored for self-consumption, for HOW MANY MONTHS is going to last, or lasted?

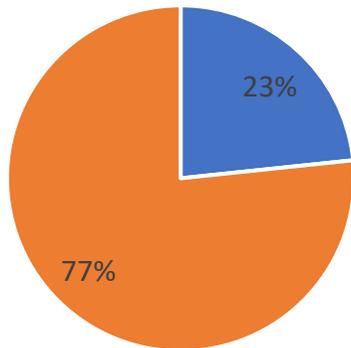


Food security of large community (and Returnees)

As there is still a continuous influx of Returnees (in and out), farmers are able to support them with food, money, seeds and tools. The impact in terms of increased food security is to be measured primary at the community level, as the sharing of food, especially among more successful farmers, is expected by the community

After 1 year

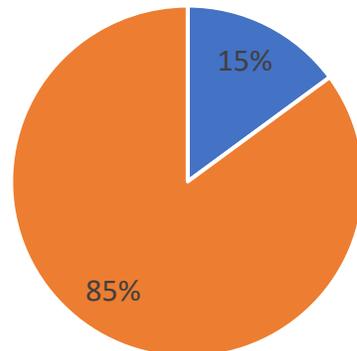
Do you have close relatives who went to the REFUGEE CAMPS in Uganda and returned?



■ No ■ Yes

After 2 years

Do you have close relatives who went to the REFUGEE CAMPS in Uganda and returned?



■ No ■ Yes

Have you MANAGED TO SUPPORT some of these close returnees?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	27%	10%
Yes	73%	90%

Farmers views on Aid

There is no sign of aid fatigues/dependency

If you HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO, would you like to be supported with local seeds OR improved seeds?	After 1 year	After 2 years
improved foreign seeds	70%	81%
local seeds	30%	7%
Not sure	0%	11%
If you HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO, would you like to be supported with food distribution OR agricultural inputs?	After 1 year	After 2 years
agricultural inputs	100%	89%
food distribution	0%	4%
Not sure	0%	7%
If you HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO, would you like to be supported with seeds and hoes OR with training and staff visits?	After 1 year	After 2 years
with training and staff visits	90%	85%
seeds and hoes	10%	7%
Not sure	0%	7%
If you HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO, would you like to be supported with agricultural inputs and training OR with ox ploughs and training for yours bull?	After 1 year	After 2 years
with ox ploughs and training for yours bull	40%	52%
agricultural inputs and training	60%	41%
Not sure	0%	7%
If you HAD TO CHOOSE BETWEEN THE TWO, would you like to be supported with some money OR with machines for processing food and sale your products (such as grinder)	After 1 year	After 2 years
machines for processing food and sale your products	95%	81%
money	5%	7%
Not sure	0%	11%

ACCESS TO LAND AND PROTECTION



People for development

Access to land, safety and Protection

Most of the farmer groups are located near to the village, and since they near they fell safer and waste less time in terms of movement back and forth to the fields.

Are you happy about the location of your group land?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	15%	15%
Yes	85%	85%

Do you feel SAFER when cultivating your group land with your farmer group members or when you cultivate individually in your private land?	After 1 year	After 2 years
I feel safer in the group land	30%	62%
Is the same	70%	19%
I feel safer in the land I cultivate individually	0%	19%

Can you tell us why you feel safer there?

- Because it belongs to the group not individuals
- Because it common land not for individuals
- Because we are working together as group
- I reeled safer because the land belong to the school and the group members are all pupils
- There is cooperation within the group members
- Because we are many I feel secured
- Unity among the group members
- No interference from the intruders
- It is because there is no insecurity
- Common land belong to community then when your working in group feel safer than individual
- Because its within home
- Near the area
- Near
- It is near the area
- Security of the location is upon us to over see.
- Security is good
- It near home
- Because it's near home
- Is good to be saved
- Because it's near the area
- I don't feel safer because it is far from the are

Children education and protection

Children benefit of parents closer to home, but also of greater food and fundings for paying school fees

Have your CHILDREN benefited from the cultivation you are doing with the group?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	60%	24%
Yes	40%	76%

All in all, now that you work with your famer group with AVSI support, do you think your children have more chances to go to school now or it is more likely that they will have to stay at home help the family?

	After 1 year	After 2 years
They have more chances to go to school	75%	85%
The same chances to go to school as before	15%	7%
(blank)	0%	7%
They have less chances to go to school	10%	0%

can you describe what has improved in the life of the children of your family?

Available food for the children

Due to the use of ox-plough we cultivate to other people with case which I use my share to pay my children's fees

Enough food for them

More food to eat

Out of the sales of vegetables we shared, I bought them scholastic materials

They can easily get food

When they harvest they also distributed for members and it provides for children

More available food for the children

Life at home he improved

Payment of school fees has improve a lot

Getting support in paying their school fees

We are able to pay their fees

Am able to send children at school

Going to schools

They can now go to school

Fees are being paid

They are now able to go to school before corona virus

Some food especially the cow peas is use for feeding at home

Paying school fees is now in place

Health

More food

Feeding

Have enough to eat

Living a fair life now than before

Paying their school fees through ox-plough people's farm

Have now little money to pay for their school fees

FGs LEADERSHIP

AND

GOVERNANCE



People for development

Ikwoto county, April 2018

Leadership and Governance (1/2)

There is a good leadership built at the end of the project as both leading committee members and simple member show a significant of improve in leadership in endline result to developed a good farmer group.

