南スーダン共和国 ジュバ近郊の平和の定着に向けた 生計向上支援プロジェクト 終了時評価調査報告書

平成 24 年 4 月 (2012 年)

独立行政法人国際協力機構 南スーダン事務所 南ス事 JR 12-001

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序文

南スーダン共和国は2011年7月9日にアフリカ大陸で54番目の国家として独立し、現在、急速に復興が進んでいます。

独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)は、南北スーダン間の包括和平合意(CPA)締結直後の2005年から南部スーダン政府(当時)を相手として、日本政府の掲げる「平和の定着」に貢献すること及び長期的な開発に貢献することをめざした支援を実施しています。

南スーダンは歳入の98%を石油収入に依存するといわれており、代替産業の強化が不可欠です。このため、南スーダンは農業振興を最も注力すべき開発目標としています。しかしながら、多くの農家は自給自足レベルであり、農業普及員、コミュニティー開発官といった農業普及制度も適切に機能していない状況にありました。

このような状況下、日本国政府は、南部スーダン政府(当時)の要請に基づき、JICAを通じて 2009 年から 2012 年にかけ、南スーダン政府協同組合・農村開発省、中央エクアトリア州政府協同組合・農村開発省及び農業・林業省をカウンターパートとして「ジュバ近郊の平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト」を実施しました。

今般、本プロジェクトの終了を迎えるにあたり、プロジェクト目標の達成度や事業の効率性、 今後の自立発展性を確認しプロジェクトの成果と課題を明らかにするとともに、今後類似の協力 を検討するにあたっての提言や教訓などを導き出すことを目的として、2011 年 8 月 28 日から 9 月 24 日にかけ、農村開発部乾燥畑作地帯課長・天目石慎二郎を団長とする終了時評価調査団を 派遣し、終了時評価を実施いたしました。本報告書は、今回の評価調査及び協議結果を取りまと めたものであり、今後のプログラム形成や技術協力を効果的、効率的に実施していくための参考 資料として、広く活用されることを願うものです。

終わりに、調査にご協力とご支援を頂いた関係各位に対し、心より感謝申し上げます。

平成 25 年 4 月

独立行政法人国際協力機構 南スーダン事務所長 花谷 厚

人

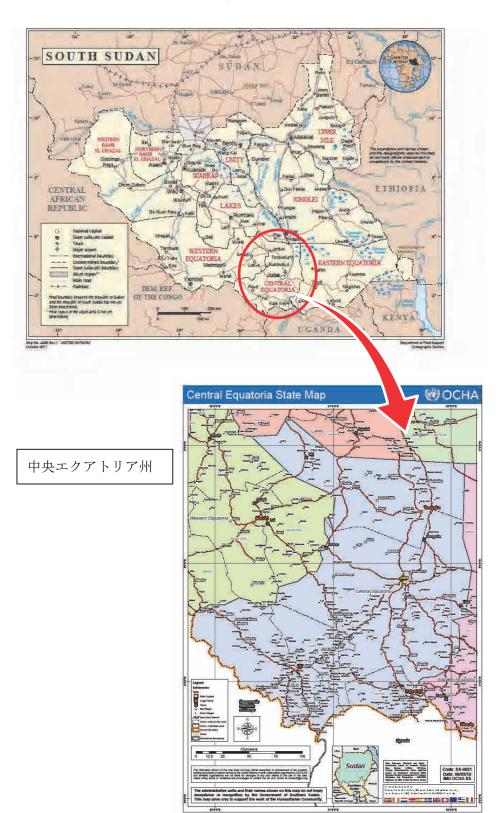
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調査位置図



略 語 表

AEO	Agricultura Extension Officer	典类並及昌
AEO	Agriculture Extension Officer	農業普及員
ARDI	Amadi Rural Development Institute	アマディ農村開発研究所
BDC	Boma Development Committee	村開発委員会
CDO	Community Development Officer	コミュニティー開発官
CDP	Community Development Plan	コミュニティー開発計画
CES	Central Equatoria State	中央エクアトリア州
C/P	Counterpart	カウンターパート
СРА	Comprehensive Peace Agreement	包括和平合意
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	国連食糧農業機関
GOSS	Government of South Sudan	南スーダン政府
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	国内避難民
IGA	Income Generation Activities	収入創出活動
JCC	Joint Coordination Committee	合同調整委員会
JFY	Japanese Financial Year	日本側予算年度
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	独立行政法人国際協力機構
MAF/GOSS	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/GOSS	南スーダン政府農業・林業省
MAF/CES	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry /CES	中央エクアトリア州政府農業・林業省
MCRD/GOSS	Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development/GOSS	南スーダン政府協同組合・農村開発省
MCRD/CES	Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development/CES	中央エクアトリア州政府協同組合・農村 開発省
M/M	Minutes of Meeting	ミニッツ(協議議事録)
NGO	Non-governmental Organization	非政府組織
OJT	On-the-Job Training	オンザジョブ・トレーニング
PDM	Project Design Matrix	プロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス
PTA	Parents Teachers Association	保護者と教師の会
R/D	Record of Discussion	討議議事録
RDF	Rural Development Forum	農村開発フォーラム
SDG	Sudanese Pounds	スーダン・ポンド
TICAD	Tokyo International Conference on African Development	アフリカ開発会議
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund	国連児童基金
USAID	United States Agency for International Development	米国国際開発庁

評価調査結果要約表 (終了時評価)

1. 案件の概要			
国名:南スーダン共和国		案件名:南スーダン共和国ジュバ近郊の平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト	
分野:農業開発・農村開発		援助形態:技術協力プロジェクト	
所轄部署:南スーダン事務所		協力金額(評価時点): 3.9 億円	
協力期間	(R/D): 2008年12月10日	先方関係機関: 南スーダン政府協同組合・農村開発省、中央エクアトリス州政府協同組合・農村開発省、農業・林業省	
	協力期間:2009年3月4日	日本側協力機関:なし	
	~2012年2月12日	他の関連協力:なし	

1-1 協力の背景と概要

スーダン国は、1956年の英国からの独立を前にした 1955年から南北間の内戦が始まり、70年代の約10年間を除き、アフリカで最も長い内戦が継続した。2005年1月にこの内戦を終結させる南北包括和平合意(CPA)が成立し、それを受け、わが国は「平和の定着」のための支援を再開した。南スーダンにおいては、平和の回復に伴って国内外からの避難民の帰還が加速しており、帰還民の再定住、社会への統合のためには、社会・経済インフラの整備とともに、農村部の生計向上及びこれを支援する行政サービスの拡充が喫緊の課題となっていた。南スーダン国の首都であるジュバ市近郊の農村社会においても、先住民、内戦中に流入・定住した国内避難民(IDP)、CPA以降の帰還民が共存し、それに加え農耕民族、牧畜民族などの多様な背景をもつ住民が構成する複雑な社会となっている。長期にわたる内戦のため住民は安定して農業に従事できる状況になく、基本的な農業生産技術及び知識が欠如していることに加え、営農に関する戦略性の不足が指摘されている。

南スーダン政府の協同組合・農村開発省(以下、農村開発省;MCRD/GOSS)は、同国全体の農村開発政策を策定し、その政策の実施は州政府が担っている。ジュバの位置する中央エクアトリア州では、中央エクアトリア州政府協同組合・農村開発省(以下、農村開発省;MCRD/CES)である。MCRD/CESには、農村において行政サービス提供の役割を担うコミュニティー開発官(CDO)が配属されている。また、同州政府農業・林業省(以下、農業省;MAF/CES)には、農業普及員(AEO)が配属されている。

日本は、同国の平和の定着を支援するため、国内外から帰還する避難民の社会への統合とその生活の安定化のための支援を行ってきた。そして、帰還民を含む農村住民が、農業を含めた生産及び生計向上活動に係る能力開発を図ることを目的として、独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)は技術協力プロジェクト「ジュバ近郊の平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト」(以下、「プロジェクト」と記す)を、2009年3月から2012年2月まで3年間の予定で、MCRD/GOSSをカウンターパート(C/P)機関として、実施してきた。本終了時評価調査は、2012年2月のプロジェクト終了に向けて、プロジェクト活動の実績、成果を評価、確認するとともに、今後のプロジェクト活動に対する提言と教訓を得るために実施された。

1-2 協力内容 (PDM)

(1) 上位目標

ジュバ近郊の農村の多様性に対応した生計向上モデルがジュバ郡内で広く活用される。

(2) プロジェクト目標

ジュバ近郊の農村の多様性に対応した生計向上モデルを普及させるための基盤が整備される。

(3) 成果 (アウトプット)

- 1. 農村開発のための基本ツールが開発される。
 - (1) コミュニティー開発マニュアルが開発される。
 - (2) 農業技術パッケージが開発される。
- 2. (生計向上モデルを構築するうえで必要となる)政府関係者及びコミュニティーリーダーの能力が強化される。
- 3. (生計向上モデルを構築するうえで必要となる)中央・州の農村開発省及び州の農業省の組織能力が強化される。
- 4. 生計向上モデルを適用したモデルプロジェクトが実施される。

(4) 投入(評価時点)

<日本側>

短期専門家派遣:15名(108.47人月)

機材供与: 7,211 千円

本邦研修:12名(7コース) 第三国研修:32名(4回)

ローカルコスト負担:109,372 千円

<相手国側>

C/P 配置:59名

事務所施設提供(ジュバ市内の MCRD/CES の一区画)

2. 評価調査団の概要

調査者	調査団員数4名		
	1. 団長/総括 天目石 慎二郎	独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)農村開発部	
		乾燥畑作地帯課 課長	
	2. 協力企画 大嶋 健介	JICA 農村開発部乾燥畑作地帯課 職員	
	3. 評価計画 中村 恵理	JICA 南スーダン事務所 所員	
	4. 評価分析 飯田 春海	グローバルリンクマネージメント株式会社	
期間	2011年8月28日(日)~9月24日	(土) 評価種類:終了時評価	

3. 評価結果の概要

3-1 実績の確認

(1) 成果 $1\sim4$ の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

成果1.農村開発のための基本ツールが開発される。

- (1) コミュニティー開発マニュアルが開発される。
- (2) 農業技術パッケージが開発される。

農村開発及び農業開発の現場で、農家や農村の住民への指導を行う CDO 及び AEO が使用するマニュアルのドラフトが作成され、最終化に向けた調整が行われている。これらは、MCRD/CES の CDO に対する「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」と、MAF/CES の AEO に対する「農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル」で、モデルサイトでの活動内容が反映され、CDO 及び AEO が容易に実践できるよう工夫されている。これらを含め、プロジェクトでは、CDO 向けに計 5 種類、AEO に向けて計 3 種類の教材と資料を、プロジェクト終了までに作成する予定となっている。

成果2. (生計向上モデルを構築する上で必要となる) 政府関係者及びコミュニティーリーダー の能力が強化される。

MCRD/CES に所属する 100 名の CDO のうち、48 名が C/P となっている。プロジェクトは、その CDO の能力開発のために、研修やワークショップ、モデルサイトを通じた実地研修 (OJT) などを実施してきた。国内研修はこれまでに計 33 回実施され、参加者数は延べ832 名であり、ワークショップは計 13 回開催され、参加者数は延べ548 名となっている(総計延べ1,380 名)。C/P である CDO は、現在、各モデルサイトに対応した 6 つのエリアチームに編成されている。それぞれのチームリーダーに率いられ、各メンバーは、熱心に活動し、コミュニティーへの定期的な訪問回数を増やし、また、国連機関や非政府組織 (NGO)などの他の支援機関とも関係性を構築し始めている。そして、活動の成果として、コミュニティーの住民側からの CDO に対する信頼性が向上している。他方、MAF/CES に所属する AEO は、現在、ジュバ郡の 1 名がプロジェクト活動に参加しており、CDO と同様に研修やワークショップ、モデルサイトでの OJT を通じた能力開発を行っている。現在は、主に展示圃場(デモファーム)で活動し、グループ農家への技術指導を行っている。

成果3. (生計向上モデルを構築する上で必要となる) 中央・州の農村開発省及び州の農業省の 組織能力が強化される。

プロジェクトは、MCRD/GOSS 及び CES、MAF/CES の関係機関の組織強化を、主に農村開発に係る制度的な枠組みの改善を通じて行ってきた。南スーダン国の農村開発の現状の課題を議論し、かつ、情報共有を目的として、農村開発フォーラム (RDF) が 2010 年 6 月に、他援助機関も参加して開催された。そして、MCRD/GOSS の "Policy Framework and Strategies" 及び "Policy Guideline" を、プロジェクトが現状に沿って改訂することとなり、現在、その作業が進められている。同時にプロジェクトは政策の実施機関である州政府に対して、MCRD/CES の Policy Implementation Guideline と MAF/CES の Vegetable Projection

Strategy を、各々策定中である。他方、プロジェクトは国立の農村開発分野の研究機関であるアマディ農村開発研究所(ARDI)の能力向上支援や、南スーダン全体の農村開発の実施状況を把握するため、「全国農村開発及び農業普及調査」(2011年6月)を実施した。

成果4.生計向上モデルを適用したモデルプロジェクトが実施される。

プロジェクトは、ジュバ市近郊の以下の6つのモデルサイトにおいて「生計向上モデル」を実施している。これらは、カプリ、ニャミニ、コルジック、シリモン、カンスーク、ブングの各村である。プロジェクトは、各モデルサイトで、村開発委員会(BDC)の設立を支援し、コミュニティー開発計画[Community Development Plan in 2010-2012(CDP)]を各々策定した。CDPは、各村の課題とその解決のため、農業、収入創出、水供給、保健、教育、治安の6つの分野の活動計画を提示している。

各村では、CDO やプロジェクトチームの支援を得て、BDC とコミュニティーの住民がモデル活動を実施している。特に農業については、農民グループの形成、農家講師制度の導入などが行われており、現在、284名の農家が参加して新たな営農手法を実践し農業生産の向上が進められている。

(2) プロジェクト目標の達成状況は以下のとおりである。

ジュバ近郊の農村の多様性に対応した生計向上モデルを普及させるための基盤が整備される。

プロジェクトでは、「生計向上モデル」を普及するための基礎的条件を、① CDO を主とする C/P の能力開発、② C/P の活動の指針となり、業務において活用するガイドラインやマニュアルの整備、そして、③ MCRD/GOSS 及び CES、MAF/CES の政府機関の組織能力の向上、と規定している。上述の各成果の達成状況で述べたとおり、これらの基礎的条件は、各成果の発現を通じて、整備されつつある。したがって、プロジェクトは実施期間の終了までにプロジェクト目標を達成することが予期される。

3-2 評価結果の要約

評価 5 項目である妥当性・有効性・効率性・インパクト・自立発展性に係る評価結果は以下のとおりである。

(1) 妥当性

南スーダン政府は、内戦後の復興から中長期的な開発に移行する段階において、農村の生計向上と生活改善が重要な課題であると認識している。MCRD/GOSS の「Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008」では、①コミュニティーを軸にした開発事業の推進と、②特別な配慮を必要とするグループの自立的かつ社会への統合を支援するサービスの提供を、政策として掲げている。また、日本政府は紛争国おける平和構築を重要課題として掲げており、南スーダン国では、同国の社会の再統合を支援することとしている。したがって、プロジェクトの目的とその実施手法は、南スーダン政府の開発政策及び日本の援助方針と一致しており、妥当性は高いといえる。

(2) 有効性

プロジェクト活動の実施と成果の達成を通じて、プロジェクト目標である農村の「生計向上モデル」を普及するための基礎的条件は段階的に整備されてきている。これらは、①CDOを主とする C/P の能力開発、②C/P の活動の指針となり、業務において活用するガイドラインやマニュアルの整備、そして、③MCRD/GOSS 及び MCRD/CES、MAF/CES の政府機関の政策やガイドラインなどの策定による組織開発である。同基礎的条件の整備は、プロジェクト実施期間内で、達成される見込みである。したがって、プロジェクトは効果的に実施されてきており、その有効性は高いといえる。

(3) 効率性

プロジェクトの活動は、計画どおりに実施され、日本側、南スーダン側の投入も有効に活用された。日本側の投入において、特に専門家チームが、国内研修とモデルサイトや展示圃場で実施された OJT を組み合わせた技術移転は、C/P の能力開発に効果的であった。また、南スーダン側では、CDO は積極的に活動を実施し、成果の達成に貢献を行ってきた。プロジェクトの運営管理に関しては、合同調整委員会(JCC)の開催やさまざまなワークショップを通じて、MCRD/GOSS をはじめ、緊密な関係を構築している。ただし、MCRD/GOSS 大臣の頻繁な交代と 2011 年 2 月以降の空席状況は、農村開発に係る政策判断を困難にしたが、活動全体に影響を与えるものではなかった。これらの観点から、プロジェクトの活動は効率的に行われてきたといえる。

(4) インパクト

プロジェクトの上位目標は、ジュバ近郊においては、「生計向上」モデルが発展していくことである。現在、同モデルの担い手である CDO や農家は、プロジェクトの活動より得られた知識と技術を維持し、その活動を継続する意思をもっている。他方、MCRD/CES は、CDO を州内の各カウンティに配置することを企図しており、同モデルがジュバ郡以外でも広範に実践されることも期待される。しかしながら、同モデルが維持され発展していくためには、今後 MCRD/CES がプロジェクトの業務を引き継ぎ、CDO の活動を支えていくことが必要となる。

ポジティブなインパクトとしては、①RDF開催による他ドナーを含む南スーダンの農村開発関係者による課題の認識、②ARDIにおける「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」の研修における活用、③MAF/CESにおける「農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル」の州内のAEOへの活用、④農家講師の活動による農家グループ以外の農民への技術の波及、⑤モデル活動の実施によるコミュニティー内の関係性の向上、が観察された。また、ネガティブなインパクトは観察されなかった。

(5) 自立発展性

プロジェクトの自立発展性に関し、政策・制度面は、MCRD/GOSS が新たな Policy Framework 及び Work plan をプロジェクトの経験を反映して策定することにより確保されているが、南スーダン政府内において、今後 MCRD が MAF に吸収されることから、これによる影響の排除が必要となる。また、組織面については、農村開発の実施機関であるMCRD/CES がプロジェクトの活動を継続するため組織体制を充実させ活動予算を確保することが必要となる。技術的側面については、C/P である 48 名の CDO と現在計 284 名となった農業グループに参加した農家は、今後も技術力を維持していくことが期待できる。

(6) 結論

南スーダンの農村部では、長期にわたった内戦によって、コミュニティーの住民間の社会的関係性が崩壊し、住民同士が協働する文化が消失している。このような状況において、プロジェクトは農業、収入創出、公共施設の建設など、コミュニティーの共通の課題に対して、グループ活動を行う包括的なアプローチを導入した。同アプローチは、住民同士の緊張関係をもつ地域社会において、住民が協働する機会を提供した。また、C/PであるCDOは、コミュニティー住民に対するファシリテーター及びアドバイザーとして、公共及び民間のサービス提供者とコミュニティーをつなぐ役割を果たした。

プロジェクトは、計画どおりに成果を生み出しており、その目標も実施期間内に達成することが予期されることから、当初の計画どおり、2012年2月をもって終了する。

3-3 結論及び提言

(1)提言

- ① 2011年の南スーダン政府の省庁再編により、MCRD/GOSSの農村開発部門がMAF/GOSSに統合される見込みの中で、プロジェクトにより策定支援した農村開発政策が着実に実施されるためには、新省庁体制の下、農村開発部門が適切に位置づけられることが望ましい。また、RDFの新たな体制の中で再開されることが望ましい。
- ② プロジェクトを通じて形成された「生計向上モデル」は CDO や AEO の OJT に活用され、彼らの一部は業務推進のうえで十分な知見を有するに至った。同モデルの継続的な活用と更なる発展に向けて、①コミュニティー開発予算の確保と、② CDO 及びAEO の現場配置とそれに必要な環境整備が必要である。
- ③ パイロットコミュニティー 6 カ村では、プロジェクトの終了を見据えたうえでの活動を、CDO の支援を受けながら自ら計画立案し実践できるようにすることが求められる。
- ④ ジュバ近郊の農村に対して、営農モデルを示したデモンストレーションファームについては、持続的な運営に向けて適切な運営母体が設立されることが望ましい。

(2) 教訓

プロジェクト活動において現地国内研修とフィールドワークによるOJTの組み合わせは、CDOの能力開発と活動に対する動機づけに効果的に作用した。そして、プロジェクト活動を通じてCDOは頻繁にコミュニティーに足を運び、彼らの知識がコミュニティーの課題解決のためにいかに実践的であるかを同住民に示してきた。そのことが、CDO自身の高い職業意識の確立につながるともに、コミュニティーの住民との間で緊密な協力関係を構築するに至った。

Summary of Evaluation

I. Outline of the Project				
Country: South Sudan		Project title: Livelihood Improvement in and around		
		Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development		
Issue/Sector: Agricultu Development	re Development, Rural	Cooperation scheme: Technical Cooperation		
Division in charge: Sou	ıth Sudan Office	Total cost: 390 million Yen		
Period of Cooperation (R/D): December 10, 2008 (Extension): March 4, 2009 - February 12, 2012		Partner Country's Implementing Organization:Ministry of Cooperative and Rural Development, Republic of South Sudan Supporting Organization in Japan: None Related Cooperation: None		

1. Background of the Project

Since the independence of Sudan in 1956, South Sudan has been a battleground for two civil wars that resulted in egregious suffering loss of the life and opportunities, widespread poverty and food insecurity. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005 brought an era of post conflict reconstruction for the country. Repatriation of refugees and IDPs started moving in huge numbers and people had started searching for means of livelihood. Yet, the high levels of extreme poverty, particularly in rural communities, have been highlighted as potential source of instability. Under these circumstances, the Government of South Sudan requested the Government of Japan for a technical cooperation to establish the basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba. In response to the request, the Government of South Sudan and JICA started "the Project for Livelihood Improvement in and around Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development" in March 2009 (hereafter refereed as the Project). The duration of the Project is 3(three) years from March 2009 to February 2012. The Project has multiple components: i) to develop basic tools in extension of livelihood improvement models, ii) to develop capacity of the governmental staff and community leaders, iii) to strengthen institutional capacity of Ministry of Cooperative and Rural Development (MCRD) and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF), and iv) to implement model project adapting livelihood improvement models. It was recognized that development activities in the post-conflict society should adopt a community-based approach that would give a better chance for an outside assistance to play a catalytic role in a fair manner. Target area of the Project is in Juba County, Central Equatoria State (CES).

2. Project Overview

(1) Overall Goal

Livelihood of the community people will be widely improved through the adaption of "Livelihood improvement models" in and out of Juba County

(2) Project Purpose

Basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba are established.

(3) Outputs

- 1) Basic tools for Community Development Services are developed; i) Community development manuals are developed and ii) Agricultural technology packages are developed.
- 2) Capacity of relevant government staff and community leaders in extension of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.
- 3) Institutional Capacity of MCRD/GOSS/CES, and MAF/CES in effective operation of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.
- 4) The Model projects adapting Livelihood Improvement Models are implemented.

(4) Inputs

Japanese side:

Expert: 15 (108.47MM), Equipment: 7,211,957 Yen, Local cost (Estimation): 109,372,000 Yen

Trainees received (Training in Japan and Third Country Trainings courses): 44

Palestinian side:

Counterpart: 59, Land and Facilities: the office space at the MCRD/CES in Juba

Local Cost: Salary for counterparts

II. Evaluation Team

Members of Evaluation Team	Mr. Shinjiro AMAMEISHI Mr.Kensuke OSHIMA Ms. Eri NAKAMURA Mr. Harumi IIDA	Team Leader Cooperation Planning Evaluation Planning Evaluation Analysis
Period of Evaluation	August 28, 2011 ~ September 24, 2011	Type of Evaluation:Terminal evaluation

III. Results of Evaluation

1. Result of Achievements

Output 1: Basic tools for Community Development Services are developed - (1) Community development manuals are developed and (2) Agricultural technology packages are developed.

