



GREATER RESILIENCE THROUGH ENHANCED AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION (GREAN)

South Sudan | Impact Brief
(2019–2024)

THIS MEANS THE WORLD

About this report

This brief summarises the main findings from the end-of-project evaluation for the Greater Resilience Through Enhanced Agriculture and Nutrition (GREAN) project, implemented by World Vision South Sudan (2019–2024). The evaluation and brief were completed by Robert Waswaga from Kenro Team Consults Limited in June 2024 and reviewed by the following World Vision Australia (WVA) staff: Rob Kelly, Climate Action and Resilience Manager; Teddy Mekonnen Demeke, Senior Inclusive Market Systems Development Technical Advisor; Karen Mejos, Evidence Building Advisor; and Daria Musiienko, Country Impact Manager. For more information, please contact Daria Musiienko (daria.musiienko@worldvision.com.au), Karen Mejos (karen.mejos@worldvision.com.au) or Abraham Assefa, Technical Manager, Food Security and Livelihood at World Vision South Sudan (abraham_asefa@wvi.org).

The Greater Resilience Through Enhanced Agriculture and Nutrition (GREAN) project is supported by the Australian Government through the Australian NGO Cooperation Program (ANCP). The views expressed in this publication are the author's alone and are not necessarily the views of the Australian Government.

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Front cover photo:

GREAN participant Makaleta says this is the first season she has harvested so much. Using improved farming techniques means she has more income to support the needs of her growing children.



SUMMARY

Goal	Boost resilience for 10,000 farming families through improved agriculture, natural resource management, economic opportunities and nutrition.
Timeframe	2019–2024
Budget	US\$6.2 million
Location	Rajaf County, Central Equatoria State, and Tonj North, Warrap State.

The Greater Resilience Through Enhanced Agriculture and Nutrition (GREAN) project ran for five years in South Sudan, where farming communities face severe food insecurity. By the end of the project, the following changes were observed¹ across 10,000 participating families:

- Food insecurity dropped from 72 to 55 percent (down 16 percentage point).
- Monthly household income increased almost four-fold, from US\$11 to \$57 (up 399 percent).
- 94 percent families were improving their nutrition by eating from at least four different food groups, up from 78 percent.
- Women were eating better, with just under 90 percent eating a variety of healthy foods (up from 79 percent).
- More families were eating local or self-grown nutritious food, jumping from 66 to 80 percent.
- 61 percent of families had adopted healthy handwashing habits, up from 46 percent.
- Knowledge of common childhood illnesses increased from 45 to 67 percent.
- Families and farmers had better access to water, reducing the time required to collect it. During the dry season, collection times almost halved from two hours 28 minutes to one hour 22 minutes.



**16% POINT DROP IN
FOOD INSECURITY**



**4X INCREASE IN MONTHLY
HOUSEHOLD INCOME**



**94% OF FAMILIES EATING
MORE NUTRITIOUS FOOD**

“There is a great change in families. There is more income and more food at home from farming. We now eat three meals a day...we have forgotten the prices of milled flour because we now grind our own cassava and sorghum.”

– Female direct participant, Rajaf

“For me, I am a widow, but I have been able to pay school fees for my children because I am part of the savings group and sell in the market.”

– Female direct participant, Rajaf

¹ Based on baseline and endline project evaluations completed by World Vision South Sudan (2019–2024).



Mothers groups established through GREAN equipped women with health, hygiene and nutrition skills to reduce the spread of illness and improve their children's health and development.

CONTEXT

In Rajaf and Tonj North, farming communities face severe food insecurity. Several factors have contributed towards the food shortage, including low crop production, political instability, poor access to markets, low household incomes, high vulnerability to natural disasters and aid dependency. Communities in these areas also face poor access to water, both for farming and household use.

Malnutrition is widespread, affecting children, pregnant and breastfeeding mothers. As well as a lack of food, the food eaten is of a poor quality and lacks diversity. Poor health linked to nutrition is exacerbated by high rates of disease and poor childcare practices, while conflict in Sudan has reduced access to food, nutrition and health services. All these factors have led to high levels of acute malnutrition.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

The Greater Resilience Through Enhanced Agriculture and Nutrition (GREAN) project supported 10,000 farming families to build resilience over five years. GREAN was implemented by World Vision South Sudan and ran from 2019 to 2024 in Rajaf County, Central Equatoria State, and Tonj North, Warrap State.