Leadership

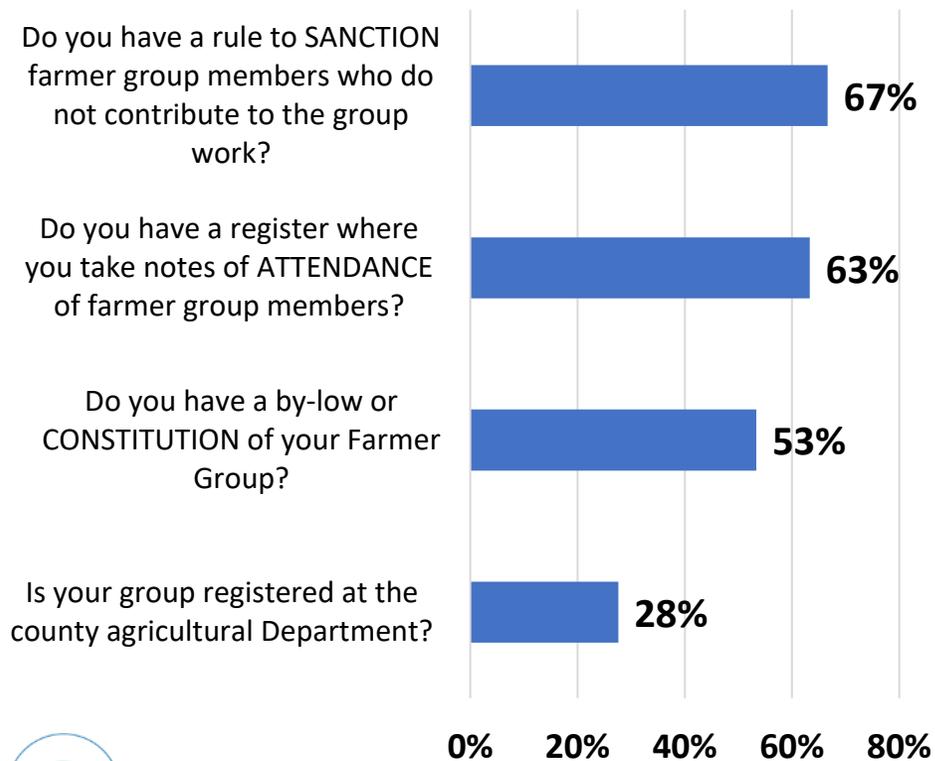
Do you think your farmer group has a good leadership?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Leading committee member	33%	23%
Certainly Yes	60%	67%
Partially	40%	33%
Simple member	67%	77%
Certainly Yes	70%	70%
Partially	20%	30%
Not much	10%	0%

Do you think the leader of the group is totally fair and transparent?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Leading committee member	33%	23%
Yes	60%	67%
No	40%	33%
Simple member	67%	77%
Yes	100%	90%
No	0%	10%

Leadership and Governance (2/2)

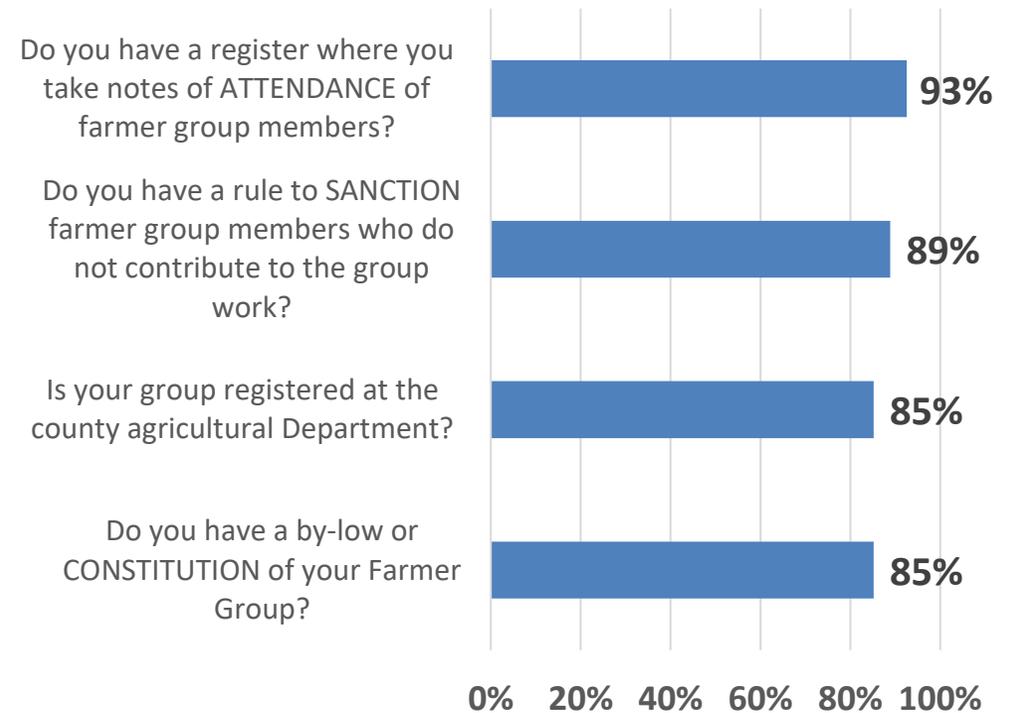
There are measures put in place to govern the Farmer Group like Registrar for attendance, Rule and regulation to sanction the group members and by-law or constitution of farmer group are also put in place.