(1) Achievement of Outputs

The draft of Community Development Manual (CDM) has already been developed, and it has been distributed to C/Ps. The draft of the manuals will be evaluated and finalized by the end of the Project. On the other hands, the draft of "Manual for Extensionists and Farmers" as a part of Agricultural packages has been developed. Some of techniques in the packages have been utilized by Group Farming as well as Farmer Teachers (FTs) in the model sites. Also, the draft of the packages will be evaluated and finalized by the end of the Project. The Project will produce other manuals and materials for community development and agricultural development, those are followings:

1) Community development

Rural Development Directory,

Curriculum for transiting courses of community development workers

Auto-visual training materials: Japanese experience of community development in post-war and Songa Nbele community development in Kenya.

CDO/AEO library

(2) Agricultural development

Curriculum for introductory training course for farmer teacher Agricultural extension manual: formation of farmer group and their training

Output 2: Capacity of relevant government staff and community leaders in extension of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.

More than 48 CDOs as counterparts have been trained thorough training courses, workshops and study tours. They have practiced their acquired knowledge and skills in the model sites. Field works at the model sites have become "On-the-Job Training (OJT) for some CDOs with less experiences. The number of visit by CDOs to the model sites increased dramatically from the commencement of the Project. Community members in the six model sites have trusted the CDOs to discuss and consult the issue of communities. Almost all the CDOs consider that they become more active and the works have been more functional than before the Project. CDOs now take initiatives in organizing and facilitating the weekly progress meeting of the Project.

Output 3: Institutional Capacity of MCRD/GOSS/CES, and MAF/CES in effective operation of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.

During past five years, Minster of MCRD/GOSS has been changed five times, and the position is vacant since February 2011. Therefore, dialogue among policy for rural development for South Sudan was delayed. However, Rural Development Policy Committee was established in MCRD/GOSS after the independence. The Committee will formulate and compile "MCRD Policy Framework and Strategies 2011/2012 and Policy Guideline 2011" and Rural Development Directory" by the end of Project term. In addition, in order to enhance the capacity of Amadi Rural Development Institute (ARDI) which is a national training center for rural development in the country, the Project implemented 6 training and workshops, 5 study tours to a third country, total participant were 87 in those trainings. In addition, "The Survey on Rural Development and Agricultural Extension in South Sudan" was implemented in June 2011. The workshop was held to share the result of above survey, that the issues about rural development and community mobilization as well as agricultural extension were recognized among stakeholders in central government and state government.

Output 4: The Model projects adapting Livelihood Improvement Models are implemented.

The Project has implemented the community development projects in six communities as model sites, places of those are Kapuri (Rombur Boma), Nyamini (Nyamini Boma), Kworijik Luri (Luri Boma), Sirrimon (Sirrimon Boma), Kansuk (Kansuk Boma) and Bungu (Bungu Boma). Each model site formed Boma Development Committee (BDC) and produced "Community Development Plan in 2010 – 2012 (CDP)". The Project has supported those communities to implement pilot activities based on the CDPs. Those pilot activities include improvement of farming, income generation activities (IGA), access to drinking water, primary health and basic education.

Community development activities have progressed in each community. Community members have experienced improvement of their livelihoods supported by CDOs and the Project team. As for improvement of farming, group farming and Farmer's Teachers were introduced; farmers who registered in pilot activities have started to adapt new farming method to increase their agricultural products. Agricultural productivity of crops such as Maize, Sorgham and G-nuts by group farmers was higher than the national average in the

season of 2010.

(3) Achievement of Project Purpose

Basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba are established.

The term "basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement models consists of capacity development of C/P, compiling tools such as guideline and manuals and institutional building of concerned organization. Through implementation of activities and achievement of Outputs, those elements are going to be realized. Therefore, Project Purpose will be achieved by the end of Project.

2. Summary of Evaluation Results

(1) Relevance

The aim of the Project consisted with policies of Government of South Sudan and Japanese official development policy. The Project is effectively designed to achieve its purpose. Therefore, the Project is relevant to be implemented.

Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008 holds that i) to promote community based development project and ii) to support self-reliant and social life integration by providing services for groups which require special consideration/supports. In order to achieve the target, MCRD/GOSS consider it necessary to develop capacity of CDOs who are assigned at the filed level to support community directly. On the other hands, MAF/GOSS put priority on i) human resource development including AEO, ii) poverty alleviation through agricultural development and iii) Establishing agricultural extension package.

In Japanese ODA policy, supporting peace building process for conflict nation is one of the important issues. For South Sudan, re-integration of society is considered to contribute to peace process of the nation. Returning of IDP and their reunification in local society is the priority issues of the country, therefore, cross sectorial approach though community development is important. Also, JICA sets the "consolidation of peace" as major principle for the cooperation for South Sudan; it tries to respond to the urgent needs as well as long term targets.

(2) Effectiveness

The aim of the Project is to formulate "basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement models. The basic conditions consisted of i) capacity development of C/P who are mainly CDOs, ii) compiling tools such as guideline and manuals and iii) institutional building of MCRD/GOSS and CES. Through implementation of activities and achievement of Outputs, the aim of the Project will be achieved by the end of the project term. Therefore, it could be said that the Project has been effectively implemented.

(3) Efficiency

Regarding implementation of the Project, Inputs from both Japanese side and South Sudanese side are efficiently utilized in the Project activities. In Japanese inputs, especially, work of expert teams and organization of training courses are effective to develop capacity of CDOs. On the other hand, CDOs divided to six area team have become very active to implement activities.

The relationship between both sides has been kept well through daily work and regular meetings. However, absence of Minister of MCRD/GOSS for several months negatively affected policy dialogue to the Project.

Except this external factor, the Project has been efficiently implemented to produce Outputs.

(4) Impact

Regarding the expectation of Overall Goal of the Project, "Livelihood improvement models" would be able to be expanded in Juba county, due to the plan of MCRD/CES which intended to allocate all CDOs to all counties in the state. Presently, motivations of those CDOs are very high for improving the livelihood of community. They could perform mobilizing community members to produce several outputs as well as the Project. In this case, full support of MCRD/CES is crucial to sustain the activity of CDOs. From a viewpoint of the impact of the Project, mostly positive impacts are observed along the project activities while the negative impact is not found. Positive impacts are followings;

Issue of rural development at national level was realized by stakeholders in the first "Rural Development Forum" which was held in July 2010.

"Community Development Manual" will be utilized in training course of ARDI, to share skills and knowledge of the Project for other CDO from other states.

With regards to the Manual for Extensionists and Farmers", MAF/CES intends to distribute the manual to all counties to be utilized for the activity of AEO in each county.

Regarding activity of Framers Teachers, presently, more than 70 farmers come to see the new method of Framers Teacher from outsides of group farming.

(5) Sustainability

CDOs as counterpart of the Project would be able to maintain the knowledge and skills obtained in the project activities. Framers joined in farming groups will maintain acquired knowledge and skills; they have already practice those technics in their farms. MCRD/GOSS will adapt new "Policy Framework and Work Plan 2011/2012" which is supported by the Project, to strengthen institutional background of community development. On the other hand, MCRD/CES is required to secure necessary budget for the activity of CDOs to continue their daily work after the Project ends. MAF/CES is also required to prepare budget for activity of AEOs to have collaborative work with CDOs.

(6) Conclusion

The Project has succeeded in introducing the holistic approach which includes group activities in the model sites. Group activities could provide opportunity for community members to work together for the same purpose through group farming, income generation and construction of public facilities. CDOs have become facilitator and advisor for those communities to connect public and private service providers. They realized their important role as catalysis in community development through implementation of the project activities. Regarding the present performance of the Project, the aim of it will be achieved by the end of the Project term. Therefore, the Project will be concluded at February 2012 as scheduled. After the Project ends, effective use of those CDOs will depend on continuous support of MCRD/CES as well as MCRD/GOSS.

3. Recommendations

1) August 2011, MCRD/GOSS was abolished and it is planned to be incorporated into MAF/GOSS soon. For assuring steady implementation of Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy and other outputs of the Project, it should be guided to be in the proper place inside MAF/GOSS. Furthermore, Rural Development

Forum needs to be held under renewed administrative organization for smooth information sharing and coordination among various actors for rural development in South Sudan.

- 2) The Project has formulated the manuals for CDOs and AEOs and has provided the On-the-Job Training opportunities in the model communities for them. As a result, most of them have already acquired enough knowledge and experience that are being utilized for the activities like IGAs and the agricultural techniques have been gradually transferred in the communities without the guidance of the Project. For continuous and advanced utilization of those manuals after the Project period, below mentioning actions are required.
- a) To secure operational budget for community development activities; i) Transportation fees for CDOs and AEOs to the communities, ii) Budget for community development activities organized by CDOs, and iii) Provision of training occasions for CDOs in the field.
- b) To improve working environment for CDOs and AEOs in an appropriate manner; i) Preparing offices and accommodation for CDOs in counties and ii) Deploying CDOs to their assigned counties.
- 3) The six pilot communities need to implement model project proactively, supported by CDOs, in anticipation of termination of the Project.
- 4) The demonstration farms are utilized for communities as the model for agriculture activities in and around Juba. It is recommended that appropriate operational body is established for sustainable activities for demonstration farm after the Project period.

4. Lessons Learned

As a result of the Project, the performance of CDOs has been dramatically improved. Combination of implementing training courses and field works as On-the-Job Training were effective to develop capacity of CDOs as well as to generate their motivation. Throughout the Project activities, CDOs could show community members how their knowledge is practical and useful to solve issues community has. Consequently, CDOs have established mutual relationship among community members, and have regularly visited communities to do their duties, without payment of allowance.

第1章 評価調査の概要

1-1 調査の背景と目的

南スーダン国のジュバ近郊の生計向上支援のモデルづくりのために2009年3月より実施してきた技術協力プロジェクト「ジュバ近郊の平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト」が2012年2月に終了を迎える。

本終了時評価調査では、プロジェクトの協力開始から現在までの実績及びプロジェクト目標と成果の達成度をプロジェクト・デザイン・マトリックス (PDM) に基づいて確認し、更に評価 5 項目の観点からプロジェクトの評価を行うとともに、プロジェクト終了前後の活動に関する提言と類似案件のための教訓を得ることを目的とし、調査を実施した。

1-2 調査の目的と内容

本終了時評価調査では、合同調整委員会(JCC)を開催して関係者間で評価結果を共有し、評価報告書にまとめ、南スーダン側の代表との間で署名・合意に至った。

1-3 団員構成

	氏名	担当	所属
1	天目石 慎二郎	団長/総括	独立行政法人国際協力機構(JICA)農村開発部 乾燥畑 作地帯課 課長
2	大嶋 健介	協力企画	JICA 農村開発部 乾燥畑作地帯課 主任調査役
3	中村 恵理	評価計画	JICA 南スーダン事務所 所員
4	飯田 春海	評価分析	グローバルリンクマネージメント株式会社

1-4 調査日程

2011年8月28日~9月24日

第2章 評価の方法

2-1 評価の調査の項目と評価グリッドの作成

本節では、本終了時評価調査にて用いた評価方法について示す。

2-1-1 評価調査で活用するログフレームと評価項目

本終了時評価調査は、『JICA事業評価ガイドライン(2004年1月:改訂版)』に基づき、以下の手順によって実施した。

- ① プロジェクトの計画を論理的に配置したログフレーム(本プロジェクトにおける PDM)を事業計画としてとらえ、評価デザインを確定する。
- ② いくつかのデータ収集方法を通じ入手した情報を基に、プロジェクトの現状を「実績・実施プロセス」「因果関係」の観点から把握・検証する。
- ③ 「妥当性」「有効性」「効率性」「インパクト」「自立発展性」の5つの観点(評価5項目)から、プロジェクトの効果(アウトカム)を評価する。

上記の①~③を通じ、プロジェクトの成否に影響を及ぼしたさまざまな要因の特定を試み、プロジェクトの関係者に対する残りの実施期間における提言とともに教訓を抽出する。なお、本評価手法において活用される PDM の構成要素の内容について、以下の表 2 - 1 に示す。

表2-1 PDMの構成要素

上位目標	プロジェクトを実施することによって、プロジェクト終了後3~5年程度 で対象社会において発現が期待される長期的な効果
プロジェクト 目標	プロジェクト実施によって達成が期待される、ターゲットグループや対象 社会に対する直接的な効果
アウトプット	プロジェクト目標達成のためにプロジェクトが生み出す財やサービスなど
活動	アウトプットを創出するために、投入を用いて行う一連の具体的な行為
指標	プロジェクトのアウトプット、目標及び上位目標の達成度を測るもので、 客観的に検証できる基準
指標データ 入手手段	指標を入手するための情報源
外部条件	プロジェクトでコントロールできないが、プロジェクトの成否に影響を与 える外部要因
前提条件	プロジェクトが実施される前に実現しておかなければならない条件
投入	プロジェクトのアウトプットを創出するために必要な資源、人員、資機材・運営経費・施設など

出典:プロジェクト評価の手引き (JICA 事業評価ガイドライン)、2004年2月

さらに、本プロジェクトの評価に適用される評価 5 項目の各項目の定義は、以下の表 2-2 のとおりである。

表2-2 評価5項目の定義

評価5項目	JICA 事業評価ガイドラインによる定義
妥当性	プロジェクト目標や上位目標が受益者のニーズと合致し、問題や課題の解決策として適切か、相手国と日本側の政策との整合性はあるか、公的資金事業として必要があるかなど、「援助プロジェクトの正当性・必要性」を問う視点
有効性	プロジェクトの実施により、受益者もしくは社会への便益や課題が解決されたか (あるいはされ得るのか) を問う視点
効率性	主にプロジェクトのコスト及び成果の関係に着目し、投入資源が有効に活 用されているか、プロジェクト運営は的確になされたかを問う視点
インパクト	プロジェクトの実施によりもたらされる、より長期的・間接的効果や、対象地域外への波及効果(上位目標を含む)を見る視点。予期しなかった正・負の効果・影響も含む。
自立発展性	プロジェクトが終了しても、プロジェクトで発現した効果が持続する見込みはあるかを問う視点

出典:プロジェクト評価の手引き (JICA事業評価ガイドライン)、2004年2月

2-1-2 評価グリッドの作成

本終了時評価調査における調査項目を明確にするために、PDM に基づいて、プロジェクトの「実績及び実施プロセス」、「評価 5 項目」の各項目を包含した評価グリッドを作成した。同グリッドは、「A. プロジェクトの実績及び実施プロセスの検証」と、「B. 評価 5 項目の分析」で構成され、項目ごとに評価設問、情報入手手段などが記載されている。(同評価グリッドの構成及びその各評価設問については、付属資料 1 「協議議事録 (M/M)」の中の ANNEX 5 「Actual Project Achievement and Implementation Process」及び ANNEX 6 「Result of Five evaluation criteria」を参照。)

2-2 情報・データ収集方法と分析方法

本終了時評価調査では、実績の検証及び5項目評価の分析作業のために、定性的・定量的データを以下の方法で収集した。

2-2-1 情報・データ収集方法

(1) 質問票

評価グリッドの中の設問を基に、南スーダン政府及び中央エアクアトリア州政府側カウンターパート(C/P)機関である南スーダン政府協同組合・農村開発省(以下、農村開発省; $MCRD/GOSS^1$)、中央エクアトリア州政府協同組合・農村開発省(以下、農村開発省; $MCRD/CES^2$)及び農業・林業省(以下、農業省; MAF/CES^3)の関係者を対象として、質問票を作成・配布した。

MCRD/GOSS: Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development / Government of South Sudan

² MCRD/CES: MCRD / Central Equatoria State

³ MAF/CES: Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / CES

(2) 既存資料レビュー

以下のようなプロジェクトの関連記録、資料を参照した。

- ・「南部スーダン・ジュバ近郊平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト(通称 LIPS)中間レビュー調査報告書」、2010年12月、JICA
- ・「南部スーダン・ジュバ近郊平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト事前評価表」、2008年3月、JICA
- ・「南部スーダン・ジュバ近郊平和の定着に向けた生計向上支援プロジェクト業務実施計画書(第3年次)」、2011年2月、LIPSプロジェクト
- ・「LIPS; Annual Report 2010 and 2011 Annual Plan (Progress Report No.4)」、2011 年 1 月、LIPSプロジェクト
- ・「LIPS; Annual Report 2009」、2009年12月、LIPSプロジェクト
- ・「LIPS; Progress Report No.3」、2010年6月、LIPSプロジェクト
- ・「LIPS; First Six Month Progress Report」、2009年8月、LIPSプロジェクト
- ・「南部スーダン全国農村開発・農業普及体制に関する現状調査・調査報告書(ドラフト)」、2011 年 6 月、LIPS プロジェクト
- ・その他、プロジェクト作成のマニュアル、活動記録、投入に係る資料等

(3) 主要関係者へのインタビュー

主要関係者へのインタビューは、以下の関係各機関や関係者を対象として実施した。(インタビュー実施対象者は、上述した付属資料 1 「協議議事録(M/M)」の ANNEX 2 「List of Interviewees」を参照。)

- ・南スーダン政府農村開発省 (MCRD/GOSS)
- ・中央エクアトリア州政府農村開発省 (MCRD/CES)
- ・中央エクアトリア州政府農業省 (MAF/CES)
- ・MCRD/CES 所属のコミュニティー開発官(Community Development Officer: CDO)
- ・MAF/CES 所属の農業普及員(Agriculture Extension Officer: AEO)
- ・モデルサイトでグループ農業に参加する農家(農家講師含む)
- ・プロジェクト専門家チーム

(4) 現地調査

プロジェクト活動の対象である6つのモデルサイト(カプリ、ニャミニ、コルジック、シリモン、カンスーク、ブングの各村)を訪問し、プロジェクトの活動状況や成果について確認した。

2-2-2 データ分析方法

プロジェクトが作成した活動に係る各種の資料検討、主要関係者へのインタビュー結果、モデルサイトの現地踏査の結果について、分析を行った 4 。そして、これらの分析結果を基に、評価 5 項目に従って評価結果を取りまとめた。本終了時評価調査実施期間中に開催された JCC において、日本側及び南スーダン側の双方がその内容を検証した。

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⁴ 今般、南スーダン政府側に提出した質問票について、先方からの回答はなされなかった。そのため、同表の内容を、インタビューにて質問することで代替した。

第3章 プロジェクトの実績

3-1 投入実績

(日本側及び南スーダン側による投入の各詳細は、付属資料 1 「協議議事録 (M/M)」中のANNEX 3 「List of inputs from Japan and South Sudan」を参照。)

3-1-1 日本側投入

(1)専門家の配置

専門家の派遣は、プロジェクト実施期間中で合計 15 名、108.47MM(人月)が配置されることとなっており、2011 年 8 月末の段階では計 96.8 MM の実績値となっている 5 。専門家の分野は、以下の表 3-1 のとおり、1 . 総括/農村開発、2 . コミュニティー開発、3 . コミュニティー開発/ジェンダー主流化、4 . 園芸作物/研修(1)、5 . 園芸作物/研修(2)、6 . プロジェクト・モニタリング、7 . 建築計画、8 . 農業普及、そして、9 . 業務調整となっている 6 。

表3-1 専門家派遣(プロジェクト実施期間中合計)

	指導科目	氏名	配置期間 MM(人月)
1	総括/農村開発	山本 幸生	13.50
2	コミュニティー開発	Bernadette Kyanya	16.47
3	コミュニティー開発/ ジェンダー主流化	鶴井 視記子	17.50
4	園芸作物/研修(1)	糸魚川 孝榮 原田 淳之輔	19.70
5	園芸作物/研修(2)	郭 詠理	18.80
6	プロジェクト・ モニタリング	新村 有紀 大石 喜久男 佐野 太悟	13.50
7	建築計画	西山 謙太郎	1.00
8	農業普及	鶴井 純	2.00
9	業務調整	西山	6.00
		合計	108.47

⁵ 国内業務期間含む。

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 $^{^6}$ その他、現地プロジェクト事務所スタッフとして、事務所マネジャー 1 名、事務スタッフ 3 名、圃場マネジャー 2 名、展示圃場ワーカー 12 名、その他 4 名など、計 22 名が投入された。

(2) C/P 研修(本邦研修及び第三国研修)受入れ

これまで、本邦研修には延べ 12 名の C/P が参加しており、また、第三国研修(スタディーツアー)には、延べ 32 名の C/P が参加した。研修名及び参加人数の内訳は以下の表 3-2 及び表 3-3 のとおり。

表3-2 本邦研修の実施

	実施年	研修コース名	参加者数
1	2010	アフリカの生計向上を通じた農村開発	2
2	2010	アフリカの女性起業家支援	1
3	2010	アフリカの青少年育成プログラム	1
4	2010	日本の農村開発政策	2
5	2011	農産物加工による村落の収入改善(TICAD IV フォローアップ)	1
6	2011	アフリカの生計向上を通じた農村開発	2
7	2011	日本の農村開発政策	3
		合計	12

表3-3 第三国研修(スタディーツアー)の実施

	実施年	研修コース名		参加者数
1	2009	コミュニティー開発手法 (ケニア)		7
2	2009	営農手法 (ウガンダ)		8
3	2010	営農手法・コミュニティー開発手法 (ウガンダ)		16
4	2011	アフリカの持続的農村開発と貧困緩和 (マレーシア)		1
			合計	32

(3) 機材供与

プロジェクトの活動に使用する機材としては、コンピュータやコピー機などの事務用機器、事務所用家具、農業用計測機器、車両(オートバイ含む)など 69 品目が導入された。同機材の実績額の合計は、7,211,957 円となっている⁷。

(4) 現地業務費支出

プロジェクトの活動に伴って支出された現地業務費は、以下の表 3-4 のとおりである。2009 (平成 21) 年度及び 2010 (平成 22) 年度は実績額、2011 (平成 23) 年度は予算 (支出見込み額) となっている。その合計は、109,372,000 円となっている。

⁷ 機材購入費は、円、ドル、ポンド (南スーダン)、シリング (ケニア) で支出された。合計額は、プロジェクト側で円換算した数値となっている。

表 3 一 4 現地業務費支出

年度	支出額 (円)
2009(平成 21)年	17,764,000
2010(平成 22)年	44,656,000
2011 (平成 23) 年	46,952,000
合計	109,372,000

3-1-2 南スーダン側投入

(1) C/P の配置

合計 59 名の C/P が配置された。そのうち、コミュニティー開発官(CDO) は 48 名、2 名が農業普及員(AEO) となっている。

(2) ローカルコスト負担

南スーダン政府農村開発省(MCRD/GOSS)及び中央エクアトリア州政府農村開発省 (MCRD/CES) 及び農業省 (MAF/CES) において、プロジェクト実施期間中、活動に関与する C/P の給与が確保された。

(3) 施設、機材等の提供

MCRD/CES より、ジュバ市内の同省敷地内に、プロジェクト事務所設置用の用地が提供されている。また、ジュバ郡内の2カ所に、展示圃場用の土地が提供されている。

3-2 成果の達成状況

PDM にて定めた成果ごとの達成状況は以下のとおりである。

3-2-1 成果1の達成状況

成果1.農村開発のための基本ツールが開発される。

- (1) コミュニティー開発マニュアルが開発される。
- (2) 農業技術パッケージが開発される。

農村開発及び農業開発の現場で、農家や農村の住民への指導を行うスタッフが使用するマニュアルのドラフトが作成され、最終化に向けた調整が行われている。これらは、MCRD/CESの CDO に対する「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」と、MAF/CESの AEO に対する「農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル」であり、モデルサイトでの活動内容が反映され、CDO 及び AEO が容易に実践できるよう工夫されている。