The project aimed to improve the food security and incomes of 60,000 people from 10,000 farming households. Participants included 30,780 women and 1,080 people with disability. GREAN aimed to increase food production through sustainable and innovative agricultural practices, by linking farmers to markets and increasing access to water. Various interventions were adopted, including savings groups,² seed production and multiplication groups, climate-smart agriculture, inclusive market systems, Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth³ and behaviour change models. The project's design was based on findings from the mid-term review of another ANCP-funded project in South Sudan, the Integrated Food Security Project (2017-2020).

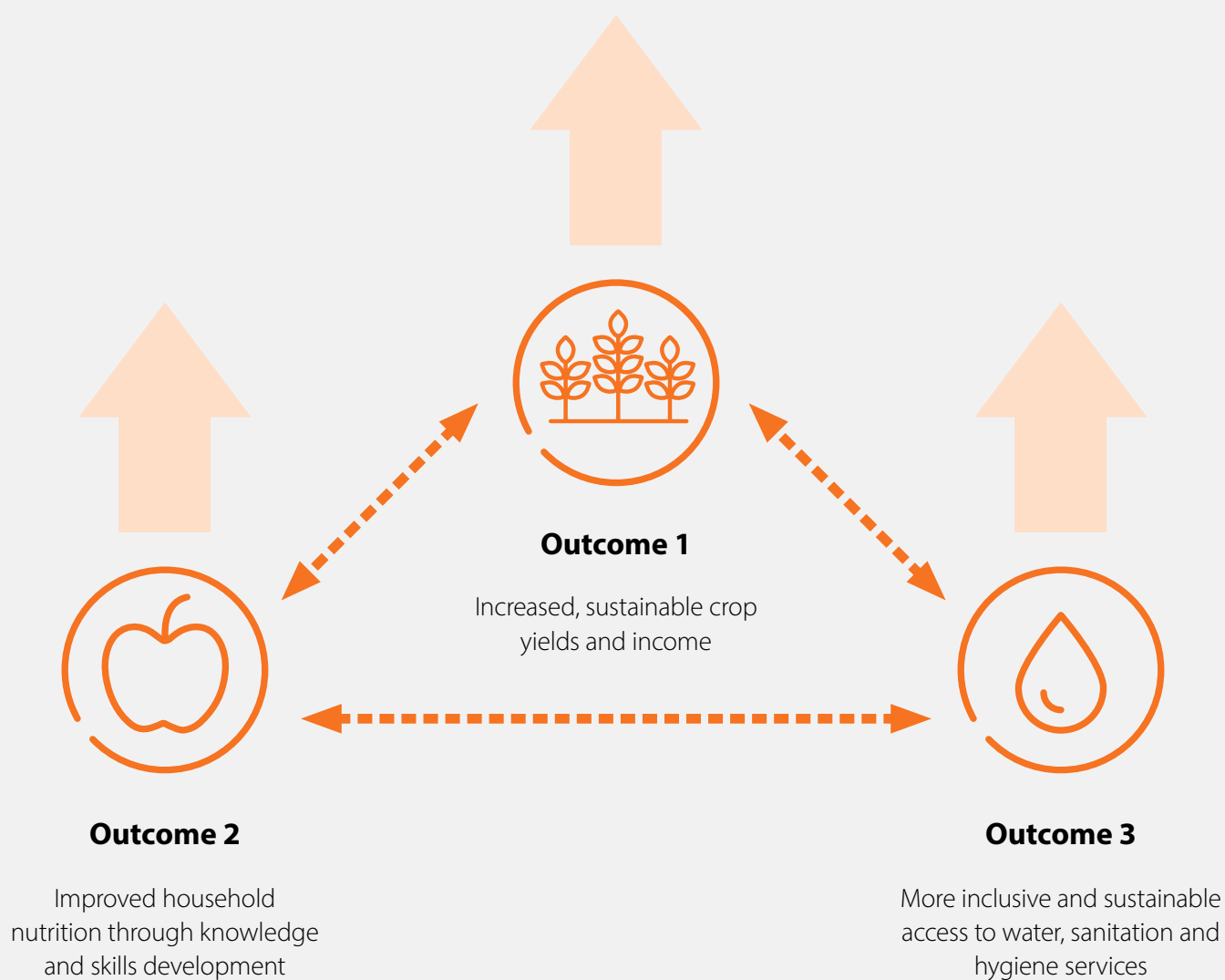
GREAN was funded by the Australian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) through the Australian NGO Cooperation Programme (ANCP). Total project funding was US\$6,225,440.