Governance



**After 1 year
Vs After 2 years**

Governance

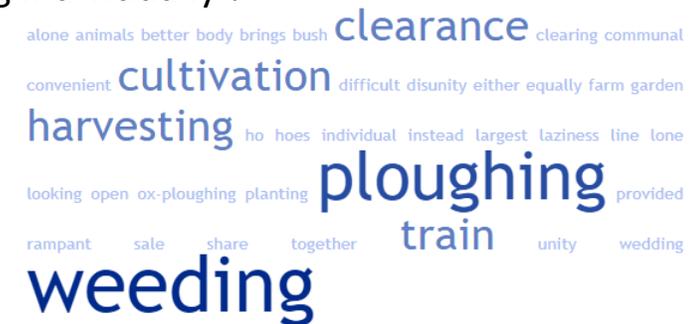


Team work

Unfair distribution of work among members and absenteeism of some members makes farmers convenient to work together and at end of production, the products are shared among member so that they all participate fully. **Working as group makes work like Bush clearance, cultivation/ploughing, weeding and harvesting easier and introduction ox-plough is an addition advantage.**

How much of the farming work you do TOGETHER with the farmer group members?	After 1 year	endline
Most of the work, including we sell as a group and then share what we earned	90%	62%
Some part of the work (we cultivate together but then we share the products so that we sell it individually)	10%	38%

Out of the ACTIVITIES you conduct together with the farmer group members, which one is VERY CONVENIENT TO DO AS A GROUP and would be very difficult to do by farming individually ?



On the contrary, are there some activities or tools that are DIFFICULT or it is NOT CONVENIENT TO CONDUCT TOGETHER AS A GROUP ?

achieved better clearing done feddans harvesting jointly land lots
 ox perfect planting ploughs row savin
 tools

Overall concerns farming as FG (1/2)

Unfair distribution of work by the leader, inactive participation of some members and misunderstanding among the members make working together in a group difficult, **mainly advanced and intermediate FG group in the endline.**

Do you think the WORK load is DISTRIBUTED fairly among farmer group members?	FG starting point	After 1 year		After 2 years	
No		6%	4%		
	advanced	6%	0%		
	beginner	0%	4%		
Yes		94%	96%		
	advanced	33%	37%		
	beginner	44%	22%		
	intermediate	17%	37%		

What is the most DIFFICULT thing about working together with other farmer group members?



Overall concerns farming as FG (2/2)

Looking at sharing of product/benefit/profit of what was cultivated, mainly advanced and intermediate Farmer Group are the one doing good after releasing the goodness of been in a group of which intermediate FG were not good at the beginning of the project but later learnt sharing of the product/benefits.

Do you think the product/BENEFIT of what is cultivated is DISTRIBUTED fairly among farmer group members?	FG starting point	After 1 year	After 2 years
No		15%	7%
	advanced	5%	0%
	intermediate	5%	0%
	beginner	5%	7%
Yes		85%	93%
	advanced	35%	37%
	intermediate	15%	37%
	beginner	35%	19%

Overall advantage of farming as FG

Farmers look at working in the group as farmers group less difficult and more profitable. **In FG member are able to share ideas and learn from each other. Hence easy to work as a team or a group.**

Overall, based on your experience, how DIFFICULT is it to work together with other farmer group members, compared to farm individually?	After 1 year	After 2 years
Less difficult	97%	89%
More difficult	3%	11%

Overall, based on your experience, how PROFITABLE is it to work together with other farmer group members, compared to farm individually?	After 1 year	After 2 years
More profitable	77%	89%
Less profitable	7%	11%
As profitable as when farming individually	16%	0%

What is the ADVANTAGE of working together with other farmer group members?

become cultivate easily **easy** helping knowledge
sharing skill term tool wok

What is that you LIKE the most about working together with other farmer group members?

Sharing ideas



AGRO INPUTS AND EXTENSION SERVICES

Ikwoto county, April 2018



People for development

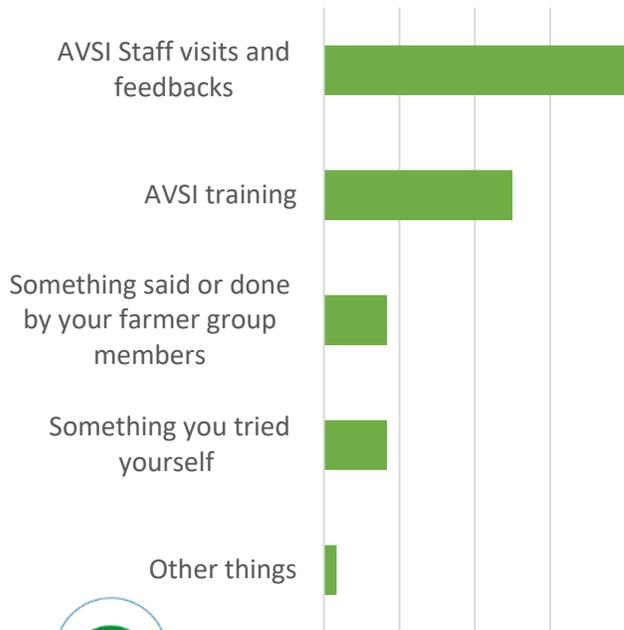
SPREADING of AGRONOMIC PRACTICES

AVSI's continuous visits (extension service) and feedbacks is essential for spreading agro practices, more than trainings initially, now at endline training is also more essential. Farmers would like to receive much more than what is currently provided