これらを含め、プロジェクトでは、以下のとおり、CDO向けに計 5 種類、AEOに向けて計 3 種類の教材と資料をプロジェクト終了までに作成が完了する予定となっている。

(1) コミュニティー開発用マニュアル/教材

・コミュニティー開発マニュアル (Towards Empowerment – A Manual for Community

development Officers)

- ・農村開発要覧(Rural Development Directory)
- ・コミュニティー開発研修用カリキュラム (Curriculum of training course of community development works)
- 研修用視聴覚マニュアルー戦後日本の農村開発経験及びケニアのソンガ・ンベレの農村開発 (Audio-visual training materials (CD) Japanese experience of community development post-war, Songa Nbele, community development in Kenya)
- ・コミュニティー開発官及び農業普及員要覧 (CDO/AEO Library)

(2) 農業開発用マニュアル/教材

- ・農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル (Step-by-step agriculture; Manual for extensionist and farmers)
- ・農家講師用研修マニュアル(Curriculum for introductory Training Course for Farmer Teachers)
- ・農業普及マニュアルー農業グループの形成とその訓練(Agricultural extension manual; Formation of farmer group and their training)

表3-5 成果1の指標の達成状況

指標	達成状況			
1-1 コミュニティー開発マニュアルが参加型で開発される。	「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」のドラフトがプロジェクト側で作成された。その後、2011年3月に、MCRD/GOSSとMCRD/CESのC/P及びアマディ農村開発研究所(ARDI) ⁸ スタッフ、プロジェクト専門家により、同マニュアル作成チームが組織され、マニュアルのレビューが行われている。同マニュアルは、2012年の1月に完成予定。			
1-2 作成されたコミュニティー開発マニュアルが CDO を含む関係者に積極的に評価される。	「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」のドラフトが CDO を始め、C/P に配布されている。2011 年 9 月中に実施される研修において、C/P 側による評価が行われ、その結果は最終版の内容に反映される。			
1-3 農業技術パッケージが参加型で開発される。	農業技術パッケージを構成する「農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル」のドラフトがプロジェクトチームによって作成され、CDOや農業省スタッフ、AEOによってレビューが行われている。また、野菜生産の政策に係るワークショップが、2011年3月に実施され、関係者から意見が集約された。			
1-4 作成された農業技術パッケージが AEO を含む関係者に積極的に評価される。	上記 1-3 のとおり、「農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル」は、 農業省スタッフ、AEO に配布され、内容のレビューが行わ れている。			

⁸ アマディ農村開発研究所(Amadi Rural Development Institute)

1-5 農業技術パッケージを導入する農民が増加する。

農家講師(Farmer Teachers)へのアンケート結果では、29名の回答者中、24名(83%)が少なくとも1つの営農技術を既に実践していると回答した。残りの回答者からは、プロジェクトの活動が開始されていなかった、一時的に村を離れており活動機会がなかった、と回答した。。

3-2-2 成果2の達成状況

成果2. (生計向上モデルを構築する上で必要となる)政府関係者及びコミュニティーリーダーの能力が強化される。

プロジェクトは、MCRD/CES に所属する 100 名の CDO のうち、48 名を C/P として、その能力開発のために、研修やワークショップ、モデルサイトを通じた実地研修 (OJT) などを実施してきた。国内研修はこれまでに計 33 回実施され、総参加者数は延べ 832 名となっている。また、ワークショップは計 13 回開催され、総参加者数は 548 名となっている 10 。参加者数の内訳は以下の表 3-6 のとおり。(また、各研修の実施内容については、付属資料 1 「協議議事録(M/M)」中の ANNEX 4 「List of Organized Training and Workshop」を参照。)

国内研修 ワークショップ 計 CDO 464 90 554 AEO 14 25 11 ARDI 14 12 26 MCRD/GOSS 1 43 44 MCRD/CES 58 58 MAF/GOSS 44 44 MAF/CES 32 32 村開発委員会(BDC") 112 61 173 コミュニティー住民 216 216 他州政府 42 42 その他 155 166 11 合計 832 548 1.380

表3-6 国内研修及びワークショップの参加者数の内訳

C/PであるCDOは、現在、各モデルサイトに対応した6つのエリアチームに編成されている。それぞれのチームリーダーに率いられ、各メンバーは熱心に活動し、コミュニティーへの

⁹ プロジェクトが 2011 年 8 月に実施したモニタリング調査結果より。

 $^{^{10}}$ 「協議議事録(M/M)」中の ANNEX 4 では、延べ人数は 844 人となっているが、資料内容に誤差があり、再集計を行った。

¹¹ BDC: Boma Development Committee

定期的な訪問回数を増やし、また、国連機関や非政府組織(NGO)などの他の支援機関とも 関係性を構築し始めている12。そして、日常の活動の成果として、コミュニティーの住民側か らの CDO に対する信頼性が向上している。また、MAF/CES に所属する AEO は、現在ジュバ 郡の1名がプロジェクト活動に参加しており、CDOと同様に研修やワークショップ、モデル サイトでの OJT を通じた能力開発を行っている。現在は、主に展示圃場(デモファーム)で 活動し、グループ農家への技術指導を行っている13。

表3-7 成果2の指標の達成状況

表3一/ 放果2の指標の達成状況 			
指標	達成状況		
2-1 研修やスタディーツアーへの参加を通じて、CDO 及びAEO が新しい技術と知識を身に付ける。	① C/Pである 48 人の CDO は、国内研修、ワークショップ、本邦研修、スタディーツアーにおいて技術を習得した。また、48 名の CDO のうちフィールド担当の 32 人は、定期的に6つのモデルサイトのコミュニティーを訪問し、パイロット活動による OJT を経て、技術と経験を蓄積してきた。 ② プロジェクトが実施した CDO に対するアンケート結果より、すべての CDO が、研修や OJT を通じて、コミュニティーの動員や活性化、報告とモニタリングなどの技術と知識を得たと回答した ¹⁴ 。 ③ ジュバ郡に所属する計 2 名の AEO は、国内研修、ワークショップ、スタディーツアーに参加した。同 AEO は、2 カ所の展示圃場で実施される営農改善の取り組みに参加し、OJT を通じて、営農改善と農家指導の技術と知識を得た。 ④ BDC の管理者レベル (40 人のコミュニティーリーダー)は、5回の研修に参加し、コミュニティーの動員、コミュニティーの管理運営について知識を得た。		
2-2 プロジェクトに関与する CDO 及び AEO のうち、80% が一連の研修を受ける。	 ① C/Pである48人のCDO全員が研修に参加した。(100%) ② C/Pである2名のAEOが、展示圃場でのOJTを受けるとともに、これまでに計32回の研修に参加した。 ③ BDCの管理者レベル(40人のコミュニティーリーダー)は、5回の研修に参加し、コミュニティーの動員、コミュニティーの管理運営について知識を得た。(58%) 		

¹² 現在、活動において、中央エクアトリア州政府の保健省、教育省、中央政府の野生動物資源省、イェイ農業研修所、国連食糧農 業機関 (FAO)、国連児童基金 (UNICEF)、4つの国際 NGO などと、協力関係をもっている。

 $^{^{13}}$ 当初、AEO は 2 名体制であったが、今年、1 名が退職した。

 $^{^{14}}$ プロジェクトが 2011 年 8 月に実施したモニタリング調査結果より。CDO の回答者は、全 26 名。

2-3 80%以上の研修コースで、 80%の研修参加者が A か B で 研修を評価する。 プロジェクトが実施した研修に係るアンケートより、以下 の結果が得られた。

- ① 研修に参加した 85.7%の CDO が、その内容に満足して いると回答した。
- ② 研修に参加したコミュニティーリーダーの72%が、研修は効果的であったと回答した。

2-4 80%以上の研修参加者が 身に付けた知識と技術を業務 で活用する。

- ① C/PであるほとんどのCDOが、プロジェクトの実施により、彼ら自身の事務所が機能的で活発になったと認識している。
- ② アンケート結果より、回答した26名中、24名(92%)が、習得した技術と知識を現場で活用していると回答した。
- ③ グループディスカッションの結果より、4つのBDCで 研修結果をコミュニティーの中で実践していると回答し た。
- ④ AEO は、展示圃場での活動を通じて、研修で得た知識と技術を、農家に対して指導している。

2-5 CDO と AEO が農村訪問の 意識をもち、主体的・計画的 に(活動を)実行できる。

- ① CDO の現地訪問記録によると、訪問回数は、2009年は13.7回/月であったが、2010年には65回/月に増加した。
- ② 2010年は、CDO は地域チームごとにモデルサイトを訪問した。2011年には、地域チームより、新たに分野別にチームも加えた形で再編されたため、個別の訪問回数は減少した。
- ③ 2010年までは、先方からの要請により、プロジェクトチーム側より、CDO に対してコミュニティーの訪問に係る手当を支払っていた。2011年より同手当は廃止されたが、CDO は、従来どおりにコミュニティーを訪問している ¹⁵。
- ④ 2名の AEO は、モデルサイトの農家を訪問し、技術の 活用状況のモニタリングを行った。
- ⑤ 中間レビュー調査に先立って実施されたグループ農家へのインタビュー結果では、各農家は、CDO の活動が活発であるとの認識が、プロジェクト実施前の2.4%から97.4%に増加し、かつ、彼らのうち77.4%がその活動に満足していると回答した。

¹⁵ 南スーダンでは、援助事業の実施において、政府側かドナー側に対して、業務に係る手当の支給を求めることが慣例化している。

2-6 仕事に対するコミットメント、モチベーション、協働性が向上したと考える CDOが 80%以上となる。

- ① 中間レビュー調査に先立って実施されたアンケート結果より、85.7%のCDOが彼ら自身の業務状況に満足していると回答した。その中で、CDOたちは彼自身の技術に自信をもち、コミュニティーへの支援を行うことをより強く指向するようになったとしている。また、彼らの支援によるコミュニティーの変化とグループ作業の重要性を認識した。
- ② 中間レビュー調査時において、グループ農家数は 616 あったが、そのうち、77.1%が CDO の活動は役立っていると回答した。
- ③ CDO は、国連組織やNGO などの組織と活動上の関係性をもっている。
- ④ 各モデルサイトで形成された BDC では、意思決定の仕組みが構築され、村内の問題解決の重要性が理解され始めている。4つの BDC は、基礎教育の開始、外部団体への支援の依頼など活発に活動している。

3-2-3 成果3の達成状況

成果3. (生計向上モデルを構築する上で必要となる)中央・州の農村開発省及び州の農業省 の組織能力が強化される。

プロジェクトは、MCRD/GOSS 及び MCRD/CES、MAF/CES の関係機関の組織強化を、主に 農村開発を実践するための制度的な枠組みの改善を通じて行ってきた。その過程において、 MCRD/GOSS の大臣は、過去5年間に5回交代し、また、2011年2月の同大臣の暗殺以降は空 席のままとなっていた。そのため、国家の農村開発政策に係る政策判断が滞る状況の中で活動 が進められた。

南スーダンの農村開発に係る現状の課題と情報共有を目的として、農村開発フォーラム (Rural Development Forum: RDF) が 2010 年 6 月に、他援助機関も参加して開催された。同フォーラムでは、MCRD/GOSS の "Policy Framework and Strategies 2007/2008"及び "Policy Guideline 2007"の現状に沿った改訂が必要との認識が確認された。プロジェクトは、MCRD/GOSS 側と協議しつつ、現在その改訂作業を行っており、"Policy Framework and Strategies 2011/2012"と "Policy Guideline 2011¹⁶"が、プロジェクト終了までに策定されることとなっている。またプロジェクトは、政策の実施機関である州政府に対して MCRD/CES の Policy Implementation Guideline と MAF/CES の Vegetable Projection Strategy を各々策定中である。

また、プロジェクトは国立の農村開発分野の研究機関であるアマディ農村開発研究所 (ARDI) の能力向上支援¹⁷ や、南スーダン全体の農村開発の実施状況を把握するため、「全国農村開発及び農業普及調査¹⁸」を、2011 年 6 月に実施した。

¹⁶ 同文書は、MCRD/GOSS の予算、人材育成、機材と装備、業務実施過程などの内容を含んでいる。

 $^{^{17}}$ 同機関スタッフを対象として、6回の研修と5回のスタディーツアーを実施し、参加者合計は87名となった。

¹⁸ 英語名は、"The Survey on Rural Development and Agricultural Extension in South Sudan"である。同調査終了後、調査結果の共有のため、ワークショップが開催され、関係者間で、農村開発とその普及に係る課題と現状が認識された。

表3-8 成果3の指標の達成状況

指標	達成状況
3-1「農村開発省中期開発戦略」が策定され、南スーダン政府及び州政府から正式に承認される。	現 在 "Policy Framework and Strategies 2011/2012" と "Policy Guideline 2011" の策定が進められている。その作業の一環として、「農村開発政策枠組み及び戦略」について検討する ワークショップが 2011 年 8 月に開催された。また、MCRD/GOSS 内に、政策策定委員会が 9 月中に組織されることと なっている。
3-2 CDO 及び AEO の業務内容 及び求められる資質が明確に され、承認される。	「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」の中で、CDOの職務 規則が提示されている。また、同規則は、上述の Policy Guideline の中でも記述されることとなる。
3-3 情報管理システムの改善 を通じて、CDO や関係者が必 要な情報にアクセスできるよ うになる。	CDOは、業務に必要な関係機関の情報を、「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」の中の有益情報の項から得ることができる。また、政策ガイドラインの中で、CDOの報告様式に関する規定が明確にされ、情報管理が容易になる。
3-4 農村開発フォーラムを定期的に開催し、関係者との情報共有が図られる。	第1回の農村開発フォーラム(RDF)が2010年7月に開催され、農村開発にかかわる他ドナーやNGOが参加し、情報共有と課題に関する議論が行われた。そして、RDF委員会を設立し、フォーラムの定期的な開催が合意された。しかし、MCRD/GOSSの大臣の不在が続いていたことから、現在まで第2回のフォーラムは開催されていない。

3-2-4 成果4の達成状況

成果4. 生計向上モデルを適用したモデルプロジェクトが実施される。

プロジェクトはジュバ市近郊の以下の6つのモデルサイト 19 において「生計向上モデル」を実施している。

- ・カプリ(Kapuri, Rombur Boma, Northern Bari Payam)
- = + = (Nyamini, Nyamini Boma, Northern Bari Payam)
- ・コルジック (Kworijik Luri, Luri Boma, Northern Bari Payam)
- ・シリモン (Sirrimon, Sirrimon Boma, Dolo Payam)
- ・カンスーク (Kansuk, Kansuk Boma, Rajaf Payam)
- ・ブング (Bungu, Bungu Boma, Bungu Payam)

プロジェクトは、各モデルサイトにおいて村開発委員会(BDC)の設立を支援し、コミュニティー開発計画 [Community Development Plan in 2010 – 2012 (CDP)] を各々策定した。CDP では、各村の課題と共に、課題を解決するため、営農改善(農業)、収入創出、水供給、保健、教育、治安の分野に分類された行動内容が提示されている。

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¹⁹ 州以下の行政単位は、County (郡)、Payam、Boma (村) となっている。

各村は、BDCが中心となって、上述の分野でコミュニティーによるモデル活動を実施している。同活動は、CDOやプロジェクトチームの支援を得て、コミュニティー住民が活動ごとにグループを形成して進められている。特に農業については、農民グループの形成、農家講師制度の導入などが行われ、農家自身による新たな営農手法の実践と、生産性の向上が進んでいる²⁰。(各モデルサイトの活動の現状は、付属資料 2 「各モデルサイトの活動の現状」を参照。)

表3-9 成果4の指標の達成状況

指標	達成状況			
4-1 プロジェクトに参加する コミュニティーメンバーの 食料の生産量、収入、財産等 が、参加しないメンバーと比 べて、また、プロジェクト開 始前と比べて、少なくとも 50%増加する。	モデルサイトごとに行ったグループディスッカションの結果より、プロジェクトに参加した農家の生産量と収入の増加が確認された。住民は、空腹感が減少し、小学校の学費、病院の支払いや他の支出を賄うことができた。中間レビュー調査時にプロジェクトが実施した実証調査では、穀物の収量が1世帯当たり29%増加した。これは、SDG885(USD341)に相当する。また、68.9%のグループ農家が同年の生産に満足していた。			
4-2 空腹を感じる世帯数が 50%減少する。	 ① プロジェクト開始前の調査時点では、ジュバ郡の61%の世帯が1日1食であったが、モデルサイトでは現在、36.4%に減少している。 ② グループディスッカションの結果より、住民は1日2食となり、活動的になったと回答している²¹。 			
4-3 プロジェクト参加世帯の 農業生産性が、2012 年までに 少なくとも 10%増加する。				
		モデルサイト	展示圃場	全国平均
	落花生	1,119	4,810	750
	メイズ	2,808	5,300	2,020
	ソルガム	1,601	_	580

²⁰ 農家のグループ化による営農支援は、2010年より開始された。農家グループに参加することで、各農家は、プロジェクトより、種子、農器具の提供が得られる。その代わりに、収穫した種子の50%をプロジェクト側に返還することが義務づけられる。2010年に616名が参加して開始され、2011年は、種子の返還状況や参加度を勘案し、313名となった。終了時評価時点では、284名がグループ農家として登録されている。

²¹ プロジェクトが 2011 年8月に実施したモニタリング調査結果より。

²² 本終了時評価実施時点では、メイズやソルガムなどの穀物の収穫期には早く、全国平均との比較調査は行われていない。そのため、2011年の収穫量調査は、年末までに行われる予定。なお、プロジェクト開始前のモデルサイトでの農業生産性に係るデータがないため、比較対象として、全国平均値を選定している。

② 野采類 (2011 年サンプル調査、単位 kg/ha)		
	展示圃場	全国平均
ナス	26,300	19,700
トマト	21,700	16,100
キャベツ	30,900	24,500
オクラ	18,500	12,300

- 4-4 プロジェクト参加農家の 80%が、農業技術パッケージ から学んだ基礎的な技術を少 なくとも1つは活用する。
- ① 2010年に31回、2011年に17回実施された研修の結果、 11件の新しい農業技術や活動が農民グループに導入された。
- ② 2010年より、72%の農家が新しい作物の生産を開始した。
- ③ 農家講師へのアンケート調査では、回答した 29 人中、 24 人が少なくとも 1 つの基礎的な技術を採用していると 回答した 23 。
- ④ 農家講師は積極的に技術と知識をグループ内の農家に 提供している (88 以上の農家)。また、プロジェクトに 参加していない農家から、70 人以上の農民が、新技術に 興味を示し、農家講師の圃場を視察しに訪問している²⁴。
- 4-5 コミュニティーの組織、 グループが形成され、モデル プロジェクトに積極的に参加 する。
- ① それぞれのモデルサイトで村開発委員会 (BDC) が設立され、コミュニティー開発計画 (Community Development Plan: CDP) が、住民参加により策定された。
- ② 32 の農民グループ、14 の収入創出活動(IGA²⁵)グループ、2 つの PTA が、活動に応じて組織された。
- 4-6 女性や国内避難民を含む 社会的弱者のうち、80% がモ デルプロジェクトの恩恵を受 けていると感じる。
- ① 90%の女性と100%の国内避難民(IDP²6)が作物生産に満足し、93.3%がCDOやAEO、プロジェクトの活動に満足している²⁷。
- ② グループディスカッションの結果より、コミュニティー内での女性の社会的地位の向上が確認された。例として、女性は慣習的にコミュニティー内の会合に参加できなかったが、現在は参加し、活発に意見を述べるようになった。

4-7 プロジェクト期間を通じて、農村での研修への参加者の女性の割合が 40% を超える。

① 計91名のBDCメンバー中、女性は20名(22%)、また、 182名のIGAグループ中、81名(45%)が女性である。

²³ プロジェクトが 2011 年 8 月に実施したモニタリング調査結果より。

 $^{^{24}}$ 本終了時評価調査で実施した農家講師へのグループインタビュー結果より。

²⁵ IGA: Income Generation Activities

 $^{^{26}}$ IDP : Internally Displaced Person

²⁷ 中間評価調査時点での住民に対するアンケート結果より。

4-8 コミュニティー建設に主 | ① 各 BDC は、プロジェクト活動における OJT の一環と 体性をもって参加するリー して、CDOと協力してパイロット活動を実施している。 ダーが各農村で育成される。 ② BDC の主要メンバーである 40 人のコミュニティーリー ダーは、研修で得られた知識を、他のメンバーに積極的 に伝えている。 4-9 コミュニティーによる開 それぞれのモデルサイトでBDCが設立され、CDPが、住 発計画の策定がなされる。 民参加により策定された。CDPに基づいて、現在、農業、 IGA、教育、保健、水供給の分野で活動を実施している。 グループディスカッションの結果より、パイロット活動に 4-10 モデルプロジェクトが かかわるほとんどのメンバーは、彼ら自身の活動に自信を オーナーシップをもって実施 もっており、CDO やプロジェクトの支援がなくても活動を される。 継続できるとしていることが確認された28。

3-3 プロジェクト目標の達成状況

ジュバ近郊の農村の多様性に対応した生計向上モデルを普及するための基盤が整備される。

プロジェクトは、ジュバ近郊の6つのモデルサイトにおいて「生計向上モデル」に基づいた活動を実施し、同モデルを普及するための基礎的条件の整備を目標としてきた。同モデルサイトでは、農業、収入創出活動、保健、教育、水供給(井戸整備)のコミュニティー活動が行われている。特に、農業分野では、参加した農家の営農技術の改善により、メイズなどの穀類から野菜などの園芸作物まで、生産量が増加することが見込まれており、その結果として、農家の収入向上と食料事情の改善に結び付くことが期待できるものである。

そして、プロジェクトでは、「生計向上モデル」を普及するための基礎的条件を、①コミュニティー開発官(CDO)を主とする C/P の能力開発、② C/P の活動の指針となり、業務において活用するガイドラインやマニュアルの整備、そして、③ MCRD/GOSS 及び MCRD/CES、MAF/CESの政府機関の組織能力の向上と規定している。これらの基礎的条件は、上記の3-2の各成果の達成状況で述べたとおり、各成果の発現を通じて成立しつつある。したがって、プロジェクトは、実施期間の終了までにプロジェクト目標を達成することが予期される。

表 3 一 10 プロジェクト目標の達成状況

指標	達成状況		
中央エクアトリア州(ジュバ	「生計向上」モデルの基礎的条件である C/P の能力向上、マ		
郡)の農村における生計向上	ニュアルやガイドラインなどの支援材料、制度設計の支援に		
の仕組みが確立される。	よる関係組織の強化は、順次、図られつつある。		

²⁸ プロジェクトが 2011 年 8 月に実施したモニタリング調査結果より。

3-4 プロジェクトの実施プロセス

3-4-1 プロジェクトの運営管理

(1) 合同調整委員会 (JCC)

プロジェクトでは JCC が毎年度開催されている。第1回は2009年10月、第2回は2010年3月、第3回は2011年9月に開催された。JCC は、MCRD/GOSS の事務次官が議長となり、南スーダン側 C/P、JICA 現地事務所、プロジェクトチーム側からのメンバーが出席している。同会議では、プロジェクトの進捗状況の報告と今後の活動予定について議論がなされている。

(2) C/P との定期会合

C/P (CDO 及び MCRD/CES の管理部門) との定例会議が、毎週月曜日に開催されている。同会議においては、各モデルサイトの活動進捗状況の報告と活動上の課題などが話し合われている。

(3) その他の会合、ワークショップなど

・農村開発フォーラム(RDF)