² World Vision International. *Savings for Transformation* (2020): <https://www.wvi.org/economic-development/savings-transformation>

³ World Vision International. *Positive Deviance Hearth Plus* (2012): <https://www.wvi.org/nutrition/project-models/positive-deviancehearth>

THEORY OF CHANGE

Goal: Boost resilience for 10,000 farming families through improved agriculture, natural resource management, economic opportunities and nutrition.





Community members gather around signage for the new borehole in their village. Provided through the GREAN project, the water point saves many hours walking long distances to fetch water.

CHALLENGES, MITIGATION AND ADAPTION

Several challenging events took place during the project period. These included the COVID-19 pandemic as well as flooding, drought and civil unrest from 2020 to 2022.

COVID-19

The effects of COVID-19 temporarily suspended project activities. In response to the pandemic, the project adopted preventive measures such as scaled-down activities, face mask promotion, smaller activity groups and the distribution of hand sanitiser to mitigate the effects of the pandemic on project participants. However, it was beyond the scope of the project to tackle challenges related to pandemic recovery, which was severely affected by external global shocks that triggered significant inflation and economic slowdown in the region, inhibiting the project's market-led actions.⁴

FLOODING AND DROUGHT

Farmers in Tonj North rely on rainfed agriculture, making them highly vulnerable to effects of annual flooding and prolonged dry spells. Both disasters affect crop performance. To reduce these risks, the project promoted early planting, supplied farmers with quick-maturing seeds, supported flood diversions and encouraged land restoration.

CIVIL UNREST

A few project locations in Tonj North were affected by cattle raiding, while Rajaf was affected by civil conflicts in Central Equatoria. In Rajaf, households migrated to Uganda for safety.

Both conflicts affected the roll-out of project activities. High-risk project locations were replaced with safer areas for participants and project staff. Security clearance was also sought for project activities.

⁴ International Monetary Fund. Inflation Rate, Average Consumer Prices (n.d.): <https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/PCPIPCH@WEO/VEN/IRN/ARG/SSD/SDN/AFQ>



Subek in his shop, established through GREAN's youth empowerment program.

SMALL BUSINESS GETS SUBEK BACK ON HIS FEET

Five years ago, 35-year-old Subek felt hopeless. Despite years of steadily providing for his family of 12, a series of misfortunes shattered his world. First, an accident at his brother's milling factory killed one of the workers. Subek was left to cover the costs. Next, he collided with someone on the road, injuring them badly.

"Both accidents cost me huge sums of money as I had to pay heavy bills and fines," says Subek, who lives with his family in Juba City. "All this, coupled with responsibility at home, forced me to spend all my savings."

Unable to pay their school fees, his children no longer attended school. This included his eldest daughter, who was on the verge of sitting her final secondary school exams. "This was a very devastating time in my life," says Subek.

Finally, in October 2023, Subek joined the GREAN project's youth empowerment program. As part of the program, young people were selected from within the community to train in entrepreneurial and business skills. They were also supported to establish small businesses of their choice.

"After the training on business idea generation, I realised the need for household groceries in my locality. This inspired me to pitch for support to establish a grocery store."

Four months after joining GREAN, Subek was stocking his first-ever shop. Since then, business has grown steadily. According to Subek, it has helped him cover school fees for his children as well as medical bills for the family.

"I was able to clear the remaining tuition fees for my eldest daughter and she was able to sit for her senior four final papers," says Subek with a smile. "I [...] feel like my dignity and respect has been restored because I can provide for my family."

EVALUATION OVERVIEW

METHODOLOGY

The end-of-project evaluation assessed the project's success at achieving its outcomes. It also examined project sustainability, crosscutting issues and lessons learnt.

Primary data was collected through a household survey of 790 project participants, including 99 people with disability and 88 young people (aged 16 to 24). Qualitative data was collected from 63 people through focus groups, key informant interviews and document reviews. The evaluation compared three data points across the project lifecycle: baseline, midline and endline. Only baseline and endline data was used to test for statistical significance. Recommendations were made to inform future programming.