After 1 year

What CONVINCED you that these new practices are good

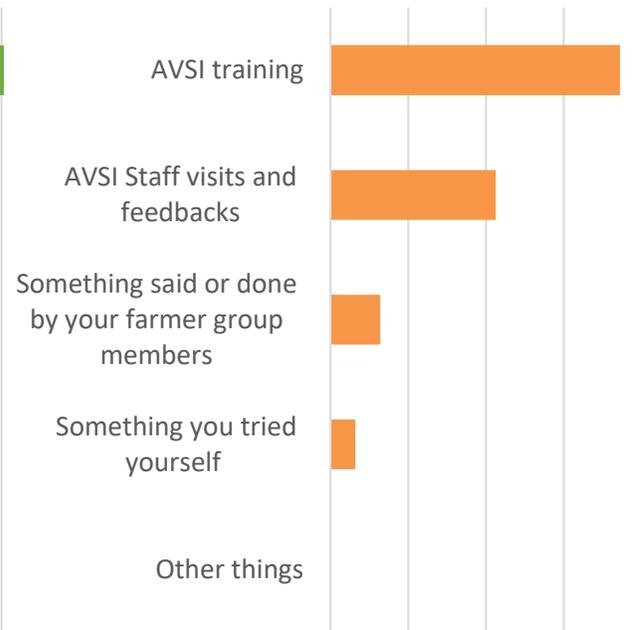
% of FG reporting it
0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



After 2 years

What CONVINCED you that these new practices are good

% of FG reporting it
0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



Based on your experience, HOW OFTEN you think AVSI staff should visit your cultivation?

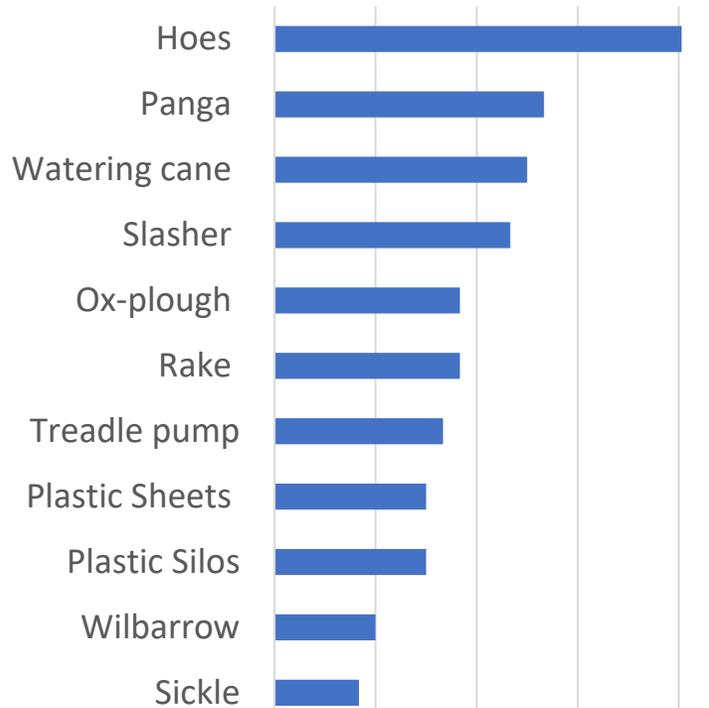
	After 1 year	After 2 years
Every two weeks,	5%	11%
Once a week	35%	63%
More often than once a week	60%	26%