2010年6月に開催された RDFには、MCRD/GOSS 及び CES からの C/P に加え、農村開発にかかわる支援機関として、米国国際開発庁(USAID)や、日本の緊急支援 NGOs (JEN)などが参加した。RDFでの意見交換を踏まえて、RDFの定期開催、RDF委員会の設立が合意された。しかし、MCRD/GOSS の大臣の不在が続いたため、第2回会合は現在まで開催されていない。

・農業開発ワークショップ

野菜生産に係る課題を検討するワークショップが、2011年4月以降これまでに4回 開催され、MAF/GOSS、及びMAF/CESやMCRD/CESなどが参加した。同ワークショッ プでは、野菜や穀物生産に使用される種子を輸入品から国産品によって代替するため の議論が行われた。また、同ワークショップにおいて、プロジェクト活動において明 らかとなったジュバ近郊の農業の潜在力と可能性が報告されている。

3-4-2 活動実施における C/P との関係性

(1) 中央政府の C/P との関係性

JCC の開催や、RDF や他のワークショップの開催を通じて、MCRD/GOSS の事務次官 以下との関係性は緊密かつ良好に保たれている。他方、MCRD/GOSS の大臣の頻繁な交代 と、2011 年の2月の同大臣の暗殺以降の大臣不在の状況により、農村開発政策策定に係 る政策的な判断は困難な状況が続いていた。

(2) 州政府の C/P との関係性

プロジェクト活動や定例会議を通じてプロジェクトチームと CDO との意思疎通は十分に図られ、信頼関係が強化されている。しかし、MCRD/CES の大臣以下、管理部門のプロジェクト活動へのかかわりと理解は十分になされているとはいえない。MAF/CES 側との関係に関しては、展示圃場での活動を通じて AEO との関係性が緊密に保たれている。

第4章 5項目評価結果

4-1 妥当性

プロジェクトの目的とその実施手法は、南スーダン政府の農村開発政策と合致しているととも に、日本政府の同国に対する援助方針と合致している。したがって、プロジェクト実施の妥当性 は確保されている。

4-1-1 南スーダン政府等の政策

南スーダン政府は、内戦後の復興から中長期的な開発に移行する段階において、農村の生計向上と生活改善が重要な課題であると認識している。MCRD/GOSS は「Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008」において、①コミュニティーを軸にした開発事業の推進と、②特別な配慮を必要とするグループの自立的かつ社会への統合を支援するサービスの提供を政策として掲げている。同政策の推進のために、コミュニティーを現場で直接的に支援するCDO の能力開発が不可欠としている。また、農業開発に関して MAF/GOSS は、① AEO を含む人的資源開発、②農業開発を通じた貧困緩和、③農業普及パッケージの確立、を重点目標としている。

プロジェクトが目標として掲げる農村の「生計向上モデル」を実施するための基礎的条件の確立は、上記の政府機関の政策や重点目標と合致している。

4-1-2 日本の援助指針と JICA の国別援助方針

日本政府は、平和構築への支援を政府開発援助における重要課題のひとつとして掲げている。南スーダンに対しては、社会の再統合が国家の平和構築において重要であるとして、国内避難民の帰還と地域社会への融合を優先分野として位置づけている。そして、コミュニティー開発を通じた、分野横断的なアプローチが重要としている。さらに JICA は、南スーダンの平和の定着を支援するため、同国の短期的及び長期的な要請に対応することを援助方針として掲げている。

プロジェクトは上述の方針の中で農村社会の安定化に生計向上を通じて行うものであり、日本の援助方針と一致している。

4-1-3 プロジェクト・デザイン

プロジェクトは、農村開発に従事する CDO や AEO などの政府機関職員とコミュニティー住民の能力開発を6つのモデルサイトにおけるモデル活動の計画と実施を通じて行っている。これらのモデル活動は、コミュニティー開発計画 (CDP) の中で確認されたコミュニティー個々のニーズに応えるものとなっている。結果としてプロジェクトの実施は、政府機関とコミュニティーの関係性を強化し、かつ、コミュニティー内での住民間の協働を推進するものとなっている。このような手法は、農村地域社会の安定化に寄与するものといえる。

4-2 有効性

プロジェクト活動の実施と成果の達成を通じて、プロジェクト目標は実施期間内で達成される見込みである。プロジェクトは効果的に実施されてきており、その有効性は高いといえる。

4-2-1 プロジェクト目標の達成見込み

プロジェクトの目標は、「ジュバ近郊の農村の多様性に対応した生計向上モデルを普及するための基盤」の整備となっている。プロジェクトはジュバ近郊に6つのモデルサイトを選定し、C/Pと共に「生計向上モデル」を実施してきた。また、同時に同モデルを普及するための基礎的条件を段階的に整備してきた。プロジェクトでは、同モデルを普及するための基礎的条件は、①CDOを主とするC/Pの能力開発、②C/Pの活動の指針となり、業務において活用するガイドラインやマニュアルの整備、そして、③MCRD/GOSS及びCES、MAF/CESの政府機関の組織能力の向上、により構成されるものとしている。

先ず、①の C/P の能力開発は、研修やモデル活動の実施を通じて行われてきた。また、その経験と知識は、②のマニュアルとガイドラインなどに直接的に反映されている。MCRD/GOSSは、同マニュアル類を政府機関スタッフの人材育成の教材として採用する予定である。また、これらの活動を通じて得られた知見が政府の政策である MCRD/GOSS の「Policy Framework and Work plan 2011/2012」に反映されることとなっている。

上述した成果によって、プロジェクト目標である生計向上モデルを普及する基盤は成立しつ つある。したがって、プロジェクトは実施期間の終了までにプロジェクト目標を達成すること が予期される。

4-2-2 プロジェクトに対する外的、内的要因

プロジェクト開始以降、その活動を大きく阻害するような深刻な要因はなかった。しかし、MCRD/GOSSの大臣の頻繁な交代と、2011年の2月の同大臣の暗殺以降の空席状況により、農村開発政策策定に係る政策的な判断は困難な状況が続いていた。他方、プロジェクトを進めるためのポジティブな要因としては、C/PであるCDOのモデルサイトで実施するコミュニティー開発活動に対する意識の向上が挙げられる。現在6つのモデルサイトにおいて、CDOは農業、収入創出、保健、教育、水供給などの活動に携わり、定期的に担当するコミュニティーを訪問している。2011年以降は、南スーダンにおける慣行であった業務手当の支給の有無にかかわりなく、熱心に活動を継続している。

4-3 効率性

プロジェクトの活動は計画どおりに実施され、日本側、南スーダン側の投入も有効に活用された。また、プロジェクトの運営管理に関しては、JCCの開催やさまざまなワークショップを通じて、MCRD/GOSS をはじめとして C/P とも緊密な関係を構築している。これらの観点から、プロジェクトの活動は効率的に行われてきたといえる。

4-3-1 投入、活動と成果の達成

日本からの投入は、専門家及びローカルスタッフの配置、現地業務費の支出、活動に必要な機材の導入と現地業務費の支出、本邦研修などの実施である。これらは成果を達成するために十分に活用された。特に、専門家チームが行った、現地国内研修とモデルサイトや展示圃場で実施された OJT を組み合わせた技術移転は、C/P の能力開発に対して効果的であった。南スーダンからの投入は、C/P の配置、プロジェクト事務所設置のための用地等の提供であり、活動の中で有効に活用された。特に、C/P である CDO は、モデルサイトごとに 6 つのエリアチー

ムに編成され、積極的に活動を行うことで、成果の達成に貢献してきた。他方、MCRD/GOSS の大臣の頻繁な交代と不在が、農村開発政策の策定に係る活動に一部、遅延をもたらしたが、全体としての影響は大きくなかった。これらのことから、双方の投入は、成果達成のための活動に有効に活用されてきたといえる。

4-3-2 プロジェクトの運営管理

プロジェクトの実施における、専門家チームと MCRD/GOSS 及び CES と MAF/CES の関係は、さまざまな会合やワークショップの実施を通じて、良好に保たれてきている。プロジェクトの意思決定機関である JCC は、毎年度開催され、関係者間で、プロジェクトの進捗の確認と課題の検討が行われている。また、CDO を主とした MCRD/CES との定期会合が、毎週月曜日に開催されており、日々の活動に係る緊密な連携が取られている。さらに、プロジェクトが作成する農村開発、農業開発に係るマニュアルやガイドラインについて、MCRD/GOSS 及びMCRD/CES、MAF/GOSS 及び MAF/CES のスタッフが加わって編集委員が組織されており、南スーダン側の政府機関の関与が確保されている。

4-4 インパクト

上位目標の達成には、CDO の能力開発を生かし、現場レベルでの活動を維持すべく、MCRD/CES が組織として、プロジェクトが行った業務を引き継ぎ、CDO 及び農家を支援していくことが重要な要素となる。また、その他のインパクトでは、いくつかのポジティブなインパクトは認められたものの、ネガティブなインパクトは観察されなかった。

4-4-1 上位目標達成の見込み

プロジェクトの上位目標は、「ジュバ近郊の農村の多様性に対応した生計向上モデルがジュバ郡内で広く活用される。」ことであり、その指標は「生計向上モデルを適用する農家の数が増加する。」と設定されている。ジュバ近郊においては、「生計向上」モデルが発展していくためには、現在、プロジェクトのモデルサイトで活動している CDO や農家や住民が引き続きその活動を継続していくことが必要となる。本評価調査及びプロジェクトによるインタビュー結果から、これらの CDO 及び農家から、プロジェクトを通じて得られた知識と技術を維持し活動を継続していくことに対する意欲が確認された。

また、現在 MCRD/CES は CDO を州内の各郡 (county) に配置することを意図している。その場合、プロジェクトのモデルが同郡以外でも広範に実践されていくことも期待される。いずれの場合にせよ、MCRD/CES が、プロジェクトが行った業務を引き継ぐとともに、CDO が現場で活動を行うための組織的な体制づくりとそのための予算措置が必要である。

4-4-2 その他のインパクト

その他、以下のようなポジティブなインパクトが確認された。一方、ネガティブなインパクトは本調査では確認されなかった。

- ① 2010年6月に開催された農村開発フォーラム (RDF) において、他ドナー、NGO を含めた関係機関間で、農村開発の重要性が確認され、RDF 委員会の設立につながった。
- ② アマディ農村開発研究所(ARDI)において、「コミュニティー開発マニュアル」を使用

した研修コースが実施されることとなり、中央エクアトリア州以外の CDO などの農村開発関係者に、プロジェクトの生計向上モデルの知識を普及することが可能となった。

- ③ MAF/CES は、州内の郡に配置されているすべての AEO に対して、「農業普及員及び農家用マニュアル」を配布し、その活用を促すこととなった。
- ④ 25名の農家講師の活動に対して、プロジェクト活動対象外の70人以上の農家が興味を示し、一部はその技術を活用し始めている²⁹。
- ⑤ 5つのモデルサイトにおいて、村開発委員会 (BDC) の設立と運営、さまざまな農家・住民グループの相互の協力や協働活動を通じて、プロジェクト以前に比較して、コミュニティーの住民間の関係性がつくられ、コミュニティーの住民の融合が進んでいると感じている³⁰。

4-5 自立発展性

プロジェクトの自立発展性を、①政策・制度的側面、②組織的側面、③技術的側面から、以下のとおり検証した。その結果、③技術的側面については満たされる可能性が高いが、①政策・制度的側面については南スーダン政府内において MCRD を吸収する MAF による政策の継続性が、②組織的側面については実施機関となる MCRD/CES の組織体制の充実と活動予算の確保が、それぞれ不可欠となることが予想されている。

4-5-1 政策・制度的側面

南スーダン政府は、現在、国家開発戦略として「南スーダン政府開発計画 2011-2013」を策定中である。同計画ドラフトにおいて、経済開発分野における「農業の生産性向上」を重点課題のひとつとして掲げるとともに、農村部の生計向上と雇用促進は同国の貧困緩和と平和構築に重要であるとしている。また、社会・人間開発分野においては、「基礎的社会サービスの提供による住民の生活改善と尊厳の確立」が主要な目的とされている。

また、MCRD/GOSS は、現行の Policy Framework 及び Work plan 2007/2008 をプロジェクトの協力の下に改訂中である。改訂に際し、農村開発や CDO の職務に関する記述は、本プロジェクトの経験が反映されたものとなる。このことから、プロジェクトの効果を維持するための政策・制度的な枠組みは確保される見込みである。ただし、2011 年 8 月の政府内の機構改編により、MCRD/GOSS の農村開発部門は MAF/GOSS に統合されることとなったため、改訂中の政策について MAF 側が承認するとともに、同省の政策との整合性を得るための調整が今後必要になると思われる。

4-5-2 組織的側面

MCRD/GOSS は、全国のコミュニティー開発のために、700万 SDG の基金を設置している。各州は、同省に対して、所定の書式に基づいて、同基金の活用の申請ができることから、MCRD/CES は、同基金を活用して CDO の活動を支援するためのインフラ整備などが可能である。現在、MCRD/CES は、ジュバ中心に勤務している CDO を州内の他郡に再配置することを

²⁹ 農家講師へのインタビューより (35 名出席中、25 名が回答)、現在 6 つのサイトで農家講師が指導しているグループ農家数は 88 名以上である。また、グループ農家以外で農家講師を訪問し視察に来る農家は 71 名以上との回答があった。

³⁰ プロジェクトが 2011 年 8 月に実施したモニタリング調査における、グループインタビューへの回答結果より。

企図している 31 。その一方で、同省は 21 CDOの再配置に伴う財政措置や、 21 CDOがプロジェクト活動を継続するための交通手段の確保など、組織的な措置を明らかにしていない 32 。

他方、MAF/CES 側にも、AEO が CDO と共同で活動を継続していくための配慮が必要とされている。

4-5-3 技術的側面

プロジェクトの C/P である 48 名の CDO は、プロジェクトの活動から得た知識・技術と経験に対する自負と向上心が認められ、今後も個人レベルでその技術力は維持されることが予想される³³。特に、エリアチームのリーダーをはじめ、熟練した CDO に対しては、同チーム内の後進への指導のみならず、C/P に入らなかった他の CDO への技術指導が期待されている³⁴。

また、現在計 284 名となった農業グループに参加した農家は、これまでのモデル活動を経て、活動に対する継続性と意欲をもつ農家に絞り込まれており、今後もプロジェクトから得られた営農技術を維持していくことが予想される³⁵。特に、35 名の農家講師は、グループファームの各農家に対してリーダー的な役割を担っており、技術の吸収力と自立意識は高い。彼らを中心としたグループメンバー間の相互の協力の下、デモファームで実践した技術が各農家において継続的に活用されていくと思われる。

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 $^{^{31}}$ 各郡への配置は、 20 名程度とされている。そのため、更なる CDO の増員を MCRD/CES は念頭に置いている。

³² MCRD/CES の予算について、2008 年度及び 2009 年度はプロジェクト・チームに対して情報の開示があったが、その後は一切なされていない。

³³ CDO 自身のコメントにより、CDO には、①職業意識「CDO としての目的意識や目標をもつ」、②手法の熟知「コミュニティーにいかに入っていくかを熟知する」、③コミュニケーション「コミュニティーの住民との関係性の構築を円滑に行う」、④能力向上「リーダーシップ、リポート作成技術など、自己の研鑽を図る」、そして、⑤専門分野の基礎知識「農業や保健、教育、収入向上活動など、活動分野の基礎的な知識を習得する」の要素が必要であるとした。そして、CDO は日々の活動を通じてこれらの能力の向上を図ることが重要であるとしている。また、プロジェクト専門家からの聞き取りより、現状で、専門家からの特段の助言を得ず自立発展的に活動を行うことのできる CDO は 15 名程度となっており、後進の指導も行っているとのこと。

³⁴ MCRD/CES の CDO の総数は、現在、100 名程度となっている。

³⁵ 農家グループの活動は、2010年に、32 グループ、計 616名で開始したが、2011年の初めに、前年度の営農の結果と種子変換率を踏まえ、16 グループ、312名に再編成された。その後、9 月現在で、12 グループ、284名となっている。

第5章 提言及び教訓

5-1 農村開発政策の着実な実施

2011年の南スーダン政府省庁再編によって農村開発省(MCRD/GOSS)の農村開発部門が農業省(MAF/GOSS)に統合される見込みとなった。プロジェクトの活動を通じて策定された農村開発政策の着実な実施のためには、新たな省庁体制の下で、農村開発部門が適切な位置づけを与えられることが望まれる。また、農村開発大臣の空席後開催されていない農村開発フォーラム(RDF)についても新たな体制の中で再開されることが望ましい。

5-2 生計向上モデルの継続的な活用及び更なる発展

プロジェクトを通じて作成された生計向上モデルはコミュニティ開発官(CDO)や農業普及員(AEO)のOJTに活用され、彼らの一部は業務を推進するうえで十分な知見を有するに至っている。同モデルの継続的な活用と更なる発展に向けて、以下の事項が執られることが望ましい。

- ① コミュニティ開発予算の確保
- ② CDO及びAEOの現場配置とそれに必要な環境整備

5-3 パイロットコミュニティー6カ村における主体的なプロジェクトの実施

パイロットコミュニティー6カ村では、プロジェクトの終了を見据えたうえでの活動をCDOの支援を受けながら自ら計画立案し、実践できるようにすることが求められる。

5-4 デモンストレーションファームの持続的な活動

ジュバ近郊の農村に対して、営農モデルを示した展示圃場 (デモファーム) については、持続的な運営に向けて適切な運営母体が設立されることが望ましい。

5-5 結 論

南スーダンでは、長期にわたった内戦によって、コミュニティーの住民間の社会的関係性が崩壊しており、住民同士が協働するような文化が欠落している。このような状況において、プロジェクトが導入した生計向上モデルは、農業、収入創出、公共施設の建設など、共通の目標に対して、グループ活動を軸に行うものであった。このような包括的なアプローチは、異なる部族間や帰還難民と既存住民の間など、緊張関係を有する地域社会において、住民の協働する機会を提供するものであり、新たな人々の社会的な関係の構築には効果的であった。

そして、同モデルの実施において中核となった CDO は、コミュニティー住民に対するファシリテーター及びアドバイザーとして、公的及び民間のサービス提供者とコミュニティーをつなぐ役割を果たした。

プロジェクトは、計画どおりに成果を生み出しており、その目標は実施期間内に達成することが予期される。したがって、プロジェクトは計画どおり 2012 年 2 月をもって終了することとする。

以上

付 属 資 料

- 1. 協議議事録 (M/M)
- 2. 各モデルサイトの活動の現状

MINUTES OF MEETING ON THE JOINT COORDINATION COMMITTEE FOR THE TERMINAL EVALUATION ON

THE TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT FOR LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT IN AND AROUND JUBA FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT (LIPS)

Japan International Cooperation Agency (hereinafter referred to as ''JICA'') has sent a Terminal Evaluation Team (hereinafter referred to as ''the Team'') to conduct a terminal evaluation in collaboration with the Government of Republic of South Sudan (hereinafter referred to as ''RSS'') on the Technical Cooperation Project for Livelihoods Improvement in and around Juba for sustainable peace and development (hereinafter referred to as ''the Project'') in accordance with the Record of Discussions on the Project.

After the intensive study and analysis of the activities and achievements of the Project, the Team prepared the Terminal Evaluation Report (hereinafter referred to as "the Report"), and presented it to the Joint Coordination Committee (hereinafter referred to as "JCC").

The JCC discussed the major issues pointed out in the Report and agreed the matters attached hereto.

Juba, 22 September. 2011

Mr. Shiniiro AMAMEISHI

Japanese Evaluation Team Leader

Director, Arid and Semi-Arid Farming Area Division

Rural Development Department

JICA

Hon. Mr. Beda Macha DENGinister

Deputy Minister

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development

Republic of South Sudan

(MAFCRD/RSS)

Mr. Sachio YAMAMOTO

Chief Advisor

The Project for Livelihood Improvement in and around Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development (LIPS)

Professor Matthew Gordon UDO Undersecretary/ Project Director Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development

Republic of South Sudan

(MAFCRD/RSS)

Mr. Michael Tengun Martin

Minister

Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural

Development

Central Equatria State

Mr. Michael Roberto Kenyi Legge

Minister

Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Central Equatria State

Attachment

1. Terminal Evaluation

The Team made an assessment on performance, achievement and implementation process of the Project by collecting data and information on the verifiable indicators defined on the Project Design Matrix (hereinafter referred to as "PDM") as well as other relevant data and information, and to draw recommendation for further improvements of the Project in order to increase the sustainability after the termination of the Project.

The Team summarized the results of the study in the attached Report and explained the contents to stakeholders.

2. Key issues of Discussion at the JCC

At the JCC, MAFCRD/RSS, MCRD/CES, MAF/CES and JICA has a discussion for further improvements of the Project. All the participants agreed that the Project has made remarkable progresses and the Project purpose is about to be achieved by the end of the Project. However, the Team emphasized that to sustain the outcome of the Project the recommendations mentioned in the Report should be implemented by the concerned stakeholders.

The JCC accepted the Report and decided to take necessary actions as recommended.

3. Recommendation

The Team recommended as mentioned below, as necessary actions for the sustainability of the outcomes of the Project.

(1)Steady implementation of Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy.

August 2011, MCRD/RSS was abolished and it has been incorporated into MAF/RSS. For assuring steady implementation of Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy and other outputs of the Project, it should be guided to be in the proper place inside MAFCRD/RSS. Furthermore, Rural Development Forum needs to be held under MAFCRD/RSS for smooth information sharing and coordination among various actors for rural development in South Sudan.

(2)Continuous and advanced utilization of "Livelihood Improvement Model"

The Project has formulated the manuals for CDOs and AEOs and has provided the onthe-job training opportunities in the model communities for them. As the result, most of them have already acquired enough knowledge and experience that are being utilized for the activities like IGAs and the agricultural techniques have been gradually transferred in the communities without the guidance of the Project.

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For continuous and advanced utilization of those manuals after the Project period, below mentioning actions are required.

- To secure operational budget for community development activities.
 - -Transportation fees for CDOs and AEOs to the communities.
 - -Budget for community development activities organized by CDOs.
 - -Provision of training occasions for CDOs in the field.
- b) To improve working environment for CDOs and AEOs in appropriate manner.
 - -Preparing offices and accommodation for CDOs in counties.
 - -Deploying CDOs to their assigned counties.

(3) Proactive implementation of model projects in the six pilot communities

The six pilot communities need to implement model project proactively, supported by CDOs, in anticipation of termination of the Project.

(4)Sustainable activities in demonstration farm

The demonstration farms are utilized as the model for agriculture activities in and around Juba for communities. It is recommended that appropriate operational body is established for sustainable activities for demonstration farm after the Project period.

4. Request for the further cooperation

CRD/Division in MAFCRD/RSS explained that the LIPS models contributed to the empowerment of the counterparts and community people and that it would try its best to expand the success of the approach of the LIPS to other counties in CES and to other states in South Sudan with full responsibility. However, the participants of JCC, especially CRD/Division in MAFCRD/RSS and MCRD/CES including CDOs requested JICA for the further cooperation after the Project period to sustain the outcomes. The Team took note of it, but it was clearly mentioned that the Project purpose is about to be achieved by the end of the Project and that the recommendations in the Report to sustain the outcome of the Project should be implemented by the initiatives of CRD/Division in MAFCRD/RSS and MCRD/CES toward the end of the Project period.

End.