LIMITATIONS

Some of the data for income and crop productivity included participant recollections, which may not be accurate. However, the data reflects feedback based on experiences of direct project participants and final project results.



Mother of five Kabang holds her baby, Blessing. Through the GREAN project, Kabang has learned the importance of breastfeeding for a baby's nutrition.

FINDINGS

The evaluation found considerable progress made towards the project's goal, which was to build resilience for 10,000 farming families through improved agriculture, natural resource management, economic opportunities and nutrition.

Overall, resilience has increased for both communities and institutions. Qualitative evidence showed how GREAN contributed towards:

- improved family welfare and child wellbeing;
- increased survival rates for farming groups and businesses;
- improved functioning of local markets;
- more accessible community services;
- improved food security;
- facilitating social cohesion;
- fostering peace;
- promoting joint investments for community members; and,
- potentially reducing post-harvest losses.

“Our children are getting clothes, school fees, feeding, treatment, footwear, scholastic materials all due to GREAN project.”

– Female project participant, Aru, Rajaf

“The project has shaped everyone’s mindset about business. Everyone is now focused on it. In the past, people were aiming at cattle raiding but now the mindset is focusing on business and farming.”

– Community leader, Aru, Rajaf

“The farming activities have brought us together which has made us start a primary school. Gumbo is far and small, they [children] were moving [long distance to access education], we developed ideas of starting a school and also have managed children who were roaming in the community.”

– Direct project participant, Aru, Rajaf

Table 1: GREAN results by outcome

Indicators		Baseline Results	Mid-term results	Endline results	Endline Targets
Outcome 1: Increased, sustainable crop yields and income					
% households resorting to negative coping strategies to access food (Average reduced coping strategies index)		16.3	12.6	12.0	12.2
Median (monthly) household income (USD)		11.45	30.06	57.11	14.31
% households in moderate or severe food insecurity		71.6%	53.9%	55.2%	53.7%
% households with one or more ‘hungry months’ in the previous 12 months		84.1%	90.7%	87.7%	63.1%
Outcome 2: Improved household nutrition through knowledge and skills development					
% of women reporting nutrition knowledge, skills and decision making	a. Access to information on nutrition	65.1%	70.9%	74.7%	81.4%
	b. Knowledge about good nutrition	65.7%	71.3%	71.0%	82.1%
	c. Action to improve nutrition of their households	69.1%	90.1%	93.5%	86.4%
% households with sufficient diet diversity		78.4%	86.1%	94.7%	98.0%
% households with a child 6-59 months consuming nutritious target foods in the last 24 hours		59.2%	45.2%	79.1%	74.0%
% female beneficiaries consuming minimum dietary diversity in the last 24 hours		76.8%	65.2%	89.7%	96.0%
Outcome 3: More inclusive and sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene services					
% of farmer households accessing water for crop production year-round		77.1%	43.5%	78.9%	78.5%
% of the target population accessing water for human consumption year-round	a. % (wet season)	68.3%	0%	84.8%	73.30%
	b. % (dry season)	85.3%	15.0%	85.4%	90.3%
% of target population accessing water for their animals year-round		91.7%	88.2%	92.5%	99.2%

FINDINGS BY OUTCOME

OUTCOME ONE: Increased, sustainable crop yields and income

FOOD SECURITY

By the end of the project, food security had improved for households as a result of increased crop yields and incomes. The evaluation used the reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI), which assesses the severity of negative coping mechanisms in response to food shortages, with a maximum score of 56. By the end of the project, fewer families were struggling to cope due to a lack of food, with the rCSI dropping by 27 percent (from a mean index of 16 to 12).

The evaluation also revealed a significant reduction in households facing moderate or severe food insecurity, from 72 percent to 55 percent. The project nearly met its target of an 18 percentage-point reduction, achieving a 16 percentage-point decrease, or 92 percent achievement rate. While different groups of participants demonstrated significant improvements, the highest progress was shown among women (down by 20.9 percentage-point for food insecurity) and female-headed households (a drop of 22.9 percentage-point). These two categories of participants had the highest statistically significant effect sizes.

As indicated by results, the project partially achieved its target for reducing the percentage of households in moderate or severe food insecurity. No progress was noted for households with zero hunger months. While households experienced better food production and incomes, they still couldn't manage a full year without food shortages.

HOUSEHOLD INCOMES

Families experienced a great leap in incomes. The median monthly household income increased from US\$11.45 at the start of the project to \$57.11, nearly four times the project target amount of \$14.31.