After 1 year

(10) MORE USEFUL inputs

% of FG reporting it

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



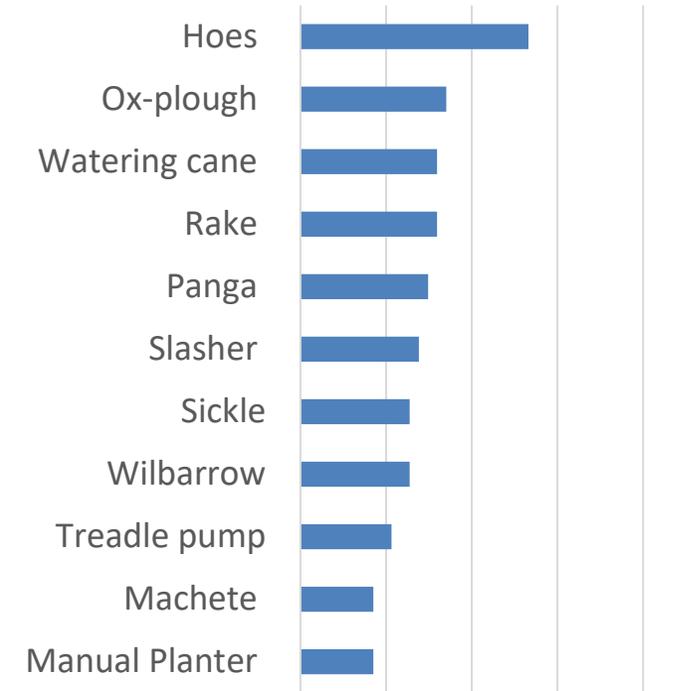
Tools

After 2 years

(10) MORE USEFUL inputs

% of FG reporting it

0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



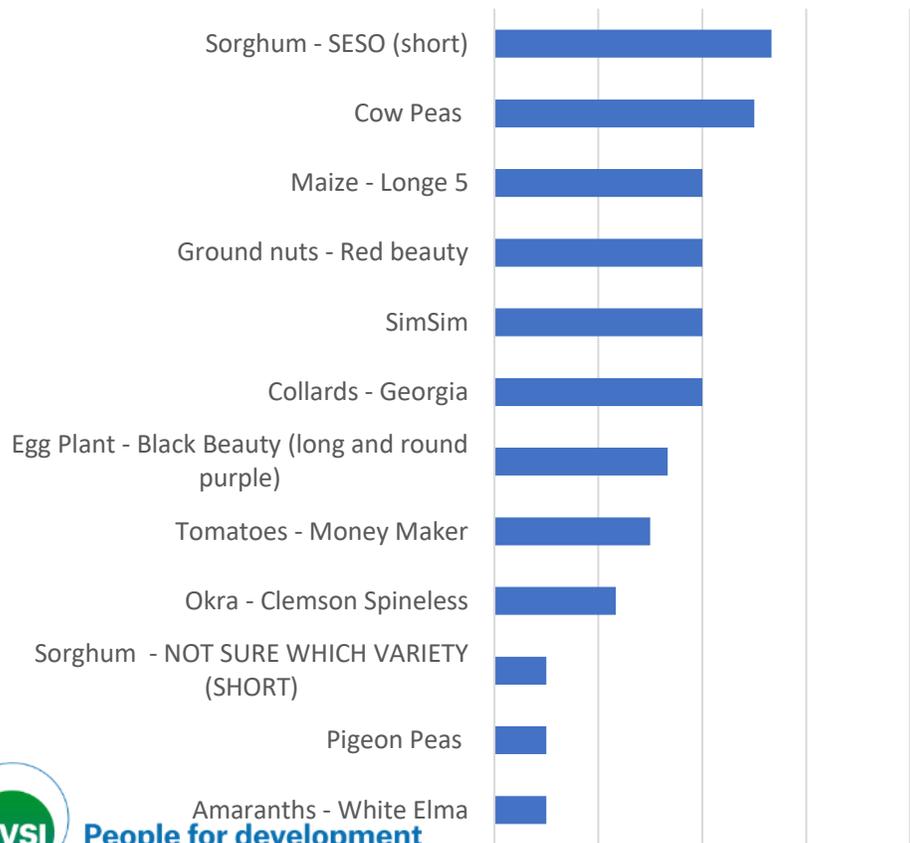
Most useful inputs/tools are Hoes, watering cane and Ox-plough. **Implementation of animal traction by the project have led farmers understand the importance of using ox-plough compared to the use of hand tools like hoes, initially ox-plough was less valued at the beginning of the baseline and now ox-plough considered to be second most useful input.**

Seeds (1/3)

The quality of the seeds are determined by their good germination, good yield and how they are resistance to drought, pest and diseases. Considering baseline and endline is a clear indication some seed actually grow better the others.