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THE TERMINAL EVALUATION REPORT

ON

THE PROJECT FOR

TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROJECT FOR LIVELIHOODS IMPROVEMENT IN AND AROUND JUBA FOR SUSTAINABLE PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT (LIPS)

Juba, September 17, 2011

The TERMINAL EVALUATION TEAM

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AEO Agriculture Extension Officer

ARDI Amadi Rural Development Institute

BDC Boma Development Committee

CDO Community Development Officer

CDP Community Development Plan

CES Central Equatoria State

C/P Counterpart

CPA Comprehensive Peace Agreement

CRD/D Cooperatives and Rural Development Division, MAFCRD/RSS

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization

GOSS Government of South Sudan

IDP Internally Displaced Person

IGA Income Generation Activities

JCC Joint Coordination Committee

JFY Japanese Financial Year

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

MAF Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry/RSS

MAFCRD Ministry Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development

/RSS

MAFARF Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Anima. Resources and Fisheries

(CFS)

MCRD Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development/RSS

MRC Ministry of Regional Cooperation/RSS

MSDGRA Ministry of Social Development, Gender and Religious Affairs (CES)

NGO Non-governmental Organization

PDM Project Design Matrix

PTA Parents Teachers Association

RD Record of Discussion

RDF Rural Development Forum

RSS Republic of South Sudan

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1. Introduction

1.1 Objective of the Terminal Evaluation

Objectives of the Terminal Evaluation were as follows:

- (1) To verify the achievement and implementation process of "The Project for Livelihood Improvement in and around Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development" (hereafter referred to as "the Project") in terms of five evaluation criteria (Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability) based on the Record of Discussion (R/D) and Project Design Matrix (PDM)
- (2) To identify the obstacles and facilitation factors that have affected the implementation process and to review the project plan of the remaining period of the Project; and
- (3) To discuss and identify necessary measures for overcoming challenges on the project operation and report and recommend the results of discussions to the relevant government agencies in South Sudan and Japan.

1.2 Members of the Evaluation Team

Table 1-1: JICA Evaluation Team Members

Name	Job Title	Designation & Organization	
Mr. Shinjiro AMAMEISHI	Leader	Director, Arid and Semi-Arid Farming Area Division, Rural Development Department, JlCA HQ Office	
Mr.Kensuke OSHIMA	Cooperation Planning	Program Officer, Arid and Semi-Arid Farming Area Division, Rural Development Department, JICA HQ Office	
Ms. Eri NAKAMURA	Evaluation Planning	Assistant Resident Representative, JICA South Sudan Office	
Mr. Harumi IIDA	Evaluation Analysis	Global Link Management Co. (Consultant)	

1.3 Schedule of the Terminal Evaluation

The schedule of the Terminal Evaluation is attached as ANNEX 1.





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2. Outline of the Project

2.1 Background of the Project

Since the independence of Sudan in 1956, South Sudan has been a battleground for two civil wars that resulted in egregious suffering loss of the life and opportunities, widespread poverty and food insecurity. After two decades of 2nd civil war, the country was faced with nearly 4 million displaced people and the death toll of approximately 2 million. Moreover, the conflict caused widespread disruption of agriculture, in addition to the collapse of public services such as health and education. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005 brought an era of post conflict reconstruction for the country. Repatriation of refugees and IDPs started moving in huge numbers and people had started searching for means of livelihood. Yet, the high levels of extreme poverty, particularly in rural communities, have been highlighted as potential source of instability.

Under these circumstances, the Government of South Sudan requested the Government of Japan for a technical cooperation to establish the basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba. In response to the request, the Government of South Sudan and JICA started "the Project for Livelihood Improvement in and around Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development" in March 2009. The Project has multiple components: i) to develop basic tools in extension of livelihood improvement models, ii) to develop capacity of the governmental staff and community leaders, iii) to strengthen institutional capacity of MCRD and MAF, and iv) to implement model project adapting livelihood improvement models. It was recognized that development activities in the post-conflict society should adopt a community-based approach that would give a better chance for an outside assistance to play a catalytic role in a fair manner. With this recognition, both Governments agreed to implement the project through technical cooperation scheme of JICA for the duration of 3(three) years from March 2009 to February 2012.

Although reconstruction is gradual progress, South Sudan still faces enormous challenges that could translate to a deterioration of the progress made thus far. Establishment of new government organizations and institutions is still ongoing at central, state and county levels, including deployment of CDOs to the county level. Serious shortage of human resources, thus the limited services delivery capacities have led to disappointment among some population towards the Government of South Sudan, given the high expectation after the signing of CPA. Moreover, there is a widening gap between Juba and the rural communities, which is considered to be the major source of instability if not addressed timely. At the village level, the target communities are faced with tribal conflicts, or conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. There are also tensions and conflicts between original villages/returnees who are originally from the village and prolonged IDPs over land and other limited resources. Meanwhile, with long years of conflict, social capital as well

as influence of traditional leaders had wakened significantly, undermining the resilience capacity of communities to manage these conflicts. It is recognized that the Project shall take into considerations of aforementioned factors as sources of risk.

2.2 Summary of the Project

Project Title

The Project for Livelihood Improvement in and around Juba for Sustainable Peach and Development (LIPS)

Responsible Organization

Ministry of Cooperative and Rural Development/the Government of South Sudan (hereafter referred to as "MCRD/GOSS") at the commencement of the Project

Implementing Organizations

- State Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development (hereinafter referred to as "MCRD/CES")
- State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry(hereinafter referred to as "MAF/CES)

Project Duration

March 2009 - February 2012 (36 months)

Target Area

Juba County, Central Equatoria State

Target Group

- Direct Target Group: CDOs, AEOs and participants of model projects, staff of MCRD/GOSS, MCRD/CES and MAF/CES
- · Indirect Target Group: Residents in model villages

Overall Goal

Livelihood of the community people will be widely improved through the adaption of "Livelihood improvement models" in and out of Juba County

Project Purpose

Basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba are established.



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Outputs

- 1. Basic tools for Community Development Services are developed.
 - (1) Community development manuals are developed.
 - (2) Agricultural technology packages are developed.
- 2. Capacity of relevant government staff and community leaders in extension of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.
- 3. Institutional Capacity of MCRD/GOS/CES, and MAF/CES in effective operation of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.
- 4. The Model projects adapting Livelihood Improvement Models are implemented.

3. Methodology of the Terminal Evaluation

(1) Procedure

The Evaluation included analysis of documents, field survey and interview with stakeholders such as counterpart personnel, JICA experts, community people (e.g. farmers) and so forth while using PDM. (As referred to ANNEX 7) At the same time, Evaluation Grid which includes "Actual Project Achievement and Implementation Process" and "Five Evaluation Criteria" was prepared for the Evaluation. (As referred to ANNEX 5 and 6)

(2) Items of Analysis

Items of Analysis are 1) Project Achievement, 2) Implementation Process and 3) Five Evaluation Criteria. Five Evaluation Criteria are described below.

Table 3-1: Definition of Five Evaluation Criteria

Relevance	Relevance refers to the validity of the Project Purpose and the Overall Goal in connection with development policy of the Government of South Sudan as well as the needs of beneficiaries.
Effectiveness	Effectiveness refers to the extent to which the expected benefit of the Project has been achieved as planned. It also examines whether these benefits have been brought about as a result of the Project.
Efficiency	Efficiency refers to the productivity of the implementation process, examining if the input of the Project have been efficiently converted in to the outputs.
Impact	Impact refers to direct and indirect, positive and negative impacts caused by the implementation of the Project, including the extent to which the Overall Goal has been attained.
Sustainability	Sustainability refers to the extent to which an implementing agency can further develop the Project, and the benefits generated by the Project can be sustained under the recipient country's policies, technology, systems and financial state.



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4. Project Performance and Implementation Process

4.1 Inputs

Inputs made by both Japanese and South Sudanese sides during the project period since the inception in March 2009 are summarized as follows. (List of inputs from Japan and South Sudan are shown in ANNEX 3)

4.1.1 Inputs from Japanese side

(1) Assignment of experts

15persons (108.47MM) have been assigned for three years of project period, in which totally, 96.8 MM has been fulfilled at the end of August, 2011. Those experts are in the fields of 1) Chief Advisor/Rural development, 2) Community Development, 3)Community Development/Gender main stream, 4) Agriculture/Training-(1), 5) Agriculture/Training-(2), 6) Project Monitoring, 7) Building Plan, 8) Agricultural Extension and 9) Coordinator.

(2) Acceptance of C/Ps for Training in Japan, the third countries and Domestic

Since the Project has implemented, 12 counterparts participated in the trainings in Japan and 32 counterparts in third countries training.

Table 4-1 Counterpart training in Japan

Year		Name of Training course	No. of participants
1	2010	Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach for Africa	2
2	2010	Support on Women's Entrepreneurship Development for African Countries	
3	2010	Young Leaders African Countries Training Program	
4	2010	Policy Planning of Rural Development in Japan	
5	2011	Improvement of Income Generation in Villages by Processing of Agriculture Products/TICAD IV Follow-up	
6	2011	Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach for Africa	2
7	2011	Policy planning of rural development in Japan	3
Total		12	

Table 4-2 Third countries training

Ye	аг	Name of Training course	No. of participants
1	2009	Community Development Approaches in Kenya (Study Tour)	7
2	2009	Farming Practices in Uganda (Study Tour)	8
3	2010	Farming Practices and Community Development in Uganda (Study Tour)	16
4	2011	Sustainable Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation for African Countries in Malaysia	1
		Total	32

(3) Provision of Equipment and Materials

Equipment and materials which are necessary for implementing project activities have been provided. Those are machinery and equipment for agricultural production, transportation of CDOs and AEOs, computers, equipment for CDO's offices and others. Total cost for those equipment are equivalent to JPY 7,211,957.

(4) Local Cost

Local cost as operational expenditure for implementing activities in the Project from commencement of the Project to September 2011 is JPY109,372,000 in total.

Table 4-3 Local cost by Japanese side (in JPY)

Year (JFY)	Amount
2009	17,764,000
2010	44,656,000
2011	46,952,000
Total	109,372,000

4.1.2 South Sudanese side

(1) Assignment of Counterpart Personnel

Totally, 59 fulltime counterpart personnel (including Director and other staffs, 48 CDOs and 2 AEOs) have been assigned to the Project.

(2) Necessary budget for the operation of the Project

MCRD/CES and MAF/CES have made sure for salaries of counterpart which mentioned above.





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(3) Facilities

MCRD/CES has provided an office space and other necessary facilities for JICA Experts as well as lands for demonstration farms.

4.2 Activities implemented

Almost all the planned activities required were implemented as scheduled.

4.3 Achievement of the Outputs

Output1: Basic tools for Community Development Services are developed.

- (1) Community development manuals are developed.
- (2) Agricultural technology packages are developed.

The draft of Community Development Manual (CDM) has already been developed, and it has been distributed to C/Ps. The draft of the manuals will be evaluated and finalized by the end of the Project. On the other hands, the draft of "Manual for Extensionists and Farmers" as a part of Agricultural packages has been developed. Some of techniques in the packages have been utilized by Group Farming as well as Farmers Teachers (FTs) in the model sites. Also, the draft of the packages will be evaluated and finalized by the end of the Project.

Table 4-4 Present achievement of each indicator of Output1

Indicator	Status of achievement
1-1: Community development manuals are developed in participatory manner	Community Development Manual (CDM) was developed by the initiative of experts. Manual Revision Working Team was formed by the C/Ps of MCRD/GOSS, MCRD/CES and Amadi Rural Development Institute (ARDI) and have gone through the review of the CDM since March, 2011. It is expected the final version will be issued in Jan 2012.
1-2: The developed manuals are positively evaluated by relevant stakeholders including CDO (satisfactory rate/usage rate) 1-3: Agricultural technology packages are developed in participatory manner	The draft of manuals was distributed to C/Ps for their reference. Evaluation of the manual will be made during the training on the use of CDM in mid of September, 2011. Their recommendations will be reflected in the final version. 1) The draft of 'Manual for Extensionists and Farmers' was developed by the initiative of experts. The draft is currently undergoing revision by C/Ps based on experiences of CDOs/AEOs in the fields. 2) Recommendation on the policy framework on vegetable production was given by public and private stakeholders sector through the workshops organized by LIPS/JICA.
I-4: The developed packages are positively evaluated by relevant stakeholders including AED (satisfactory rate/usage rate) 1-5: Number of farmers who adapt agricultural technical packages is increased	The draft manual was distributed to C/Ps. It will be evaluated after the review and revision. According to questionnaire to Farmer Teachers (FTs), 24 of out 29 FTs adopted at least one basic field techniques (83%). The rest of them do not implement because (1) The Project have not

started activity yet, or (2) they temporary left community. Presently, FTs actively transfer acquired skills and knowledge to other farmers.

Output2: Capacity of relevant government staff and community leaders in extension of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.

More than 48 CDOs as counterparts have been trained thorough training courses, workshops and study tours. They have practiced their acquired knowledge and skills in the model sites. Filed works at the model sites have become "On-the-Job-Training (OJT) for some CDOs with less experiences. The number of visit by CDOs to the model sites increased dramatically from the commencement of the Project. Community members in the six model sites have trusted the CDOs to discuss and consult the issue of communities. Almost all the CDOs consider that they become more active and the works have been more functional than before the Project. CDOs now take initiatives in organizing and facilitating the weekly progress meeting of the Project.

Table 4-5 Present achievement of each indicator of Output2

Indicator	Status of achievement
2-1: Through participation in the	1) Among 48 CDOs, all 48 of them participated in 46 training
training and study tour, CDOs	courses and workshops, 6 trainings in Japan, and 6 study tours in
and AEOs acquire new skills	and around South Sudan. (100%). Among 48, CDOs, 32 of them
and knowledge	regularly visit communities and undergo OJT activities and as a
	result, they have acquired new skills and knowledge.
	2) According to the questionnaire to CDOs, all CDOs acquired
	skills and knowledge through training, workshop and visiting communities. (e.g. community mobilization and empowering
	methods and reporting and monitoring system)
	3) A total of 2 AEOs from Juba county participated in 20 training courses, and 5 study tours in and around South Sudan.
	The two AEOs are going through OJT at demo-farm, at the same
	time actively participated in training courses, and as a result
	they have acquired new skills and knowledge
	4) Management body of BDC (a total of 40 community leaders)
	participated in 5 training courses (58%). According to the group
	discussion, members of BDC acquired community mobilization
	and community management skills.
2-2: 80% of CDOs and AEOs	1) A total of 48 CDOs out of 48 participated in training courses
involved the LIPS receive a	(100%).
series of training	2) Two AEOs are going through OJT at demo-farm, at the same
	time actively participated in training courses; 20 times in the 2 nd
	year, and 12 times in the 3 rd year as of 31 st Aug, 2011.
	3) Management body of BDC (a total of 40 community leaders)
	participated in training courses (58%). The participants transfer
	acquired skills to other members of community.
2-3: In more than 80% of	
training courses, more than 80%	CDOs were satisfied with their work.
of training participants rank A or	2) 72% of community leaders consider training courses very







B in questionnaire form	effective and adequate.
2-4: 80% of participants utilize	1) Almost all the CDOs consider that their offices have become
acquired knowledge and skills at	more functional as a result of the Project implementation.
their working place	2) According to questionnaire to CDOs, 24 CDOs out of 26
	utilize newly acquired skills and knowledge in their working
	place. (92%)
	3) According to group discussion at community, 4 out of 6 BDC
	actively utilized acquired knowledge, such as community
	mobilization and management, at their communities.
	4) AEOs utilize acquired skills and knowledge through OJT at demo-farm, and transfer the skills and knowledge to farmers at
	model communities.
2-5: CDOs/AEOs have a clear	1) According to the field visit record, the number of visit by
sense of purpose and	CDOs increased from 13.7 times / month in 2009, 65 times /
systematically and	month in 2010. The rate of field visit is maintained in 2011.
independently visit	2) In 2010, zonal team visited community as part of training, and
communities.	therefore, many CDOs visited the community. In 2011, teams of
	CDOs were allocated to zonal teams and sector teams to provide
	systematic service to communities. Thus, the number of CDOs
	visiting community decreased.
	3) In 2010, LIPS gave per diem to CDOs when they visited
	communities. Although per diem is not given in 2011, CDOs still
	regularly visit communities.
	2) Two AEOs visit model communities to monitor the situation and advise/instruct farmers.
	3) According to the interview survey of LIPS to member farmers
1	conducted by the Project, the ratio of recognition by farmers to
	CDOs and their activities sharply increased to 97.4% from 2.4%
	before the commencement of the Project. In addition, 77.4% of
	those farmers are satisfied with CDOs' services.
2-6: More than 80% of CDOs	1) According to questionnaire to CDOs, 85.7% of CDOs is
recognize the improvement in	satisfied with their job. CDOs feel more confidence about
terms of commitment,	their skills and are motivated to transfer their skills and
motivation and cooperation	knowledge to community members. They are even more
towards their job	motivated to see community change through their intervention.
	CDOs also learned importance of group work 2) 77.1% of 616 farmers consider CDO's activities quite
	helpful.
	3) CDOs have enhanced its network with other organizations and
	currently carry out activities with 19 organizations such as
	governmental agencies, UN and NGOs.
	3) Boma Development Committee (BDC) was established at each
	model community, decision-making framework/system among
	farmers was formed.
	4) According to group discussion, 4 out of 6 BDCs were active in
	community and voluntarily fixing problems in the communities,
	such as starting school for children, coordinating with other
	organizations to bring more aid to the community, and etc.

Output3: Institutional Capacity of MCRD/GOS/CES, and MAF/CES in effective operation of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened.

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During past five years, Minster of MCRD/GOSS has been changed five times, and the position is vacant since February 2011. Therefore, dialogue among policy for rural development for South Sudan was delayed. However, Rural Development Policy Committee was established in MCRD/GOSS after the independence. The Committee will formulate and compile "MCRD Policy Framework and Strategies 2011", "Policy Guideline 2011¹" and Rural Development Directory" by the end of Project term.

In addition, in order to enhance the capacity of Amadi Rural Development Institute (ARDI) which is a national training center for rural development in the country, the Project implemented 6 training and workshops, 5 study tours to a third country, total participant were 87 in those trainings. "The Survey on Rural Development and Agricultural Extension in South Sudan" was implemented in June 2011. The workshop was held to share the result of above survey, that the issues about rural development and community mobilization as well as agricultural extension were recognized among stakeholders in central government and state government

Table 4-6 Present achievement of each indicator of Output3

Indicator	Status of achievement	
3-1: "Rural Development Policy		
Framework and Strategy" is	discussed and agreed in the Workshop in Aug. 2011. Policy	
established and approved by	Formulation Committee in GOSS and CES will be organized	
GOSS and CES	in Sep. 2011.	
3-2: Clear job description	In the Community Development Manual, job description of	
including tasks, qualification and	CDO is articulated. And also, it will be mentioned in	
required training for CDO is	Policy Guideline which will be formulated in Sep.2011.	
established and approved		
3-3: Through introduction of	CDOs could obtain necessary information of stakeholders	
improved information systems,	from the chapter of "useful information" in Community	
every CDO and other	Development Manual. And, reporting procedure of CDO	
stakeholders are able to access	will be regulated in Policy Guideline.	
necessary information		
3-4: Rural Development Forum is	1) The first Rural Development Forum was held in July 2010	
regularly held and information is	to aware information and facilitate smooth coordination	
shared among stakeholders	among actors and to improve the flow of information. RDF	
	Committee was established and members agreed to regularly	
	hold RDF.	
	2) However, due to absence of Minister of MCRD/GOSS,	
	second RDF has not yet been held.	

Output4: The Model projects adapting Livelihood Improvement Models are implemented.

The Project has implemented the community development projects in six communities as model sites, places of those are followings;

 $^{^{1}}$ This document includes budget, human resource development, facility and equipment, business procedure of stage government and etc.







- 1) Kapuri, Rombur Boma, Northern Bari Payam
- 2) Nyamini, Nyamini Boma, Northern Bari Payam
- 3) Kworijik Luri, Luri Boma, Northern Bari Payam
- 4) Sirrimon, Sirrimon Boma, Dolo Payam
- 5) Kansuk, Kansuk Boma, Rajaf Payam
- 6) Bungu, Bungu Boma, Bungu Payam

Each model site formed Boma Development Committee (BDC) and formulated "Community Development Plan in 2010 – 2012 (CDP)". The Project has supported those communities to implement pilot activities based on the CDPs. Those pilot activities include improvement of farming, income generation, access to drinking water, primary health and basic education.

Community development activities have progressed in each community, Community members have experienced improvement of their livelihoods supported by CDOs and the Project team. As for improvement of farming, group farming and Farmer's Teachers were introduced; farmers who registered in pilot activities have started to adapt new farming method to increase their agricultural products.

Table 4-7 Present achievement of each indicator of Output4

Indicator	Status of achievement		
4-1: Increases in	According to group discussion of each model site, there are recognized that		
production of	increased agricultural production and income. Community members reduced		
food, incomes and	hunger, and paid schools fees, hospital fees, and other household necessaries. (At		
assets of	the point of mid-term review of the Project, production of crops increased by 29%		
participating	which worth of SDG885 per member. And, 68.9% of group member were		
household, by at	satisfied the production.)		
least 50% by the			
end of project			
implementation,			
compared to			
control groups			
and pre-project			
levels			
4-2: Number of	1) According to the socio-economic survey conducted by the Project in 2009, 61%		
households	of families in Juba county have only one meal a day, while the ratio is 36.4% for		
experiencing	those supported by the Project.		
hunger is reduced	2) According to group discussion, community members can now eat twice a day		
by 59% by 2012	and can work more actively.		
4-3: Agricultural	Agricultural productivity of participating households is higher than the national		
productivity of	average in the season of 2010. (Unit is kg/ha)		
participating			
households	Model site Demo-farm National		
increases by at	Average		
least 10% by	G-nut 1,119kg 4,810kg 750kg		
2012	Maize 2,808kg 5,300kg 2,020kg		
	Sorgham 1,601kg - 580kg		

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4-4: 80% of participating farmers adapt at least one basic field technique learnt from the Agricultural technology package	1) As a result of training, 11 basic field techniques/practices learnt from the agricultural technology package were introduced in farmers group. The number of trainings for farmers are; 31 trainings in 2010 and 17 trainings in 2011. 2) 72% of famers started to grow new crops in 2010. 3) According to questionnaire to farmer teachers, 24 of out 29 farmer teachers adopted at least one basic field techniques (83%). The rest of farmer teachers do not implement because (1) The Project has not started activity yet, or (2) they temporary left community. 4) According to group discussion, Farmer Teachers actively transfer skills and knowledge to their group members, those are more than 88. And, more than 70 farmers come to see the new method around of Framers Teacher in this season.
4-5: Community organization/grou ps are formed and	1) Boma Development Committee (BDC) was established at six model communities and Community Development Plan was prepared by the committee's initiative.
actively involved in Model projects	2) 32 farmers group, 14 Income Generation Activities (IGA) groups were established and 2 Parents Teachers Association (PTA)s was also set up.
4-6: 80% of women and IDPs feel that they have	 90% of women satisfied with crop production and 93.3% of them satisfied with the support by CDOs, AEOs and the Project. 100% of IDP satisfied with crop production and 96.3% of them satisfied
benefitted from	with support by CDOs, AEOs and the Project 3) According to the result of interview, Social status of women improved in the
projects	communities. Before the commencement of project, many communities do not allow women to participate in a community meeting, but currently women participate and have a say in meetings.
4-7: Through the project period, the percentage of women	1) 20 out of 91 BDC members are women (22%) and they actively participate OJT with CDOs in the field.2) In IGAs, 81 out of 182 members are women (45%).
participants in field training is more than 40%	
4-8: Leaders actively involving in community development are trained at each community	 Each BDC implements project activity in collaboration with CDOs at each community as part of OJT. In addition to the above training, management body of BDC (total of 40 community leaders) participated in training courses (58%). The participants transfer acquired skills to other members of community.
4-9: The number of people who participate in community development plan	Activities are carried out in the fields of education, health and drinking water based on CDP. The number of beneficiaries who are total number of household of group farming by the Project activities is approximately 3,000.
4-10: Ownership towards model projects	According to group discussion, members of all model projects are confident in continuing activity without the support of project and CDO.