The highest improvements were among people with disability, whose incomes rose over 808 percent (up from an average of \$6.36), and Tonj North households, which experienced an income rise of over 757 percent (up from \$8.93). Women and female-headed households both registered statistically significant improvements in their incomes.

CROP PRODUCTIVITY

Production rose significantly for project-targeted crops: sorghum, groundnuts and maize. Despite the increase, however, crop productivity was lower by the end of the project than at the mid-term evaluation. Productivity for sorghum increased from 255 kilograms per feddan (607 kilograms per hectare) at the start of the project to 323 kilograms per feddan at endline (769 kilograms per hectare). The final amount was four kilograms over project target of 319 kilograms per feddan (760 kilograms per hectare).

For groundnuts, productivity increased from 217 to 239 kilograms per feddan (517 to 569 kilograms per hectare), just 32 kilograms under the project target). Similarly, maize productivity increased from 233 to 360 kilograms per feddan (555 to 857 kilograms per hectare), exceeding the project target by 69 kilograms per feddan. However, mid-term evaluation and annual outcome monitoring results revealed much higher values of the two crops. Flooding and drought remain key hindrances to increasing crop productivity. Increasing urbanisation is also reducing access to farming land in peri-urban areas of Juba, making crop production challenging.

OUTCOME TWO: Improved household nutrition through knowledge and skills development

To achieve this outcome, GREAN adopted interventions such as mothers' groups, vegetable growing, cooking demonstrations, the promotion of local nutritious foods and nutrition monitoring through community volunteers. Interventions also included research-based models such as Positive Deviance (PD) Hearth, a behaviour-change program used to rehabilitate underweight and wasted children.

These interventions have contributed to improved nutrition through knowledge and skills development, including the below results.

“Small children who are newly born breastfeed on better and available milk. The practice that the project is teaching is breastfeeding a child for up to six months. Trainings target both men and women on children welfare and normal social ways of life. Even if your husband is crazy/hostile, the training gives solutions.”

– Female project participant, Pagol, Tonj North

BETTER FAMILY NUTRITION

Women accessing information on nutrition increased to 75 percent, up from 65 percent at the start of the project. Similarly, the percentage of women who were knowledgeable about what good nutrition entails increased to 71 percent, up from 66 percent. Overall, 94 percent of women participants were taking action to improve their family's nutrition by the end of the project, up from 69 percent.

HEALTHIER CHILDREN'S DIETS

By the end of the project, 79 percent of households with children under five had eaten nutritious target food in the last 24 hours. This rate exceeded the project target of 74 percent and marked a 20 percent increase from the start of the project (59 percent).

All project participants experienced significant improvements except households in Tonj North. The highest improvement in children's diets occurred among households in Rajaf, with 46 percent more families with children under five eating nutritious target food. This change translated into a large effect size.

IMPROVED DIETARY DIVERSITY

The project helped families and women improve their diets by eating a variety of healthy foods. By the end of the project, 95 percent of households were eating from at least four different food groups (up from 78 percent).

Similarly, the percentage of women consuming minimum dietary diversity rose to just under 90 percent, up from 77 percent at the start of the project. Households eating locally available or self-grown nutritious foods significantly increased from 66 to 80 percent.

COMMUNITY AWARENESS OF HEALTH, NUTRITION AND HYGIENE

Household survey results revealed that 61 percent of households had adopted healthy handwashing habits, up from 46 percent at the start of the project. Knowledge of common childhood illnesses had also increased from 45 to 67 percent.

OUTCOME THREE: More inclusive and sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene services

Compared to GREAN's first two objectives, its interventions for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) were limited in scope and coverage. However, these interventions have made significant contributions to increasing inclusive and sustainable access to WASH services.

Water handpumps and yards have helped increase access to water for human consumption and agriculture. For example, access to water for consumption in the wet season increased from 68 to 85 percent. Access to water for crop and livestock production has also been enhanced by the project.

People spent significantly fewer hours on water collection. During the wet season, households spent an average of 58 minutes collecting water, compared to 1 hour 14 minutes at the start of the project. During the dry season, water collection times almost halved from 2 hours 28 minutes to 1 hour 22 minutes.

DISABILITY INCLUSION

The project also promoted disability inclusion among the community. By the end of the project, participants with supportive attitudes towards people with disability had increased from 28 to 50 percent (up 22 percent).