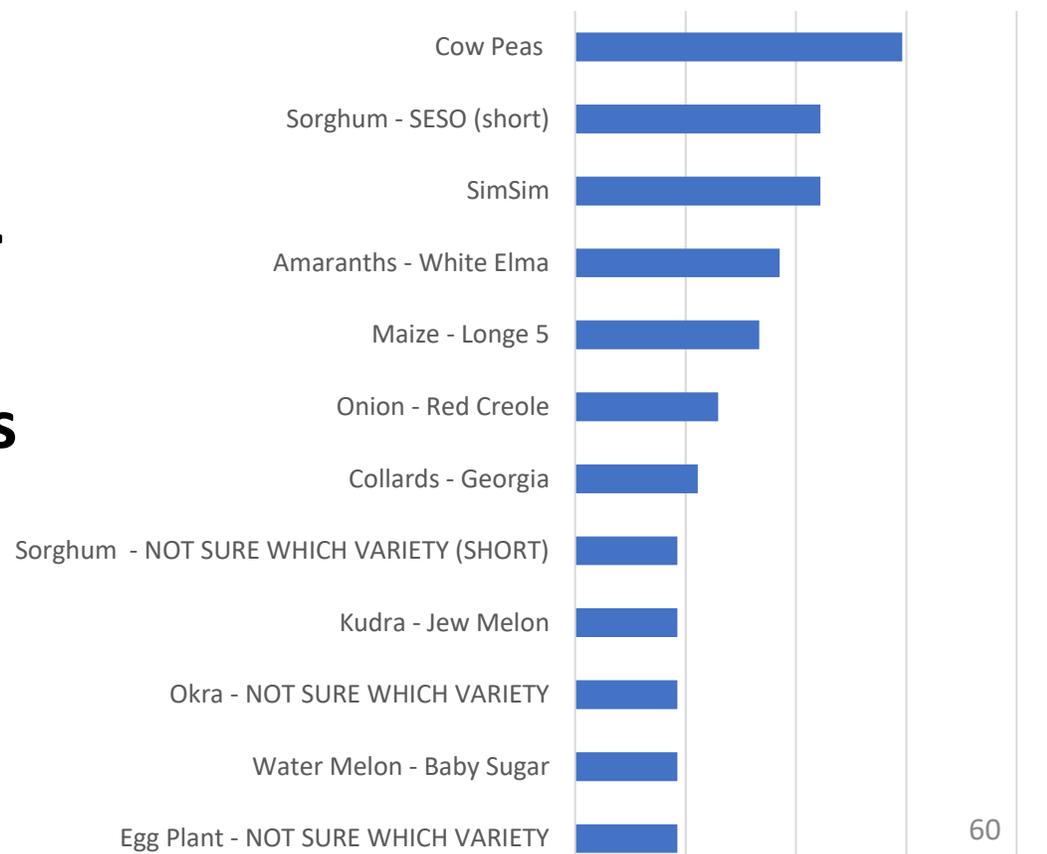
(10) VERY GOOD QUALITY seeds

% of FG reporting it
0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



(10) VERY GOOD QUALITY seeds

% of FG reporting it
0% 20% 40% 60% 80%



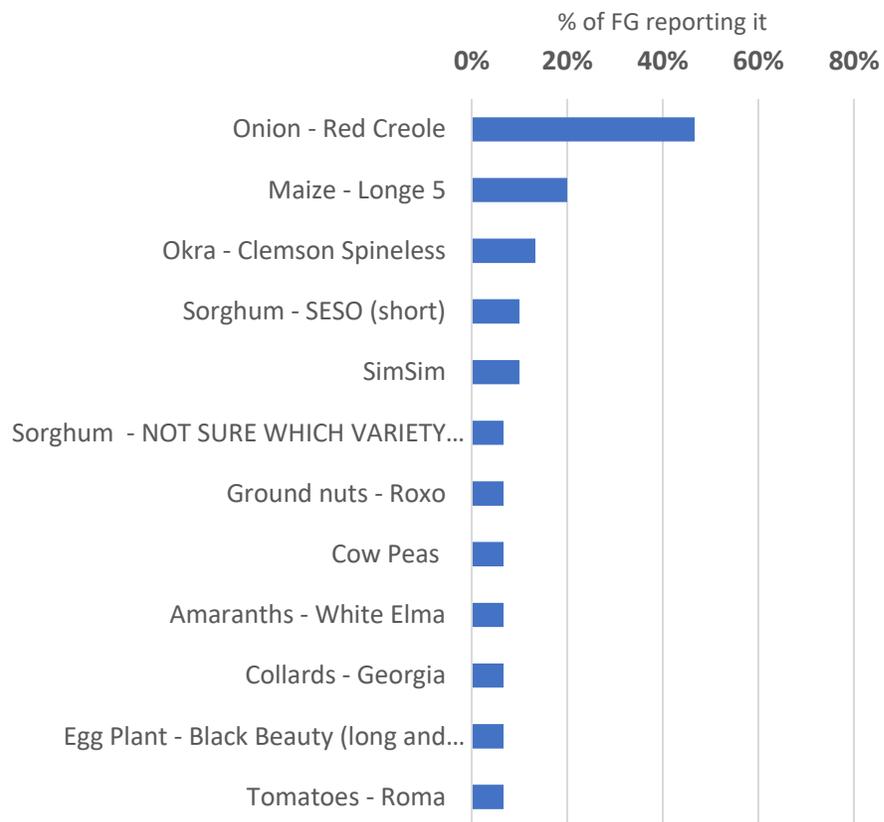
**After 1 year
Vs
After 2 years**

Seeds (2/3)

Rotten/bad germination and poor or less yield than usual are the main reason to why some seeds are of bad/poor quality

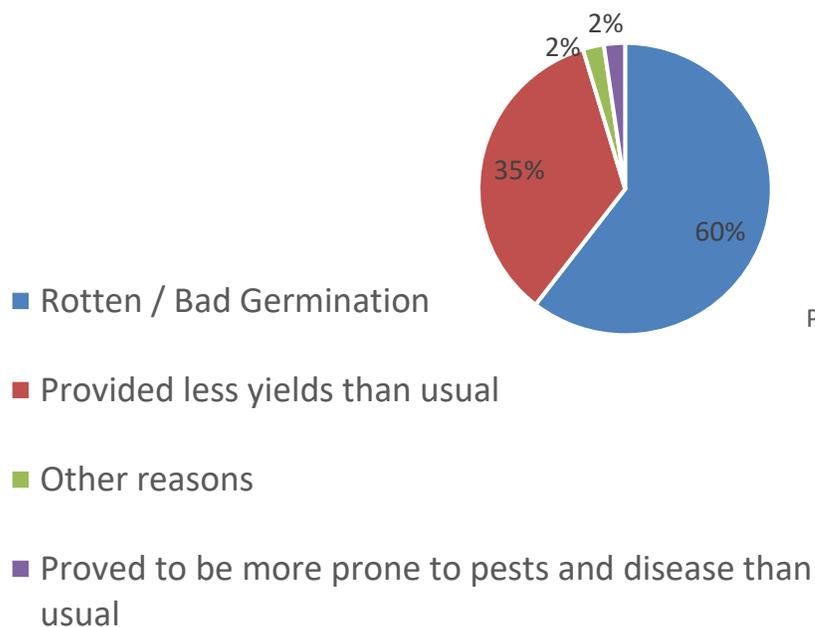
After 1 year

(10) VERY BAD QUALITY seeds



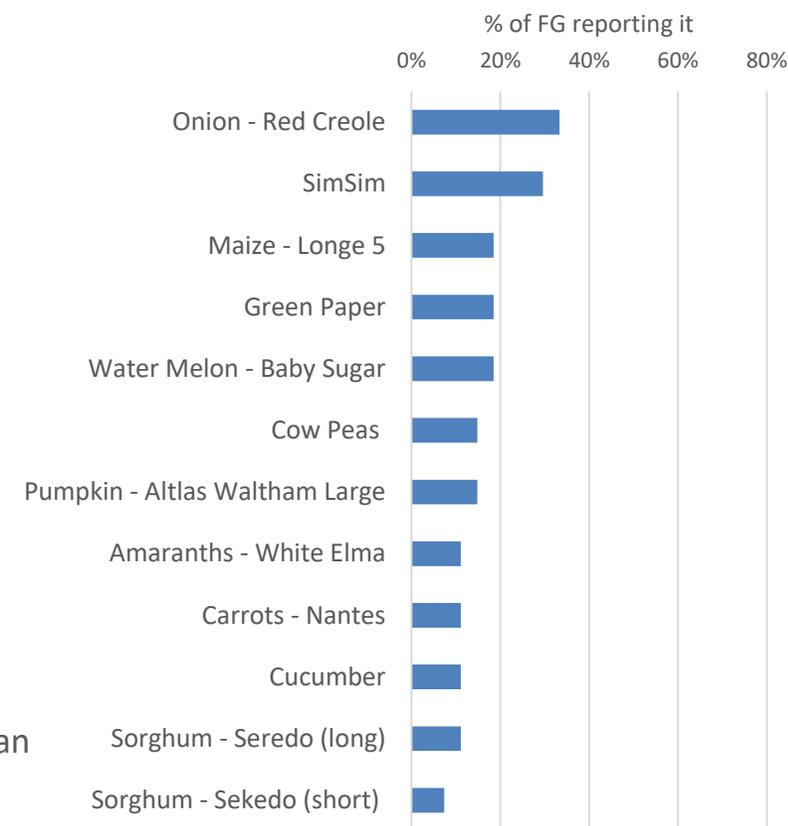
Vs

For which of the following REASONS you consider such seeds of bad quality?