4.4 Achievement of the Project Purpose

Basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba are established.

The term "basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement models consists of





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capacity development of C/P, compiling tools such as guideline and manuals and institutional building of concerned organization. Through implementation of activities and achievement of Outputs, those elements are going to be realized. Therefore, Project Purpose will be achieved by the end of Project.

Table 4-8 Present achievement of indicator of Project Purpose

Indicator	Status of achievement
Livelihood improvement "Basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement mod	
approaches of Juba County	
are established by CES.	guideline and manuals and institutional building of concerned
	organization.

4.5 Implementation process

(1) Regular meeting with C/Ps

A regular meeting between experts and counterpart personnel (all zonal team members and field management directors from MCRD/CES) is held every Monday to discuss the current situation/progress in the model sites. Mutual understanding of experts team and CDOs has been enhanced through the meetings. Sharing of problems from the fields and discussions for solutions has become important lessons learned for them.

(2) Joint Coordination Committee (JCC)

JCC was held once a year among stakeholder of the Project. The first JCC was held in October 2009 and the second was held in March 2010. The third is planned to be held in September 2011. In JCC, meeting is chaired by undersecretary of MCRD/GOSS, with the participation of experts, Resident Representative of JICA Sudan Office, Representative of Southern Sudan Filed Office, Representatives from GOSS and CES, and C/Ps. Main topics included annual plan, CDPs and so forth were discussed in each JCC.

However, Minster of MCRD/GOSS has been changed five times during past five years, and the position is vacant since February 2011. Therefore, dialogue among policy for rural development for South Sudan was delayed.

(3) Rural Development Forum (RDF)

The RDF was organized in order to share information and to have coordination among stakeholders of rural development in South Sudan in July 2010. Participants of the forum came from MCRD/GOSS, C/Ps, USAID, Japan Emergency NGOs (JEN), project expert team and others. Main topics were i) Rural Development Policy and Strategy of MCRD, ii) reports from JEN and

USAID. At the forum, RDF committee was established and members agreed to hold RDF regularly. However, due to frequent change and absence of Minister of MCRD/GOSS, the second RDF has not yet been held.

(4) Workshops for Agricultural development

The workshop for vegetable working group was organized for four times since March 2011. In the workshop, approaches for the replacement of imported vegetable seeds were discussed. Participants came from MAF/GOSS and CES, MCRD/CES and others; they realized the potential and capability of farming around of Juba County.





5. Evaluation based on the five criteria

5.1 Relevance

The aim of the Project consisted with policies of Government of South Sudan and Japanese official development policy. And, the Project is effectively designed to achieve its purpose. Therefore, the Project is relevant to be implemented.

(1) Policies of MCRD/GOSS and MAF/GOSS

Government of South Sudan has recognized the importance of livelihood improvement in rural area, which is the most important issue to tackle in the process of medium and long-term development after reconstruction phase from the internal war. Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008 holds that 1) to promote community based development project and 2) to support self-reliant and social life integration by providing services for groups which require special consideration/supports. In order to achieve the target, MCRD/GOSS consider it necessary to develop capacity of CDOs who are assigned at the filed level to support community directly. On the other hands, MAF/GOSS put priority on 1) human resource development including AEO, 2) poverty alleviation through agricultural development and 3) Establishing agricultural extension package.

The Project aims to establish basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities through capacity building of relevant institutions and personnel, the Project consisted with the Policies of MCRD/GOSS and MAF/GOSS, which mentioned above.

(2) Consistency with Japanese Official Assistance (ODA) Policy and Country Strategy of JICA

In Japanese ODA policy, supporting peace building process for conflict nation is one of the important issues. For South Sudan, re-integration of society is considered to contribute to peace process of the nation. Returning of IDP and their reunification in local society is the priority issues of the country, therefore, cross sectoral approach though community development is important. And also, JICA sets the "consolidation of peace" as major principle for the cooperation for South Sudan, it tries to respond to the urgent needs as long as long term targets. The Project dealt with this urgent needs and long term target within rural society of South Sudan through community development.

(3) Relevance of Project Design

Project is designed to develop capacities of government staffs, CDOs, AEOs and community members through planning and implementation of community development projects (pilot activities of "livelihood improvement model") at six model sites. Those projects respond to the needs of each

community which is shown in each Community Development Plan (CDP). Consequently, the Project aims to strengthen relationship among the state government and community as well as mutual collaboration within community.

5.2 Effectiveness

Through implementation of activities and achievement of Outputs, the aim of the Project will be achieved by the end of the project term. Therefore, it could be said that the Project has been effectively implemented.

(1) Expectation of achieving the Project Purpose

The aim of the Project is to formulate "basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement models. The basic conditions consisted of 1) capacity development of C/P who are mainly CDOs, 2) compiling tools such as guideline and manuals and 3) institutional building of MCRD/GOSS and CES. Capacity building of CDOs has been done through conducting several trainings and implementing pilot activities in the model sites. Experience and knowledge have been directly reflected into the manuals and guidelines practically. Then, in accordance with the experience of the project activity, Policy Framework and Work plan for MCRD/GOSS is going to be compiled that will be an institutional framework for community development in the country. And, MCRD/CES will adapt Community Development Manual which is practical guideline for all CDOs in the state. Thus, the Project is effectively implemented to achieve the aim along the project design and strategy.

(2) External and Internal factors to affect the Project

Since the project started, no serous factors affected project implementation. However, due to frequent change and absence of Minister of MCRD/GOSS, the activity to prepare the policy framework of MCRD was delayed. On the other hands, important factor to the effectiveness of the Project is enthusiasm of CDOs as C/P to deal with community development in the model sites. Presently, CDOs have promoted pilot activities in six sectors in CDP that are Agriculture, Income generation, Health, Education, Water and Security. They have regularly visited communities without payment of allowances since 2011.

5.3 Efficiency

Regarding implementation of the Project, Inputs from both Japanese side and South Sudanese side are efficiently utilized in the Project activities. And, the relationship between both sides has been kept well through daily work and regular meetings. But, absence of Minister of MCRD/GOSS for several months negatively affected policy dialogue to the Project. Except this





external factor, the Project has been efficiently implemented to produce Outputs.

(1) Inputs, Activities and Production of Outputs

Inputs from Japanese side such as experts, local costs and equipment for activities have been fully utilized in activities. And, Inputs from South Sudanese side such as allocation of counterparts and facilities (the project office) in MCRD/CES have also been fully utilized in activities. Especially, CDOs who are involved in the Project and divided to six area team have become very active to implement activities. On the other hands, dialogue among policy for rural development for South Sudan was delayed, due to frequent change and absence of Minster of MCRD/GOSS. However, on the whole, inputs from both sides are efficiently utilized to produce each Output in the Project.

(2) Project Management

Relationships between Japanese expert teams and Counterparts in MCRD/GOSS and CES and MAF/CES have been kept through several meetings and daily works. Regular meeting among CDOs have been held every week in MCRD/CES, with attendance of Japanese expert teams. JCC has been organized once a year to manage the Project, progress of activities as well as issues has been discussed among stakeholders. In addition, occasional meetings such as Rural Development Forum have been held to hold opinion of stakeholders and/or disseminate the result of work as well as of the Project. Counterparts have been actively involved into pilot activities in the model sites as well as formulation of manuals and guidelines.

5.4 Impact

Impact of the Project is realized from possibility of achieving Overall Goal and positive and negative impacts to outsides of the Project.

1) Expectation of achieving Overall goal of the Project

Overall Goal of the Project is "Livelihood of the community people will be widely improved through the adaptation of 'Livelihood improvement models' in and out of Juba County." and the indicator of it is "Numbers of villages benefitting through practicing livelihood improvement models is increased". MCRD/CES has intended to allocate all CDOs to all counties in the state. In case of this, CDOs as C/P of the Project would be able to expand "Livelihood improvement models" by their knowledge and skills around of those counties. Presently, motivations of those CDOs are very high for improving the livelihood of community. They would be expected to perform mobilizing community members to produce several outputs as same as the Project. In this case, full support of MCRD/CES is crucial to sustain the activity of CDOs.

2) Positive and Negative impacts

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From a viewpoint of impact of the Project, mostly positive impacts are observed along the project activities while the negative impact is not found.

- The first "Rural Development Forum" was held in July 2010 to discuss the issues of rural development of South Sudan and to coordinate among stakeholders of those issues. RDF Committee was established and members agreed to regularly hold RDF. .
- In ARDI, training course will be organized for introduction and how to use of "Community Development Manual" which is compiled by the Project. CDOs and other stakeholders from outside of Juba County will understand LIPS approach in the training.
- With regards to the Manual for Extensionists and Farmers" developed by the Project, MAF/CES has shown interest to utilize the package for the state. MAF/CES intends to distribute the package to all counties. It will be expected that above mentioned packages would be utilized for the activity of AEO in each county.
- Training and appointment of Framers Teacher have been introduced since March 2011 for improving farming method in six model sites. Presently, more than 70 farmers come to see the new method of Framers Teacher from outsides of group farming.

5.5 Sustainability

CDOs as counterpart of the Project would be able to maintain the knowledge and skill obtained in the project activities. And, new Policy Framework and Work plan prepared by the Project and MCRD/GOSS will strengthen institutional background of community development. Therefore, actual support of MCRD/CES such as allocation of budget for activity of CDOs shall be crucial to sustain the outcome of the Project.

(1) Policy and Institutional Aspect

GOSS has formulated "South Sudan Development Plan 2011 – 2013" as a national strategy. In the plan which consisted of four pillars policies, increased agricultural production is one of prioritized object in Economic Pillar. Generation of employment and improving livelihood in rural sector are considered to be important for poverty reduction as well as peace and security in the country. In addition, promotion of well-being and dignity of people by accelerating universal access of basic social services is main objective in the Social & Human Development Pillar.

On the other hands, MCRD/GOSS will have new policy framework and work plan to follow "Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008" by collaboration with Project. Within new policy framework, the experience of the Project will be reflected.

(2) Organizational and Financial Aspect

MCRD/GOSS has prepared totally 7 million SDG as fund for community development. Each state is able to apply proposal to MCRD/GOSS to utilize the fund to support CDO. MCRD/CES is therefore possible to apply the plan to get resources from the fund. And also,





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MCRD/CES is required to secure necessary budget for the activity of CDOs to continue their daily work from the Project. MAF/CES is also required to prepare budget for activity of AEOs to have collaborative work with CDOs.

(3) Technical Aspect

CDOs who actively joined in the Project are expected to maintain knowledge and skills after the Project ended. Presently, CDO teams have gone to the model site without accompany of experts team. Especially, key members within CDOs, such as leaders of area teams in the Project, are able to teach those knowledge and skills to other members. Therefore, they are expected to transfer their experience not only for team members but also to other CDOs in Juba County, who are not participating in the Project.

Framers joined in to farming groups will maintain acquired knowledge and skills; they have already practice those technics in their farms. Most of them have experienced and are satisfied with increasing production of their crops by introduced new techniques and method by the Project in year 2010. Especially, Framers Teachers have shown enthusiasm to extend new farming method in model sites, that involvement of other farmer to apply those method has been increased gradually.

6. Conclusion

The Project has succeeded in introducing the holistic approach which includes group activity in the model sites. Group activities could provide opportunity for community members to work together for same purpose through group farming, income generation and construction of public facilities. In South Sudan, social relationship and culture of collaboration among community members have been lost due to long years of conflict. Therefore, this approach is effective to build social relationship among local population who have been experiencing tension among themselves, such as different tribes, or original villagers/returnees and IDPs.

CDOs have become facilitator and advisor for those communities to connect public and private service providers. They realized their important role as catalysis in community development though implementation of the project activities. Those experienced and advanced CDOs have become valuable human resources in the state and the region. Regarding the present performance of the Project, the aim of it will be achieved by the end of the Project term. Therefore, the Project will be concluded at February 2012 as scheduled. After the Project ended, effective use of those CDOs would depend on continuous support of MCRD/CES as well as MCRD/GOSS.





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7. Lessens Learned

As a result of the Project, the performance of CDOs has been dramatically improved. Combination of implementing training courses and field works as On-the-Job-Training were effective to develop capacity of CDOs as well as to induce their motivation. Throughout the Project activities, CDOs could show community members how their knowledge is practical and useful to solve several issues. Consequently, CDOs have established mutual relationship among community members, and have regularly visited communities to do their duties, without payment of allowance.

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8. Recommendation

The Team recommended as mentioned below, as necessary actions for the sustainability of the outcomes of the Project.

(1) Steady implementation of Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy.

August 2011, MCRD/RSS was abolished and it has been incorporated into MAF/RSS. For assuring steady implementation of Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy and other outputs of the Project, it should be guided to be in the proper place inside MAFCRD/RSS. Furthermore, Rural Development Forum needs to be held under MAFCRD/RSS for smooth information sharing and coordination among various actors for rural development in South Sudan.

(2) Continuous and advanced utilization of "Livelihood Improvement Model"

The Project has formulated the manuals for CDOs and AEOs and has provided the on the job training opportunities in the model communities for them. As the result, most of them have already acquired enough knowledge and experience that are being utilized for the activities like IGAs and the agricultural techniques have been gradually transferred in the communities without the guidance of the Project.

For continuous and advanced utilization of those manuals after the Project period, below mentioning actions are required.

a) To secure operational budget for community development activities.

- -Transportation fees for CDOs and AEOs to the communities.
- Budget for community development activities organized by CDOs.
- Provision of training occasions for CDOs in the field.

b) To improve working environment for CDOs and AEOs in appropriate manner.

- Preparing offices and accommodation for CDOs in counties.
- Deploying CDOs to their assigned counties.

(3)Proactive implementation of model projects in the six pilot communities

The six pilot communities need to implement model project proactively, supported by CDOs, in anticipation of termination of the Project.

(4)Sustainable activities in demonstration farm

The demonstration farms are utilized as the model for agriculture activities in and around Juba for communities. It is recommended that appropriate operational body is



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established for sustainable activities for demonstration farm after the Project period.

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Schedule of Terminal Evaluation Mission

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N			AS OF 2 IST Sep., 2011
Name 2011/8/28	Cum	Mr. Amameishi Mr. Oshima Ms. Kitamatsu	Mr. lida
2011/6/20	Sun		Dep. Tokyo
2011/8/29	Mon		Arrives. Juba AM Security Briefing and Discussion with JICA South Sudan Office PM Site Survey (Kapuri, Luri)
2011/8/30	Tue		AM Discussion with LIPS Team PM National Holiday (Documentation)
2011/8/31	Wed	- 	Site Survey and Interview (Nyamini, Sirimon)
2011/9/1	Thu		Site Survey and Interview (Bungu)
2011/9/2	Fri		Site Survey and Interview (Kansuku)
2011/9/3	Sat		AM Discussion with LIPS Team PM Discussion with Agri. Survey Mission
2011/9/4	Sun		Documentation
2011/9/5	Mon		AM Mtg with CDOs PM Minister and DG for MCRD, CES
2011/9/6	Tue		AM Undersecretary and Advisor, MCRD, RoSS
2011/9/7	Wed		AM DG, MAF, CES with County, Extension Director
2011/9/8	Thu		One day Farmers' Teacher Visit
2011/9/9	Fri		Documentation
2011/9/10	Sat	Dep. Tokyo	Interview with JICA Experts
2011/9/11	Sun	Arr. KRT Mtg. w/JICA	Documentation
2011/9/12	Mon	Mtg. w/ EoJ, JICA Projects (For KRT team)/ AM Mr.Amameishi will arrive at Juba PM Meeting with Mr.Iida and JICA Office (Mr.Amameishi)	Preparation of Minutes
2011/9/13	Tue	Dep.KRT to JUB (Sudan air) AM Agriculture Technical WG and Discussion with DGs, MAF/RSS	Discussion on Minutes
2011/9/14	Wed	AM Meeting with Deputy Minister, MAF/RSS PM USAID	Discussion on Minutes
2011/9/15	Thu	AM Minister, MAF (Discussion over Concept Notes)	Preparation for JCC
2011/9/16	Fri	LIPS Site Survey and Joint Coordination Committee	Joint Coordination Committee
2011/9/17	Sat	Internal Discussion with Survey Team	Dep. Juba
2011/9/18	Sun	Documentation	Arr. Tokyo
2011/9/19	Mon	Yei Trip	
2011/9/20	Tue	Yei Trip	
2011/9/21		Stakeholder Mtg in MAF/RSS	
2011/9/22	Thu	Signing of MMs (Agriculture / LIPS)	
2011/9/23	Fri	Internal Wrap-up/ Japanese Ambassador (Agriculture Survey) PM Dep. Juba	
2011/9/24	$\overline{}$	Arr. Tokyo	

List of Interviewees

Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development / GoSS

Prof. Mathew Gordon Udo, Undersecretary

Mr. Bortel Mori, Advisor

Mr. Ren Oneil Yosia, Director General of Planning

Mr. Abdou Ayueu Kuol, Director General of Cooperative Development

Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development / CES

Mr. H.E. Michael Tongun Martin, Minister of MCRD

Mr. Soura Lokujl Lado, Assistant Director of Budget

Mr. Sanito Philip Ladu, CDO

Ms. Mary Geoge Nyarsuk, CDO

Ms. Susan Kabang Thomas, CDO

Mr. Julius Taban Ramusi, CDO

Mr. Charles Manasse Lubak, CDO

Mr. Alfred Taban Peter, CDO

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources and Fisheries /CES

Mr. Kiri Wilson David, Agricultural Extension Officer, Juba County

Juba County Commissioner Office/CES

Mr. Augustin Matin Isaac, Deputy Administration Commissioner of Agriculture

LIPS Project Team

Mr. Sachio Yamamo, Chief Advisor/Rural development

Ms. Bernadette Kyanya, Community Development

Ms. Mikiko Tsurui, Community Development/Gender main stream

Ms. Eiri Kaku, Agriculture/Training

Mr. Daigo Sano, Project Monitoring

Ms. Rie Yamashita, Coordinator





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List of Inputs

1. List of Japanese Inputs

1-1 Assignment of Experts

	Title	Name	Total amount of MM
1)	Chief Advisor	Sachio Yamamoto	
	/Rural development		13.50
2)	Community Development	Bernadette Kyanya	16.47
3)	Community Development	Mikiko Tsurui	
	/Gender main stream		17.50
4)	Agriculture/Training-(1)	Junnosuke Harada	
		Takahide Itoigawa	19.70
5)	Agriculture/Training-(2)	Eiri Kaku	18.80
6)	Project Monitoring	Yuki Nkazawa	
,		Kikuo Oishi	
		Daigo Sano	13.50
7)	Building Plan	Kentaro Nishiyama	1.00
8)	Agricultural Extension	Jun Tsurui	2.00
9)	Coordinator	Kentaro Nishiyama	
		Hirotaka Koizumi	
		Yui Matuo	
		Rie Yamashita	6.00
		Total	108.47

1-2 Acceptance of C/Ps for Training in Japan, the third countries and Domestic

(1) Counterpart training in Japan

No.	Date	Name of Training course	Name of participants
1	13 Jan - 27 Feb, 2010	Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach for Africa	Kenyi Hillary (MCRD/CES) Susan Kabang (MCRD/CES)
2	26 Jan - 28 Feb, 2010	Support on Women's Entrepreneurship Development for African Countries	Pitia Josephine (MCRD/CES)
3	24 Oct, 2010 - 10 Nov, 2010	Young Leaders African Countries Training Program	Nancy Jeremiah
4		Policy Planning of Rural Development in Japan	Bortel Mori, Advisor (MCRD/GOSS) Oneil Yosia, Director of Planning (MCRD/GOSS) Theophilus Ladu, Acting Director of Community Development (MCRD/CES)
5	10 Jan - 26 Feb, 2011	Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach for Africa	Julius Taban Ramusi (MCRD/CES) Justin Luate Philip James (ARDI/GOSS)
6	14 Jun - 30 Jul, 2011	Improvement of Income Generation in Villages by Processing of	Ermin Helen (MCRD/CES)

		Agriculture Products/TICAD IV Follow-up	
7	24 Jul - 10 Sep, 2011	Rural Community Development by Livelihood Improvement Approach for Africa	Patrick Lumuba (MCRD/CES) George Ladu (MCRD/ GOSS)
		Total	12

(2) Third countries training

No.	Date	Name of Training course	No. of participants
1	1 Oct - 10 Oct, 2009	Community Development Approaches in Kenya (Study Tour)	5 CDOs, 2 ARDI, 1 MCRD/GOSS
2	23 Nov - 27 Nov 2009	Farming Practice in Uganda (Study Tour)	5 AEOs, 2CDOs, 1 ARDI
3	16 Nov – 23 Nov, 2010	Farming Practice in Uganda (Study Tour)	5 CDOs, 1 AEOs, 14 ARDIs
4	10 May -24 May, 2011	Sustainable Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation for African Countries in Malaysia	Frazer Andrea, (ARDI/GOSS)
		Total	32

(3) Other Study Tour (Domestic)

No.	Date	Name of Training course	No. of participants
1	2 Dec - 5 Dec, 2009	Study Tour in Yei	5 CDOs, 1 AEOs, 14 ARDI
2	7 Dec - 10 Dec, 2010	Study Tour in Yei	1 CDO, 4 AEOs, 15 Farmers
3	27 Apr – 28 Apr, 2011	Study Tour in Mundri	6 CDO, I AEOs, 14 Farmers
		Total	51

1-3 Provision of Equipment and Materials

a) In JPY

No.	Name of equipment and Type	Number of items	Cost(JPY)
1	Digital Camera (OMC-FX40)	8	212,000
2	Video Camera (GZ-MG840)	1	62,000
3	Projector (VPL-EW5)	1	76,000
4	Level with distance meter (Poco Ray-25)	1	274,000
5	Tripod (No.33)	ı	11,300
6	Target	ı	17,700
7	Surveying Tape	2	30,200
8	Pocket Refract meter (PAL-J)	2	89,600
9	Rice Moisture Meter (m401)	1	38,500
10	Stereo Microscope, 100V (SSR-EML)	1	35,300
11	Shoulder Auto Spray (MHC11)	2	64,000





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12	pruning shears	3	45,900
13	Portable Weather Measurement System (CR800-4M)	I	190,000
14	12V Power module (PS100)	1	47,000
15	10W Solar Panel (SP-10)	1	43,700
15	Case (ENC12-SN)	I	50,000
16	Tripod for Weather Censor	1	89,500
17	Cross Arm (019ALU)	1	19,000
18	Earth Kit (UTGND)	I	10,500
19	Software for Downloading Data (PC400/SS)	1	31,350
20	Rain Gage (TE525-L25)	1	69,350
21	Hygrometer (CS215-L6)	1	72,000
22	Sunshine Shield (41003-5A)	1	22,800
23	Young Anemoscope (030002-L11)	1	115,000
24	Programming	1	142,500
25	Grass Electrode PH meter (HM-20P)	1	58,000
26	Electric Conductivity Meter (CM-21P)	1	81,000
27 -	Tension Meter (DIK-3162)	1	13,800
28	Soil Durometer	1	59,300
29	Hands Microphone (ATP-SP303)	1	13,617
30	USB Cable	1	34,200
31	Amp for Sound System (WA-1812)	I	91,500
32	Microphone (WM1220)	1	35,800
		Total	2,246,417

b) In USD

No.	Name of equipment and Type	Number of items	Cost (USD)
33	Digital Meter	1	1,750
34	Desktop PC (HPDX2390)	3	2,256
35	Printer (P2014)	2	1,06
36	UPS (APC-650V)	4	940
37	Desktop PC (HDPX2400)	4	3,008
38	Laptop PC (Dell 525)	l	923
39	Scanner (Q2710)	1	150
40	Stabilizer (SVS0222-500w)	4	920
41	Coping Machine (AR-5316s)	1	4,500
42	Container	2	7,145