People with disability also benefited from different project interventions. By the end of the project, fewer people with disability were facing food insecurity. The analysis revealed a 20 percent reduction in negative coping strategies adopted by people with disability in response to food shortages, with the mean rCSI dropping between the baseline (14.6) and baseline (18.5).

People with disability were also earning more, with monthly incomes jumping eight-fold from \$6.36 at the start of the project to \$51.39. This increase was much higher for people with disability than for other participants. People with disability were also producing more crops, with the greatest increase in groundnut production (up 24 percent from the start of the project). They were also saving more for the future. For example, the average savings for people with disability were \$85, compared to \$50 for other participants. This represented a jump of 186 percent from the start of the project, where average savings for people with disability were just \$24.

“I can now stand on my own. I have realised many changes. I work very hard to ensure that the business keeps running and end the initial situation of begging.”

– Project participant with disability, Juba

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

There is overwhelming evidence that the GREAN project has contributed to gender equity and women's empowerment. More women are involved in financial decision-making at home and around the sale of livestock. By the end of the project, 59 percent of women reported increased participation in financial household decision-making, up from 35 percent.

Results also showed increased incomes and reduced food insecurity for women and female-headed households. Fewer female-headed households were adopting negative coping strategies in response to food shortages, with the rCSI dropping by 4.9 from 16.7 (in comparison to a drop of 3.9 from 16.1 for male-headed households). Female-headed households also significantly increased their median monthly income. By the end of the project, female-headed households were earning \$50.77, reflecting an increase of 404 percent (up from \$10.07). There was a similar jump in income for male-headed households of 406 percent (up from \$12.21). Individually, women were also earning more by the end of the project (\$51.40, up 368 percent from \$10.9). This increase was slightly lower than that experienced by men, who were earning \$12.59, or 429 percent more, by the end of the project.

Other project initiatives also benefited women. These included addressing harmful attitudes towards women and increasing women's food consumption. By the end of the project, 92 percent of women had more freedom of movement to access program-related services, up from 82 percent. Similarly, there was a significant increase in the percentage of women consuming minimum dietary diversity (from 77 to 90 percent). Increased access to water, sanitation and hygiene services all directly benefit women. The project also ensured that women have equal representation on management committees for interventions such as water points/structures, seed stores and market stalls.

Evaluation results have demonstrated that, when given opportunities, women take full advantage of them and are empowered in different ways. While the project positively addressed gender attitudes, there are still harmful behaviours that continue to affect women's engagement in economic activities. This would imply that the dual approach of directly targeting women and driving advocacy around positive gender attitudes is still needed.

“Savings has opened ownership, we no longer go begging husbands for money, after sharing the money.”

– Female participant, Aru, Rajaf

SUSTAINABILITY

Once the project had ended, there were key signs of continuity. These included:

- The introduction of small user fees towards the operation and maintenance of project structures (such as water points, market stalls and seed stores). These are now paid regularly by households.
- Expanded production of seeds and vegetables
- New businesses initiated by young people and people with disability who benefited from business grants
- Continued functioning of savings groups (beyond one cycle)
- Adoption of cost-sharing to access agricultural tools and resources
- Application of improved and climate-resilient farming skills
- Embracing farming as a business for key crops such as groundnuts and vegetables

While there were compelling cases of project sustainability, threats were also documented. These included:

- Disaster risks (floods or prolonged droughts)
- Limited capacity of seed supply companies, affecting market linkages and sustainable seed production
- Limited project engagement with farmer groups
- Breach of farming contracts by farmer groups
- World Vision South Sudan's procurement policies, which are currently unable to support the growth of new enterprises emerging from GREAN.

PROJECT SUCCESS

Several factors explain the impressive performance of the project in the evaluation. These factors included:

- The creation of participant groups
- Deliberate gender and disability inclusion
- Training and capacity building of farmers
- Community and stakeholder engagement
- Timely implementation of activities
- Promotion of cost-sharing by community members instead of aid for key agricultural tools, such as ox-ploughs
- Use of multiple tested World Vision programming approaches
- Adequate funding and flexibility of donors
- Collaboration with other projects through World Vision South Sudan and external agencies

As reported earlier, however, the project faced some key challenges that affected its performance, including the COVID-19 pandemic, civil unrest, flooding and drought. Other challenges included:

- Poor road infrastructure;
- A rigid procurement system;
- The limited project period;
- Land grabbing in peri-urban areas;
- High inflation and depreciation of local currency; and,
- Inadequate funding for water, sanitation and hygiene activities



Akon, a woman who lives with a disability, uses a wheelchair to travel with her two children to her small business where she sells tea.