After 2 years

(10) VERY BAD QUALITY seeds



Seeds (3/3)

Looking at seed obtained through the cultivation and saved, the cultivation of Sorghum (SESO short and local long variety) seems to be the crop being favored by farmers

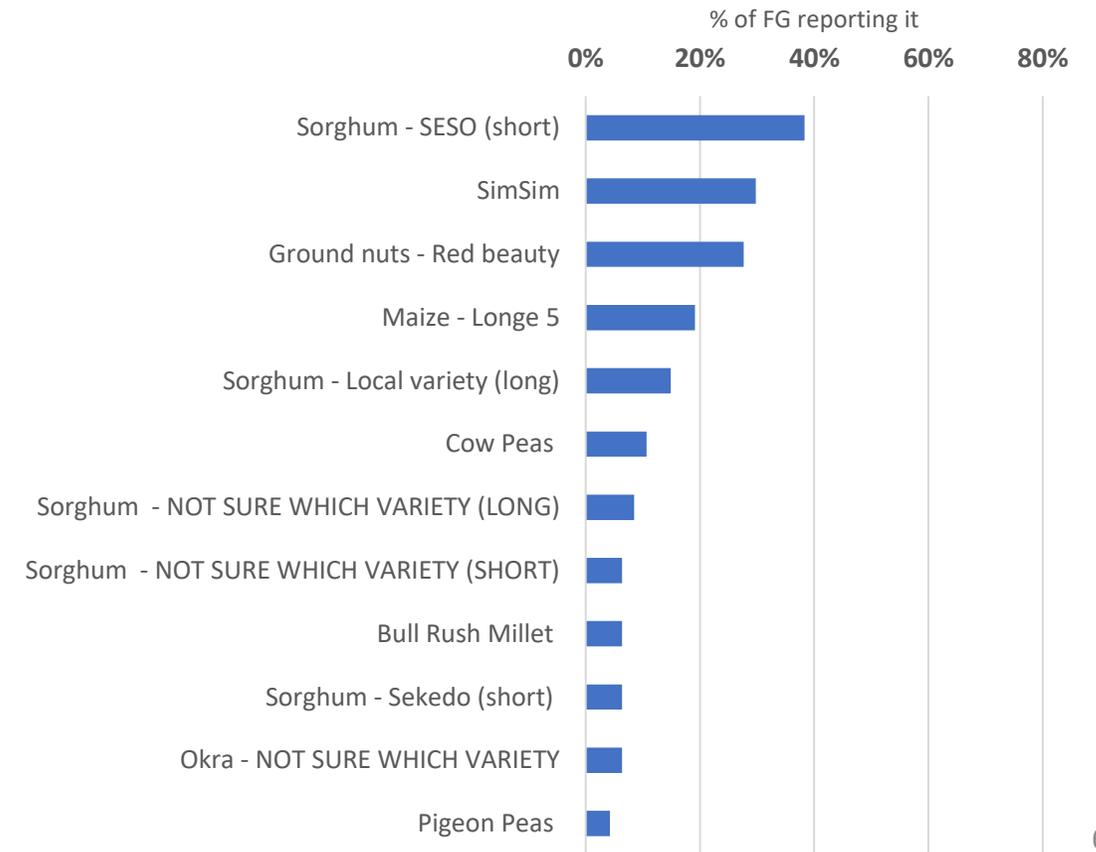
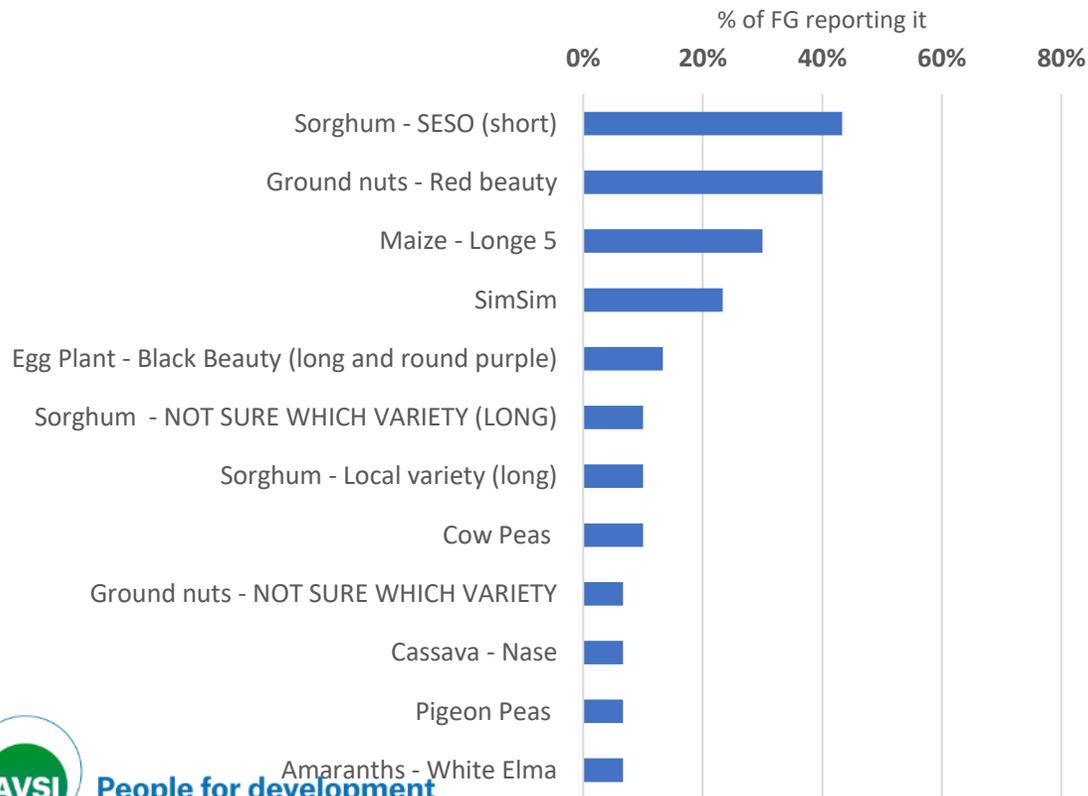
After 1 year