Total 21,592

c) In SDG

No.	Name of equipment and Type	Number of items	Cost (SDG)
43	Projector Screen	1	1,700
44	Refrigerator (GRG242)	1	1,800
45	Wireless Adaptor	1	250
46	Portable Power Generator (2.2kav)	1	2,500
47	Air Conditioner (18000BTU A/C)	1	3,450
48	Motor Cycle (for CDOs)	4	14,000
49	Motor Cycle (for Women CDO)	1	2,100
50	Try Motor cycle	2	11,200
51	Motor Cycle (for AEO)	1	3,100
52	Oven	1	400
53	Pump for Demo Farm	2	3,000
54	Grinding Mill	1	9,500
55	Try Motor Cycle	1	5,700
56	Grass Cutter	1	800
57	Chair (1)	33	7,260
58	Chari (2)	1	700
59	Cabinet (1)	4	2,800
60	Cabinet (2)	3	1,500
61	Safe Box	1	2,100
62	Bookshelf	1	3,000
63	Desk (1)	2	1,300
64	Desk (2)	31	15,500
65	Table for Printer	2	200
66	Table for Meeting	6	3,000
67	Meeting Chair	60	7,200
68	Bench	2	500
		Total	104,560

d) In other currency (KES)

No.	Name of equipment and Type	Number of items	Cost (KES)
	Block Making Machine	1	168,000
		Total	168,000

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2. List of South Sudanese Inputs

2-1 Allocation of Counterparts

No.	Name	Title	Remarks
		MCRD / RSS	
1	Bortel Mori	Advisor	Project Director
2	Mathew Gordon Udo	Undersecretary	
3	Oneil Yosia	Director General, Planning	
4	John Pangech	Director, Planning	
6	Alphonse Okot	Director General, Comm. Development	
7	Aggrey Maluk Lueth	Director, Comm. Development	<u> </u>
		MCRD / CES	
1	Theophilous Lado Monoja	Acting Director	Project Manager, Administration
2	Soura Lokuji Lado	Acting Dup Director, Adm	Administration
3	Rose Idemi	Field Manager	Administration
4	Jane Kiden Jakson	Project Officer	Administration / Education (proposed)
5	Kenyi Hillary Musa	Planning & Training	Administration / Education (proposed)
6	Kenyi Evan	Field Management	Administration / Water (proposed)
7	Beda Surut Jada	D/D C.F.M	Administration
8	Anna Juru Daniel	A / Inspector	West (Sirrimon)
9	Charles Gali Elli	C.D.O	West (Sirrimon)
10	Peter Tombe	C.D.O	West (Sirrimon)
11	Patrick Lotigo Bullen	C.D.O	West (Sirrimon) / Secretary/Health (proposed)
12	Susan Kabang Thomas	A / Inspector, C.D.O	West (Sirrimon) / Team Leader
13	Jöseph Masakari	A / Inspector, C.D.O	West (Sirrimon)
14	Jackline Raphael Laku	A / Inspector, C.D.O	West (Sirrimon)
15	Alice Umjuma	C.D.O	North (Kapuri) / Deputy Secretary
16	Julius Taban	P/CDO	North (Kapuri) / Team Leader
17	Christine Ayany Wilson	C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
18	Mary Apoloi Andrew	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
19	Emmanuel Yokwe	C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
20	Mary Noel	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
21	Pasquale Jada Kungo	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
22	Josephine paulino	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri) / Gender
23	Santo Philip Ladu	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri) / Team Leader / Health (proposed)
24	Rejoice Poni Francis	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
25	Margaret Poni wani	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri) / Gender
26	Lucia Damiano Bambu	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
27	Sarah Daniel	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kapuri)
28	Edward Dante Mario	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kworjik) / Team Leader
29	Silvia Scopas Kenyi	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kworjik) / Gender
30	James Maring Jada	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kworjik)
31	Ermin Hellen	D/C.D.O	North (Kworjik)

32	Betty Konyo	A / Inspector, C.D.O	North (Kworjik) / Health (proposed)
	+ 	P/CDO	North (Kworjik) / Secretary
33	Alfred Taban Peter		
34	Ruta Matayo Lobojo	S/Ispector	North (Kworjik)
35	Lona Elia Morgan	A / Inspector, C.D.O	East (Kansuk)
36	Charles Manasseh Lubak	A / Inspector, C.D.O	East (Kansuk) / Secretary
37	Loise Basha	A / Inspector, C.D.O	East (Kansuk)
38	Mary Juliano	A / Inspector, C.D.O	East (Kansuk)
39	Simon Yona Pitia	A / Inspector, C.D.O	East (Kansuk)
40	Thomas Tombe Oonato	A / Inspector, C.D.O	East (Kansuk) / Deputry Secretary
41	Rose Woro Louis	C.D.O	East (Kansuk) / Gender / Health (proposed)
42	Mary Geoge Nyarsuk	A / Inspector, C.D.O	South (Bungu) / Deputry Secretary
43	Patrick Lumumba Pio	A / Inspector, C.D.O	South (Bungu) / Team Leader
44	Lodiang Charles Moses	D/C.D.O	South (Bungu) / Secretary
45	Joice Henry Ali	D/C.D.O	South (Bungu)
46	Siama Samuel	A / Inspector, C.D.O	South (Bungu)
47	Thomas Nyarji	C.D.O	South (Bungu)
48	Mikelina Adong	A / Inspector, C.D.O	Health (proposed) / Team Leader
		MAF / CES	
ì	Michael Lazarus	Acting Director General of Agriculture	
2	Jesca Nyoka	Assistant Commissioner	
3	Kiri Wilson	Agricultural Extension Officer	
4	Luto Simon	Agricultural Extension Officer	





List of Organized Training and Workshop

1. Training Courses

1) Year 2009

	Date	Name of Training	Venue		No of Partic	ipant
1	30 March 3, 6, 9, 14, 15	Introductory Course for Community Development	CDO Office, Juba	30 5	CDOs ARDI	35
	April Apr to Jun (1st)	Computer Literacy Training	CDO Office, Juba	11	CDOs	
2	Aug to Nov (2nd)			4	AEOs ARDI MCRD/GoSS	20
3	23 Apr 7 May	Introduction of gender mainstreaming "What and why gender?"	CDO Office, Juba	25	CDOs	25
4	4 - 16 Apr	Community-based planning methodology	CDO Office, Juba	31	CDOs	31
5	11-19 May 24 Aug	Training on Gender Profiling in Communities	CDO Office, Juba	8	CDOs	8
6	19 June 27 July	Socio-economic survey method and implementation	CDO Office, Juba	30 5	CDOs ARDI	35
7	1, 8, 15, 22 Sep	Agricultural Extension basic Course	CDO Office, Juba	10 10 11	AEOs CDOs Others	31
8	7, 11 Sep	Gender Awareness Training Method and Implementation	Nyamini	29 60	CDOs Community members	89
9	15,17, 22 Sep	GFG training on Gender in Project Planning	CDO Office, Juba	7	CDOs	7
10	25 Sep. 2 Oct	How to make Improved Cooking Stove (Practice)	CDO Office, Juba	20	CDOs	20
11	26 - 27 Nov	Leadership Training for Leaders of LIPS Model Communities	CDO Office, Juba	23	BDC members	23
					Total	324

2) Year 2010

	Date	Name of Training	Venue	No of Participant		
12	27-Feb	Farm excursion	Gumbo Farm	27	CDOs	27
13	15-16 Jun	Leadership training for community leaders	CDO Office , Juba	25 22	BDC members CDOs	46
14	24-25 Jun	Leadership training on self-reliance, group management and implementation of CDP	CDO Office, Juba	30	BDC Representati ves	30
15	20-21 July	Training on IGA (Part 1)	CDO Office, Juba	28	CDOs	28

	27-Aug	Exposure visit to Bakery	Women Self Help	4	CDOs	
16			Development Organization (WSHDO)	9	Community members	13
17	3-Sep	Training on IGA (Part 2)	CDO Office, Juba	32	CDOs	32
18	6-Oct	Training on malaria prevention	Wunliet, Nyamini	3 40	CDOs Community members	43
19	13-15 Oct	Training for tricycle riding	Kapuri	3	CDOs Communit farmers	6
20	28, 29-OC 1,2,5,6-Nov	Bakery training	Kworijik	3 9	CDOs Community members	12
21	26-27 Oct	Bee Keeping Training	Kapuri	3	CDOs Community members	9
22	27-28 Oct	Goat raising training	Bungu	3 18	CDOs Community members	21
23	18-19 Nov	Bee Keeping Training	Kansuk	3 22	CDOs Community members	25
24	20-22 Nov	Bee Keeping Training	Kapuri	10	CDOs Community members	12
25	3,6-Dec	Training on Grinding mill operation	Bungu	3 20	CDOs Community members	23
26	9,10-Dec	Training on fishing	Kansuk	1 10	CDOs Community members	21
27	11-Dec	Apiray planning	Kworijik	4	CDOs	4
					Total	352

3) Year 2011

	Date	Name of Training	Venue		No of Partici	pant
28	14-15 Apr	Training on improved cooking stove	Kapuri	16	CDOs	16
29	April (10days)	Training for CDO (Team building, motivation and communication)	CDO Office, Juba	30	CDOs	30
30	24-15 June	Monitoring of Income Generation Activities	CDO Office, Juba	34	CDOs	34
31	5-6 July	Community Health	CDO Office, Juba	29	CDOs	29
32	21-22 Jul	Community sensitization, health and sanitation, and lulu training	Sirrimon	10	BDC members Community members	22
33	26-28 Jul	BDC leadership training: roles	CDO Office, Juba	13	CDOs	37







review, communication / 24 BD cooperation and development	OC members	
	Total	168
Total no. of year 2	009 – 2011	844

2. Workshop

1) Year 2009

	Date	Name of Training	Venue		No of Particip	ant
	28-Apr	Kick-off Workshop	Beijing Hotel, Juba	6	MCRD/GoSS	
				37	MCRD/CES	
1			İ	6	ARDI	95
		1	1	2	MAF/CES	
				44	Others	
	30-Jun	Kick-off Workshop with	MAF/CES	20	MAF/CES	25
2		MAF/CES		5	Others	
3	20-Aug	Follow-up Workshop on the	MAF/CES	7	AEOs	
		result of socio-economic baseline survey		17	CDOs	24
4	21-Aug	Workshop for the selection of LIPS Model Sites	CDO Office	28	CDOs	28
	15-Oct	Managerial Staff Meeting	Beijing Hotel, Juba	7	MCRD/GoSS	
				3	MCRD/CES	16
5				l	ARDI	10
	1:			5	Others	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Total	188

2) Year 2010

-	Date	Name of Training	Venue	No of Participant		
6	25-26 Feb	Workshop for leadership and community development planning	CDO Office and Beijing Hotel, Juba	32	BDC Representative s	32
7	16-Mar	Variety Selection Meeting	MAF/CES	4 16	AEOs CDOs	20
8	26-Jul	NGO Forum	Millennium Hotel, Juba	5 10 5 40	MCRD/GoSS MCRD/CES ARDI Others	60
9	17-Sep	Activity review workshop	Millennium Hotel, Juba	29 29	CDOs BDC members	58
	<u> </u>				Total	170

3) Year 2011

0/ 10						
,	Date	Name of Training	Venue	No of Participant		
10	9-10 Mar	Stakeholder Consultative Meeting on Agriculture Input	Millennium Hotel, Juba	18 MAF/GoSS 8 MAF/CES 65 4 MCRD/CES		

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				35	Others	
	13-May	Vegetable Working Group	Nile Beach Hotel	4	MAF/GoSS	
11		WS		i	MCRD/GoSS	12
				7	Others	
	27-May	Vegetable Working Group	Nile Beach Hotel	4	MAF/GoSS	
12		WS		1	MCRD/GoSS	12
				1	MAF/CES	13
				7	Others	
	16-17 Jun	State survey WS	Nile Beach Hotel	18	MAF/GoSS	
				18	MCRD/GoSS	
12				1	MAF/CES	72
				2	MCRD/CES	73
				24	State Ministries	
				10	Others	
	2-3 Aug	Policy Development WS	Nile Beach Hotel	5	MCRD/RSS	
13				2	MCRD/CES	27
				18	State Ministries	27
				2	Others	
					Total	190
			Total no	of ye	ear 2009 to 2011	548





6-d1

٨	Actual Project	Achievement	and Project	Implementation	Drocoss

Evaluation	Evaluation Questions		information/indicators	Result	
Criteria	Questions (as subject)	Sub-questions		Kesun	
Project Achievement	improvement models" in and out of Juba County "	fulfilled as "Numbers of villages benefitting through practicing tivellhood improvements is increased."?	Expected number of villages which obtain benefit through practicing livelihood improvement models in and out of Juba County.	counties. Presently, motivations of those CDOs are very high for improving the livelihood of community. They would be expected to perform solilizing community members to produce several outputs as same as the Project. In order to do so, full sunport of MCRDCPS is crucial to support the activity of CDOs.	
		1-2-1 is the indicator for Project Purpose will be fulfilled as "Livelihood improvement approaches of Juba County are established by CES."?	Possibility of establishing the basic condition of "Livelihood improvement approaches" in Juba County	The term "basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement models that is consistsed of capacity development of CPP, compiling tools such as guideline and manuals and institutional building of concerned organization. Through implementation of activities and achievement of Outputs, those elements are going to be realized contained. Therefore, Project Purpose will be achieved by the end of Project.	
	1-3 Production of Oulputs		Indicators for Output 1 are followings; 1-1: Community development manuals are developed in participatory manner	Commanity Development Manual was developed by the initiative of experts. Manual Revision Working Team was formed by the C/Ps of MCRD/GOSS, MCRD/CES and ARDI, and have gone through the review of the CDM since March, 2011. It is expected the final version will be issued in Jan 2012.	
		manuals are developed and (2) Agricultural lechnology packages are developed been produced?	1-2: The developed manuals are positively evaluated by relevant stakeholders including CDO (satisfactory rate/usage rate)	The draft of manuals was distributed to C/Ps for their reference. Evaluation of the manual will be made during the training on the use of CDM in mid of September, 2011. Their recommendations will be reflected in the final version.	
			1-3: Agricultural technology package are developed in participatory manner	The draft of "Manual for Extensionists and Farmers" was developed by the initiative of experts. It is currently undergoing revision by CrPs based on experiences of CDOs/AEOs in the fields. 2) Recommendation on the policy framework on vegetable production was given by public and private stakeholders sector through the workshops organized by LiPS/JICA.	
			1-4: The developed packages are positively evaluated by relevant stakeholders including AED (satisfactory rate/usage rate)	The draft manual was distributed to C/Ps. It will be evaluated after the review and revision.	
			1-5: Number of farmers who adapt agricultural technical packages is increased	According to questionnaire to Farmer Teachers, 24 of out 29 of them adopted at least one basic field techniques (83%). The rest of them do not implement because (1) project have not started activity yet, or (2) they temporary left community. Presently, Farmers Teachers actively transfer acquired skills and knowledge to other larmers.	
		1-3-2 Has Output 2"Capacity of the relevant government staff and community leaders in extension of livelihood improvement Model is strengthened." been produced?	Indicators for Output 2 are followings; 2-1: Through participation in the training and study tour, CDOs and AEOs acquire new skills and knowledge	1) Among 48 COOs, all of them participated in 46 training courses and workshops, 6 trainings in Japan, and 6 sludy tours in and around South Sudan. (100%). 32 COOs regularly visit communities and undergo OJT activities and acquired new skills and knowledge. 2) All COOs acquired skills and knowledge through training, workshop and visiting communities. (e.g. community mobilization and empowering methods and reporting and monitoring system) 3) 2 AEOs participated in 20 training courses, and 5 study tours in and around South Sudan. Two AEOs are going through OJT at demo-farm, at the same time actively participated in 1 training courses. 4) Management body of BDC (a total of 40 community leaders) participated in 5 training courses (58%). According to the group discussion, members of BDC acquired community mobilization and community management skills.	
			2-2: 60% of CDOs and AEOs involved the LIPS receive a series of training	1) All 46 CDOs participated in training courses (100%). 2) Two AEOs are going through OJT at demo-farm, at the same time actively participated in training courses; 20 times in the 2nd year, and 12 times in the 3rd year as of 31st Aug, 2011. 3) Management body of BDC (a total of 40 community leaders) participated in training courses (58%). The participants transfer acquired skills to other members of community.	
			2-3: In more than 60% of training courses, more than 80% of training participants rank A or B in questionnaire form	85.7% of CDOs were satisfied with their work. (questionnaire in 2010) 72% of community leaders consider training courses very effective and adequate.	
			2-4: 80% of participants utilize ecquired knowledge and skills at their working place	1) Almost all the CDOs consider that their offices have become more functional as a result of the Project implementation. 2) 24 CDOs (92%) utilize newly acquired skills and knowledge in their working place. (questionnaire) 3) 4 out of 6 BDC actively utilized acquired knowledge, such as community mobilization and management, at their communities, (group discussion) 4) AEOs utilize acquired skills and knowledge through OJT at demo-farm, and transfer the skills and knowledge to	
			2-5: CDOs/AEOs have a clear sense of purpose and systematically and independently visit communities.	1) The number of visit by CDOs increased from 13.7 times / month in 2009, 65 times / month in 2010. The rate of field visit is maintained in 2011, (field visit record) [2] in 2010, zonal learn visited community as part of training, and therefore, many CDOs visited the community. In 2011, tearns of CDOs were allocated to zonal tearns and sector tearns to provide systematic service to communities, the number of CDOs visiting community decreased [3] in 2010, LIPS gave per diem to CDOs when they visited communities. Although per diem is not given in 2011, CDOs still regularly visit communities [2] Two AEOs visit model communities in monitor the situation and advise/instruct farmers [3]. The ratio of farmers of model communities recognize CDOs and their activities sharply increased to 97.4% from [2.4% before the commencement of the Project. In addition, 77.4% of those farmers are salisfied with CDOs.	

1-3-3 Has Output 3"Institutional Capacity of	2-6. More than 80% of CDOs recognize the Improvement in terms of commitment, motivation and cooperation towards their job	1) 85.7% of CDOs is satisfied with liheir job. CDOs feel more confidence about their skills and are motivated to transfer their skills and knowledge to community members. They are even more motivated to see community change through their intervention. CDOs also learned importance of group work. (questionnaire) 2) 77.1% of 816 farmers consider CDO's electivities quite helpful. 3) CDOs have enhanced its network with other organizations and currently carry out activities with 19 organizations such as governmental agencies, UN and NGOs. 3) BDC was estabilished at each model community, decision-making framework/system among farmers was realized. 4) 4 out of 6 BDCs were active in community and voluntarity fixing problems in the communities, such as starting. 1) "Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy" was discussed and agreed in the Workshop in Aug. 2011.
	3-1: "Rural Development Policy Framework and Strategy" is established and approved by GOSS and CES. 3-2: Clear job description including tasks, qualification	Policy Formulation Committee in GOSS and CES will be organized in Sep. 2011. 2) "The Survey on Rural Development and Agricultural Extension in South Sudan" was implemented in June 2011. In the Community Development Manual, job description of CDO is articulated. And also, it will be mentioned with
	approved 3-3: Through introduction of improved information	in Policy Guideline which will be formulated in Sep. 2011. CDOs could obtain necessary information of stakeholders from the chapter of "useful information" in Community
	systems, every CDO and other stakeholders are able to access necessary information 3-4: Rural Development Forum is regularly held and	Development Manusi. And, reporting procedure of CDO will be regulated in Policy Guideline. 1) The first RDF was held in July 2010 to awareincrease information and facilitate smooth coordination among
	information is shared among stakeholders	actors and to improve the flow of Information. RDF Committee was established and members agreed to regularly hold RDF. 3. Howards due to absence of Migister of MCRD/GOSS, second RDF hard not yet been held.
1-3-4 Has Output 4"The Model project adapting Livelihood improvement Models are implemented." been produced?	Indicators for Output 4 are followings; 4-1: Increases in production of food, incomes and assets of participating household, by at least 50% by the end of project Implementation, compared to control groups and	There are recognized that increased agricultural production and income. Community members reduced hunger, and paid schools fees, hospital fees, and other household necessaries. (At the point of mid-term review of the Project, production of crops increased by 29% which worth of SDG885 per member. And, 88.9% of group member were satisfied the production.)
	4-2: Number of households experiencing hunger is reduced by 59% by 2012	According to the socio-economic survey conducted by the Project in 2009, 61% of families in Juba county have only one meal a day, while the ratio is 36.4% for those supported by the Project. According to group discussion, community members can now eat twice a day and can work more actively.
	4-3: Agricultural productivity of participating households increases by at least 10% by 2012	Agricultural productivity of participaling households in higher than the national average.(G-nut 1,119kg/ha in modelsite, 750kg/ha in natalional average, Maize 2,808kg/ha in modelsite 2,020kg/ha in natalional average, Sorgham 1,501kg/ha in modelsite, 580kg/ha in natalional average)
	4-4: 80% of participating farmers adapt at least one basic field technique learnt from the Agricultural technology package	 1) 11 basic field techniques/practices learnt from the agricultural technology package were introduced in farmers group. The number of trainings for tarmers are; 31 trainings in 2010 and 17 trainings in 2011. 2) 72% of farmers started to grow new crops in 2010. 3) 24 of out 29 farmer leachers adopted at least one basic field techniques (83%). 4) Farmer Teachers actively transfer skills and knowledge to their group members, those are more than 88. And, more than 70 farmers come to see the new method around of Framers Teacher in this season.
	4-5: Community organization/groups are formed and actively Involved in Model projects	BDC was established at six model communities and Community Development Plan was prepared by the committee's initialitie 2) 32 farmers group, 14 IGA groups were established and 2 PTAs was also set up.
	4-5: 80% of women and IDPs feel that they have benefitted from the Model projects	1) 90% of women are satisfied with crop production and 93.3% of them are satisfied with the support by CDOs, AEOs and the Project. 2) 100% of IDP are satisfied with crop production and 96.3% of them are satisfied with support by CDOs, AEOs and the Project.
	4-7: Through the project period, the percentage of women participants in field training is more then 40%	Social status of women increased in the communities. Before the commencement of project, many 1) 20 out of 91 BDC members are women (22%) and they actively participate OJT with CDOs in the field.
	4-8: Leaders actively involving in community development are trained at each community	1) Each BOC Implements project activity in collaboration with CDOs at each community as part of OJT. 2) In addition to the above training, management body of BDC (total of 40 community leaders) participated in training courses (58%). The participants transfer acquired skills to other members of community.
	4-9: The number of people who participate in community development plan	beneficiaries by the Project activities is approximately 3,000.
	4-10: Ownership lowerds model projects	Members of all model projects are confident in continuing activity without the support of project and CDO. (Group discussion)

18-5





	1-4 Actual Inputs	1-4-1 Japanese loputs	© Experts	15persons (108.47MM) have been assigned for three years of project period, in which lotally, 96.8 MM has been fulfilled at the end of August, 2011.
1			②Local slaffs	21 local staffs are employed, they are Office manager, Project coordinator, Farm manger, Demo farm worker and others.
			① Local expenditure —	Cocal cost as operational expenditure for implementing activities in the Project from commencement of the Project to September 2011 is JPY109.372,000 in total. Cocal cost and an analories which are necessary for implementing project activities have been provided. Those are machinery and outpent for
İ			a) Organizing seminar/training course and etc. in activities	agricultural production, transportation of CDOs and AEOs, computers, equipment for CDO's offices and others. Total cost for those equipment are equipment to JPY 7.211.957.
			Training course in Japan	Since the Project has implemented, 12 counterparts participated in the trainings in Japan and 32 counterparts in third countries training.
}		1-4-2 South Sudanese Inputs	① Allocation of Counterparts and staffs	Tolally, 59 fulfilme counterpart personnel (including Director and other staffs, 48 CDOs and 2 AEOs) have been assigned to the Project.
			② Local expenditure	MCRD/CES and MAF/CES have made sure for salaries of counterpart which mentioned above.
			③ Facilities	MCRD/CES has provided an office space and other necessary facilities for JICA Experts as well as lands for demonstration farms.
2. Project Implementati on Process	2-1 Appropriation process	2-1-1 Activities which were implemented along with the plan	Points and remarks concerned from planning to actual Implementation	Almost all the planned activities required were implemented as scheduled. But, absent of Minister of MCRD/GOSS for several month affected formulation of Policy Framework for MCRD.
		2-1-2 Appropriateness of fechnical transfer from Japanese experts/Project staff to Counterparts/Concerned personnel	Progress of capacity and accumulation of knowledge of South Sudanese C/Ps	CDOs have developed their capacity and accumulated knowledge through several training and experience from activities in the model sites. However, states government of MCRD and MAF seem that they lack capacity to absorb the experience of the Project.
		into the Project activities	Degree of Involvement and collaboration of Counterparts and related institution into the Project	The RDF was organized in order to share information and to have coordination among stakeholders of rural development in South Sudan in July 2010. Participants of the forum were not only C/Ps of the Project, but also USAID, Japan Emergency NGOs and etc.
	2-2 Project Management		Monitoring plan and results (to show that monitoring and evaluation system was established and functioned well)	For monitoring of the Project activity, the expert for Project monitoring has been assigned every year.
		2-2-2 Communication between Japanese expert/Project staff and Counterparts regarding project activities	and South Sudan counterparts	A regular meeting between experts and C/Ps (all zona! learn of CDOs and field management directors from MCRD/CES) is held every Monday, mutual understanding of experts team and CDOs has been enhanced.
		2-2-3 Decision making and its process regarding project management	Number of organized committee to manage the Project between South Sudan and Japan	JCC was held once a year among stakeholder of the Project. The first JCC was held in October 2009 and the second was held in March 2010. The third is planned to be held in September 2011. In JCC, meeting is chaired by undersecretary of MCRD/GOSS, and pregress of annual plan, CDPs and so forth were discussed in each ICC.
			Coordination and cooperation with other organizations in the Project activities	are State ministry of Health, Education and others. Donors are United, UNHCR and FAO. NGOs are totally eight organizations.
	2-3 Others	2-3-1 important assumption and/or problems which affect project activities	Important assumption such as Government policies and/or any unexpected factor which affect the Project activities	Absent of Minister of MCRD/GOSS for several month affected to formulate Policy Framework of MCRD.