LESSONS

The GREAN project had a strong learning practice. Comprehensive strategies helped to generate and use learning to improve programming. From these, a list of lessons learned emerged.

- There is a direct relationship between the level of financial resources allocated to project components and their performance level. Components with more resources have a higher chance of achieving outcomes and the reverse is also true. Set and allocate minimum resources to project components needed to achieve the targeted project outcome.
- Contract farming promotes inclusive market access for farmer groups when contract conditions are enforced. When conditions are not enforced, farmers may default and the private sector interest and market linkages may be lost. As feasible and appropriate, ensure that contracts between farmers and market actors include enforcement mechanisms.
- A single year of engagement with farmer groups is not sufficient to create independent and self-sustaining institutions – a longer engagement with clear milestones is required.
- The landscape of peri-urban areas in South Sudan is changing and is becoming scarce as it is forcefully taken up for residential purposes. The interventions most relevant for these locations are off-farm income-generating activities, particularly to empower women, rather than large-scale farming – hence the need to consider supporting off-farm income generation activities targeted to women in peri-urban areas.
- Developing all aspects of a value chain is key for households to experience the full benefits of farming. For example, increased crop production without value addition limits how much farmers can earn from different crops.
- Savings groups demonstrated their commitment to mobilising savings. There is potential for groups in common geographical areas to form cooperatives and be linked to larger financial institutions for better credit access.
- Continue to support women with small business grants while assessing how to address constraints faced by men.

CONCLUSION

Overall, the GREAN project strengthened community resilience and increased food security among participating households. Project outcomes are translating into different impacts within the targeted and general community. The project's biggest impacts could be seen in the increased productivity and incomes of farming families, as well as community use of inclusive and sustainable WASH services. Good progress has been made to improve the nutrition of households, women and children. However, some aspects have slightly regressed. For example, while the project contributed to improvements in food consumption and coping strategies, it did not achieve a reduction in the percentage of households experiencing one or more hungry months over the past year. The WASH needs at a community level are enormous, and yet interventions generate multiple outcomes. The evaluation also notes that the project required too many outcome indicators. In future, these could be refined and improved.

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the evaluation findings, key recommendations emerged. These include:

- **Adopting a household food balance sheet:** Future projects with an explicit food security objective should include a household food balance sheet that accounts for household size and crop sales. This will help determine the required crop production or income needed to prevent food shortages throughout the year.
- **Balanced budgeting:** Ensure that financial resources are appropriately allocated across different project components to maintain the proper intensity of activities and address contextual issues effectively.
- **Institutional development:** Promote institutional development that will support local private sector growth. Stronger institutions will also aid community groups in accessing business opportunities, such as seed distribution, as well as supporting them to form cooperatives to improve their competitiveness in supplying goods. Institutional development should also be integrated into the project's exit strategy to ensure sustainability.
- **Procurement planning:** Implement thorough procurement planning to align with grant policies and ensure timely delivery of inputs, reducing mismatches with farming calendars.
- **Increasing mobility:** Improve road infrastructure in intervention areas through collaboration with government or humanitarian agencies to facilitate activity implementation and transport.
- **Peri-urban programming:** In peri-urban areas with limited land availability, prioritise micro-enterprises, vocational training and community services instead of land-based projects.
- **Advancing women's economic empowerment:** Expand interventions to include economic empowerment for women, such as value addition and vocational training, with a focus on small business grants for women.
- **Inclusive market systems development:** Future projects should ensure that critical elements of the value chain are developed, such as input access, production, market linkages and value addition. This will help to strengthen institutions and maximise benefits. Explore linkages to bigger financial institutions to ease access to credit for bigger farming and business groups.
- **Promoting financial inclusion:** Help establish and grow savings groups into savings and credit cooperatives. Link them to financial institutions to increase access to funds for members.
- **Focusing on Tonj North:** Design targeted interventions for Tonj North to improve household nutrition through increased food production and consumption.



A group of mother-to-mother support group members gather for an event in Juba Urban.

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