Vs

After 2 years

(10) seeds obtained through the cultivation and SAVED?

(10) seeds obtained through the cultivation and SAVED?



FGI SATISFACITON about AVSI PERFORMANCE



People for development

AVSI in the eyes of FGs

Is there something that is different this time with AVSI support?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	25%	20%
Yes	75%	80%

FGs who had received support as a FG in the past from other NGOs and from AVSI Support, we found evidence of differences in the provision of support the beneficiaries are receiving from the past NGOs and AVSI, **AVSI have implemented so far many activities, trainings, Seed & tools distribution, cash for work, seed fair, livestock treatment, Animal traction training and many others with clear increase of respondent by 5% in the endline results.**

Is there something that is different this time with AVSI support?	After 1 year	After 2 years
NPA use to give us only agricultural tools while AVSI both agricultural tools and seeds	0%	7%
It is because we get both seeds and agricultural inputs	0%	7%
Seeds	0%	7%
Because with these we are able to have seeds agricultural tools	0%	7%
They don't visit us regularly now	0%	7%
We don't get some advice from AVSI staff	0%	7%
AVSI provided hand tools and other support	17%	0%
Training, provision of hand tools and ox traction training	17%	0%
Supply of ox plough, trainings on modern farming, supply of seeds, training farmers how to used oxen's.	0%	7%
Opening of large feddans,for all farmers groups	0%	7%
AVSI provided support to employ casual labors	17%	0%
The group have increase the farm land size	17%	0%
The work is now better than before	0%	7%
The difference is that they are supportive	0%	7%

AVSI's support, and suggest to AVSI

Farmers suggestion is the strongggest tool to deliver services base on their needs and area of interest like trainings, seeds and tools, and need for processing machine, planter and protective gears like gumboot, raincoat and store for stornng crops.

In your opinion, does the help that AVSI is providing you is SUFFICIENT?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	25%	7%
Yes	75%	93%

Do you think AVSI staff has LISTENED and is aware for the specific needs of your FG or do you think AVSI has to set meeting to listen and plan together more carefully?	After 2 years	After 2 years
Listening is already enough	60%	48%
Some additional session to talk would be important	35%	52%
(blank)	5%	0%

Do you have any SUGGESTION to give to AVSI?	After 1 year	After 2 years
No	55%	26%
Yes	45%	74%

What is the MAIN NEED that you have that AVSI is not helping you with?

- As large scale farmers we need processing machines, planters for easy row planting
- AVSI has to provide us with some medicine and school
- Other income generations activities
- Protective gears like gumboot, raincoat and axes
- Raincoat
- Provision of other inputs like gumboat and store
- Provision of some seeds Groundnut and other vegetables

what suggestions

activities afternoon agricultural appreciate avsi borehole brought businesses control dams diseases
 distance **distribution** drilling drinking early encouraged evenings
 facilities farm generation gumboots helping hours improve income inputs insecticides knowledge land ox oxplough
 plants ploughs provision real regular **seeds** shirts soda storage supplies supporting tea **timely**
tools training village visiting workshop

4. OVERALL IMPACT on the average HHs of the county

AVSI's Multi-Sector Household Survey

In terms of the overall impact for the average family in Ikwoto county, AVSI household surveys shows the following improvement (this is based on a comparison between two multi-sector household surveys conducted in mid-2018 and end 2020*):

- 1) Farming production is gaining momentum: 93% of HHs report sustaining their living with the production of basic staple foods compared to 60% in 2018 (when many families were engaged in coping strategies such as selling stones and poles to make a living).
- 2) Farming is increasing in terms of scale and productivity: 56% of commonly farmed lands have a size bigger than 1 ha, whereas 16% of farmers reported the same in 2018. Additionally, livestock farming for traction purpose has increased from 1% in 2018 to 4% in 2020.
- 3) Food Security has improved: only 19% of families was in condition of poor FCS in 2020 as compared to 48% in 2018 (this result may partly reflect the different season of the two surveys)
- 4) Child nutrition also improved: 2.6 meals are eaten by children under 5 years of age (excluding babies only breastfeeding) as compare to 2.3 in 2018
- 5) Human displacement is abating too: while 43% of the HHs reported some family members relocating due to hunger/livelihood reasons, 16% reports now the same.

* Ikwoto Multi-Sector Survey (March 2021)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/south-sudan/ikwoto-multi-sector-survey-march-2021>



People for development

Thank you!

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