Result of Evaluation Grid for the Project for Livelihood Improvement In and around Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development In South Sudan (LIPS)

B. Analysis on Five evaluation criteria

Evaluation	Eva	uation Questions	Information/indicators	Decit
Criteria	Questions (as subject)	Sub-questions	(morntalion pindicators	Result
3. Relevance	3-1 Coincidence and appropriateness of Overall goal and Project purpose to National development policy and regional	3-1-1 Are Overall goal and Project purpose coincided with Development policy in South Sudan?		phase from the internal war. Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008 holds that 1) to promote community based development project and 2) to support self-reliant and social life integration by
	needs in South Sudan	3-1-2 Are Overall goal and Project purpose coincided with needs in the target areas?	area	providing services for groups which require special consideration/supports. In order to achieve the target, MCRD/GOSS consider it necessary to develop capacity of CDOs who are assigned at the filed level to support community directly. On the other hands, MAF/GOSS put priority on 1) human resource development including AEO, 2) poverty alleviation through agricultural development and 3) Establishing agricultural extension
	3-2 Appropriateness as Japanese ODA	3-3-1 Is the Project appropriate as Japanese ODA and JICA technical assistance?	Coincidence with Japanese ODA policy and JICA country assistant plan	In Japanese ODA policy, supporting peace building process for conflict nation is one of important issue. For South Sudan, re-integration of society is considered to contribute to peace process of the nation. Returning of IDP and their reunification in local society is the issues of the country, therefore, cross sectoral approach though community development is important. And also, JICA sets the "consolidation of peace" as major
		3-3-2 Does the Project represent technical advantage of Japan in this field?	Comparison with other donor projects/programs	principle for the cooperation for South Sudan, it tries to respond to the urgent needs as long as long term targets. The Project dealt with this urgent needs and long term target within rural society of South Sudan through community development.
	3-3 Relevance of project design	3-4-1 Appropriateness of composition between Overall goal, Project purpose, Outputs and Activities	Comparison between plan and present achievement	The Project is designed to develop capacities of government staffs, CDOs, AEOs and community members through planning and implementation of pilot activities as for "livelihood improvement model" at six model sites. Those projects are responded to the needs of each community which is shown in CDP. Consequently, the
		3-4-2 Appropriateness of selection of target area and groups	Comparison between planed target group and area and present situation	Project alms to strengthen relationship among the state government and community as well as mutual collaboration within community.
4. Effectiveness (expected) (See the Project Achievement table for the italics)	4-1 Degree of achievement of Project Purpose	4-1-1 Is achievement of project purpose expected as originally planned?	See Project Achievement	The aim of the Project is formulate "basic conditions" for extension of livelihood improvement models. The basic conditions is consisted of 1) capacity development of C/P who are mainly CDOs, 2) compiling tools such as guideline and manuals and 3) institutional building of MCRD/GOSS and CES. Capacity building of CDOs has been done through conducting several trainings and implementing pilot activities in the model sites. Experience and knowledge have been directly reflected into the manuals and guidelines practically. Then, in accordance with the experience of the project activity, Policy Framework and Work plan for MCRD/GOSS is going to be compiled that will be an institutional framework for community development in the country. And, MCRD/CES will adapt Community Development Manual which is practical guideline for all CDOs in the state. Through implementation of activitles and achievement of Outputs, those elements are going to be realized. Therefore, Project Purpose will be achieved by the end of Project.
		4-1-2 Are there any inhibiting factors to achieve project purpose?	See Project Achievement	Since the Project started, none of serious factor affects project implementation, except uncertain position of Minister of MCRD/GOSS to have policy dialogue. On the other hands, important factor to the effectiveness of the Project is enthusiasm of CDOs as C/P to deal with community development in the model sites. Presently, CDOs have promoted pilot activities in six sectors in CDPI that are Agriculture, Income generation, Health, Education, Water and Security. They have regularly visited communities without payment of such allowance.
	4-2 Was the project design appropriate to achieve the project purpose?	4-2-1 Were Outputs appropriate enough to achieve Project Purpose?	See Project Achievement	Each Outputs of the Project have been appropriate to achieve Project Purpose.
		4-2-2 is important assumption still available and/or satisfied in the future?	Change of external condition for the project, etc	In September 2011, MCRD/GOSS is going to be absorbed into MAF/GOSS, due to structural change of Government of South Sudan after the independence at July 2011.

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5. Efficiency (See the Project Achievement		5-1-1 Are achievement of Outputs as originally planed?	See Project Achievement	Output 1, 2 and 4 have been almost achieved. And, Output 3 will be achieved by the end of the Project.
table for the		5-1-2 Are there any inhibiting factors to achieve Outputs?	See Project Achievement	None (But, somehow, MAF/GOSS needs to accept the responsibility of the Project after absorbing MCRD.)
		5-2-1 Were Activities appropriate to produce Outputs?	See Project Achievement	Activities have been appropriate to produce each Outputs. Especially, activities on the model sites and trainings are effective.
	5-3 Appropriateness of Inputs in relation to the produced Outputs (Have the timing, quality, and quantity of inputs been necessary and sufficient to achieve outputs?)			Inputs from Japanese side are experts, local staffs, expenditure of local costs and equipment. All inputs are appropriately utilized in the activities. Especially, transportation as car and motor bike increased mobility of CDOs into the model sites. And, Study tours to other countries such as Kenya and Uganda were effective for participants to realize capability of rural and agricultural development around Juba county.
		appropriate?	②Operational cost for the project	Allocation of counterparts and facilities (for the project office) in MCRD/CES are appropriate for the Project. Especially, CDOs who involved into the Project and divided to six area team have become very active to implement activities. On the other hands, dialogue among the policy for rural development for South Sudan
			and facilities provided	was delayed, due to frequent change and absence of Minster of MCRO/GOSS.
		inputs?	Personnel Equipment and facilities Local operational cost	Inputs from both sides are fully utilized in the project activities. But, the management and admistration of MCRD/CES need to be involved more deeply.
		5-3-4 Is the project management appropriate?	See Project Achievement	Relationships between Japanese expert teams and Counterparts in MCRD/GOSS and CES and MAF/CES have been kept through several meetings and daily works. Regular meeting among CDOs have been held every weeks in MCRD/CES, with attendance of Japanese expert teams. JCC has been organized once a year to manage the Project, progress of activities as well as Issues has been discussed among stakeholders. In addition, occasional meetings such as RDF have been held to hold opinion of stakeholders and/or disseminate the result of works. CDOs and AEO have been actively involved into pilot activities in the model sites as well as formulation of manuals and guidelines.
6. Impact (See the Project Achievement table for the litatics)	6-1 Impacts of the Project for the long term and other fields	6-1-1 Will Overall Goal be estimated to be achieved? Any Inhibited factor arise?	See Project Achievement	MCRD/CES has intended to allocate all CDOs to all counties in the state. In case of this, CDOs as C/P of the Project would be able to expand "Livelihood improvement models" by their knowledge and skills around of those counties. Presently, motivations of those CDOs are very high for improving the livelihood of community. They would be expected to perform mobilizing community members to produce several outputs as same as the Project. In this case, full support of MCRD/CES is crucial to sustain the activity of CDOs.
		6-1-2 Will the project outcome be able to affect any impact to formulate policy in South Sudan?	Related government policy/plan, etc	The first "Rural Development Forum" was held in July 2010 to discuss the issues of rural development of South Sudan and to coordinate among stakeholders of those issues. RDF Committee was established and members agreed to regularly hold RDF. The, the Project has taken initiative to revise the policy of rural development at inational level, it will be compiled as "MCRD Policy Framework 2011" and "Policy Implementation Guideline"

		6-1-3 Are there any positive situation produced by the project?	Positive impact, if any.	In ARDI, training course will be organized for introduction and how to use of "Community Development Manual" which is compiled by the Project. CDOs and other stakeholders from outside of Juba County will understand LIPS approach in the training. With regards to the the draft of "Manual for Extensionists and Farmers" developed by the Project, MAF/CES has shown interest to utilize the package for the state. MAF/CES intends to distribute the package to all counties. It will be expected that above mentioned packages would be utilized for the activity of AEO in each county. Training and appointment of Farmers Teacher have been introduced since March 2011 for improving farming method in six model sites. Presently, more than 70 farmers come to see the new method of Framers Teacher from outsides of group farming
		6-1-4 Are there any negative situation produced by the project?	Negative impact, if any.	None.
7. Sustainability (expected)	7-1 Sustainability of project effects	7-1-1 Are there any possibility that policies and institution will be furfilled for sustaining of project outcome at National and/or State levels?	Present and fulure aspect of policy and institution among National and/or Stale government regarding rural development in larget area	which consisted of four pillars policies, increased agricultural production is natorial strategy. In the pian which consisted of four pillars policies, increased agricultural production is one of prioritized object in Economic Pillar. Generation of employment and improving livelihood in rural sector are considered to be important for poverty reduction as well as peace and security in the country. In addition, promotion of well-being and dignity of people by accelerating universal access of basic social services is main objective in the Social & Human Development Pillar. On the other hands, MCRD/GOSS will have new policy framework and work plan to follow "Policy Framework and Work plan of MCRD/GOSS 2007/2008" by collaboration with Project. Within new policy framework, the experience of the Project will be reflected.
		7-1-2 Are there any possibility that National and/or State governments and concerned organizations will deal with necessary arrangement on budgets and operation to utilize project outcome?	Organizational arrangement of National and/or State governments on budgets and operation	MCRD/GOSS has prepared totally 7 million SDG as fund for community development. Each state is able to apply proposal to MCRD/GOSS to utilize the fund to support CDO. MCRD/CES is therefore possible to apply the plan to get resources from the fund. And also, MCRD/CES is required to secure necessary budget for the activity of CDOs to continue their daily work from the Project. MAF/CES is also required to prepare budget for activity of AEOs to have collaborative work with CDOs.
		7-1-3 Are there any possibility that State government and counterparts will maintain transferred technologies and/or approaches from the Project?	Maintenance of transferred technologies by counterparts in State government	CDOs who actively joined in the Project is expected to maintain knowledge and skills after the Project ended. Presently, CDO teams have gone to the model site without accompany of experts team. Especially, key members within CDOs, such as leaders of area teams in the Project, are able to teach those knowledge and skills to other members. Framers joined in to farming groups will maintain acquired knowledge and skills; they have already practice those technics in their farms. Most of them have experienced and are satisfied with increasing production of their crops by introduced new techniques and method by the Project in year 2010. Especially, Framers Teacher's have shown enthusiasm to extend new farming method in model sites, that involvement of other farmer to apply those method has been increased gradually.

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Project Design Matrix (PDM) of LIPS

Ver. No: 1.2 (4th November 2010)

Name of the project: The Project for Livelihood Improvement in and around Juba for Sustainable Peace and Development

Project period: 3 years (March 2009~February 2012)

Target area: Juba County, Central Equatoria State

<u>Direct target group:</u> CDOs, AEOs and participants of Model projects, part of staff in MCRD/GOSS/CES, and MAF/CES

Indirect target group: Residents in model villages

Responsible agency: Ministry of Cooperative and Rural Development (MCRD)/GOSS

Implementing agency: State Ministry of Cooperatives and Rural Development (MCRD/CES), State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF/CES)

Collaborating agencies: MAF/GOSS

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
Overall Goal Livelihood of the community people will be widely improved through the adaptation of "Livelihood improvement models" in and out of Juba County.	Numbers of villages benefitting through practising livelihood improvement models is increased.	Report of CDO and AEO CES's annual report and strategic plan Follow-up survey	
Project Purpose Basic conditions for extension of livelihood improvement models suitable for various communities in and around Juba are established	Livelihood improvement approaches ² of Juba County are established by CES.	Project report and final report Socio-economic survey	Policy commitment and financial arrangement for the livelihood improvement model for CES in relevant fields is secured.
Outputs 1. Basic Tools for Community Development Services are developed (1) Community development manuals are developed (2) Agricultural technology packages are developed	1.1 Community development manuals are developed in participatory manner 1.2 The developed manuals are positively evaluated by relevant stakeholders including CDO (satisfactory rate/usage rate) 1.3 Agricultural technology packages are developed in participatory manner 1.4 The developed packages are positively evaluated by relevant stakeholders including AEO (satisfactory rate/usage rate) 1.5 Number of farmers who adapt agricultural technical packages is increased	1.1 Project report and annual report 1.2 Questionnaire about manuals 1.3 Socio-economic survey 1.4 Report of CDO and AEO	There are no large structural changes of the counterpart Ministries. There are no large structural changes of the counterpart Ministries. Policy commitment and financial arrangement for this approach in Juba County are secured. There are no adverse weather conditions (draughts, floods, etc.) The supply and price of agricultural inputs (e.g. fertilizer, seedlings) in model sites are secured.

¹ "Livelihood Improvement Model is a mechanism for CES to promote community development services. This mechanism primarily based on two processes; i) a wide range of communication, facilitation and learning activities organized and ii) agricultural technological packages which provide improvement and innovation in agricultural production.

² Livelihood improvement approaches consists of Output 1,2,3 and 4.

Capacity of the relevant government staff and community leaders in extension of Livelihood Improvement Models is strengthened	training and AF and kno 2.2 80% of	h participation in the gand study tour, CDOs EOs acquire new skills owledge of CDOs and AEOs	2.2	Project report and annual report Training record Follow-up survey	
	series of 2.3 In mor courses	d the LIPS receive a of training than 80% of training s, more than 80% of granticipants rank A or			
	Bin que	estionnaire form.			
	acquire	of participants utilise of knowledge and skills working place			
	sense system	AEOs have a clear of purpose and atically and indentity visit unities.			
	recogn terms motiva	than 80% of CDOs ize the improvement in of commitment, tion and cooperation s their job.			
Institutional Capacity of MCRD/GOS/CES, and MAF/CES in effective operation of Livelihood Improvement	Frame establi	Development Policy work and Strategy" is shed and approved by and CES		Project report and annual report CES's annual report and strategic	
Models is strengthened	3.2 Clear j tasks, require	ob description including qualification and ed training for CDO is shed and approved	3.3	plan Report of CDO and AEO	
	every stakeh	ved information systems,			
	regula	Development Forum is rly held and information red among stakeholders			
The Model project adapting Livelihood Improvement Models are implemented	food, partic least proje comp	ases in production of incomes and assets of cipating household, by at 50% by the end of ct implementation, pared to control groups are-project levels	3.1	Result of achievement tests	
	4.2 Num				
	4.3 Agric partic incre 2012	cultural productivity of cipating households ases by at least 10% by			
	adop techr Agric pack	•			
	form	munity nisation/groups are ed and actively involved odel projects.			
	4.6 80% that the M	of women and IDPs feel they have benefitted from Model projects.			
	4.7 Thro	ough the project period, percentage of women			

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1.1 Assess the needs of CDO on the community development manuals 2. Review existing manuals, guidebook materials available 1.3 Identify the contents to be included and style of the Manual 1.4 Collect information for database. 1.5 Organize study workshop with participation of public and private organizations working in the same field 1.6 Submit 1st version of the Manual by end of 2009. 1.7 Practically adopt the Manual at extension and raining protection. 1.8 The Manual to be officially approved by the MSDGRA/CES and MCND/GOSS (Agricultural Technology Packages) 1.9 Strengthen working relationships with other Ministries. UN agencies, research & academic institutes, and NGOs to coordinate activities related to development of new manuals 1.10 Conduct situation analysis on farming practice: 1.11 Produce agricultural extension manual 2.1 Establish "Capacity Building Working Team (CBWT)" 2.2 Redefine the job description of the staff involved in this Project and training programme and materials 2.4 Plan and conduct training programme 2.5 Residued and stable in the same failed to development of the staff involved in this Project and training programme and materials 2.4 Plan and conduct training programme 2.5 Residue development of the staff involved in this Project and training programme and materials 2.4 Plan and conduct training programme and materials 2.4 Plan and conduct training programme and materials 2.4 Plan and conduct training programme and materials 2.5 Possibility of the manual 2.5 Project and training programme and materials 2.5 International production and training programme and materials 2.5 International programme and materials 2.6 International project and conomic stability are maintained in Southern Sudan 2.5 International programme and materials 2.5 International production and project and conomic stability are maintained in Southern Sudan 2.5 International project and conomic stability are maintained in Southern Sudan 2.5 International project and conomic and project and conomic and project and	Activities (Community Development Manual)	participants in field training is more than 40%. 4.8 Leaders actively involving in community development are trained at each community. 4.9 The number of people who participate in community development plan. 4.10 Ownership towards model projects Input Japanese Side	South Sudan Side	
and provision of training	1.1 Assess the needs of CDO on the community development manuals 1.2 Review existing manuals, guidebook, materials available 1.3 Identify the contents to be included and style of the Manual. 1.4 Collect information for database. 1.5 Organize study workshop with participation of public and private organizations working in the same field 1.6 Submit 1st version of the Manual by end of 2009. 1.7 Practically adopt the Manual at extension areas of CDOs and feedback the results for further improvement. 1.8 The Manual to be officially approved by the MSDGRA/CES and MCRD/GOSS (Agricultural Technology Packages) 1.9 Strengthen working relationships with other Ministries, UN agencies, research & academic institutes, and NGOs to coordinate activities related to development of new manuals 1.10 Conduct situation analysis on farming practice: 1.11 Produce agricultural production handbooks and their education/training materials 1.12 Produce agricultural extension manual 2.1 Establish "Capacity Building Working Team (CBWT)" 2.2 Redefine the job description of the staff involved in this Project and training needs assessment 2.3 Review existing training programme and materials 2.4 Plan and conduct training programme 2.5 Building demonstration farm	1. JICA Experts 2. International/local consultants 3. Project evaluation team (mid-term & final) 4. Training - Study tours (in and out of country) - In-house training -OJT 5. Equipment supply - Vehicle (s), -Motorbike (s) - Agricultural equipment	-Counterpart and administrative personnel 2. Building, office spaces and necessary facilities for the Project activities 3. Local cost (Operational cost for the Project	Peace and economic stability are maintained in

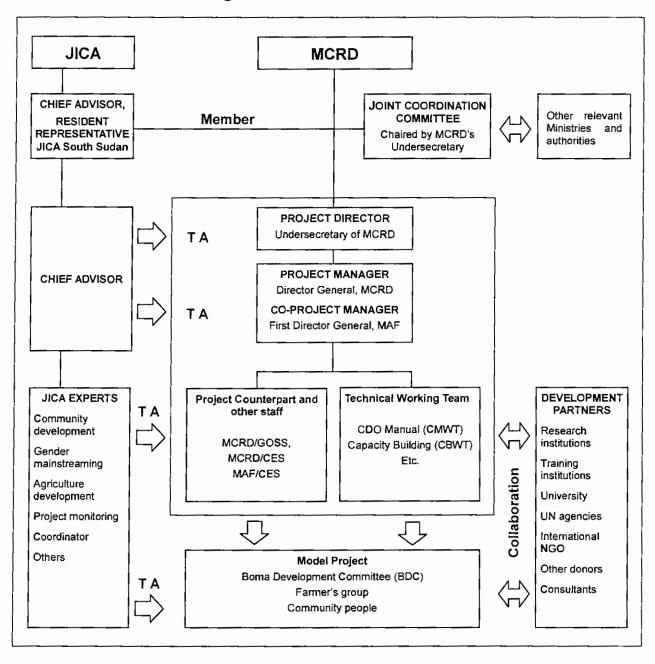


3.1	Develop formal guideline for the community development service
3.2	Develop credible processes and systems to collect, record, analyze, and report information
3.3	Develop formal partnerships with public, private, donors and NGOs
4.1	Selection of target communities
4.2	Establish Community Project Committee (CPC)
4.3	Form Facilitation Team
4.4	Awareness, sensitization and planning of the Model Project
4.5	Implementation arrangement
4.6	Implementation
4.7	Saving profit
4.8	Monitoring and Evaluation of the Model project

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Organizational Chart for LIPS



List of Documents to be published by the Project

1. Documents for Community Development

<Policy Paper>

 MCRD Policy framework 2011; Integrated rural development policy for sustainable development

<Guideline>

· MCRD Policy implementation guideline

<Manual and Training Material>

- Towards empowerment; A manual for community development officers
- Rural development directory
- Curriculum for training courses of community development workers
- Audio-visual training materials (CD);
 - · Japanese Experience of Community Development in Post-war
 - Songa Nbele, Community development in Kenya
- · CDO/AEO Library

Document for Agriculture

<Strategy>

 Vegetable production strategy "How to replace imported vegetables with locally produced vegetable by increasing local production."

<Manual and Training Material>

- Step-by-step agriculture; Manual for extensionist and farmers
- Curriculum for introductory Training Course for Farmer Teachers
- Agricultural extension manual; Formation of farmer group and their training



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^{*1:} グループ A は、新規営農技術の実践を、コミュニティーの中で、共有地を確保して行うグループ。

^{**;} グループBは、新規営農技術の実践を、農家自身の農地を利用して行うグループ。

