



“South Sudan emergency food and nutrition security project”

Project code: OSRO/SSD/710/SSD

Resource partner: South Sudan

Contribution: USD 7.5 million

Implementation: 28/07/2017–31/05/2019

Target areas: Aweil East, Aweil West and Aweil South in Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBEG) State; Bor South, Duk and Twic East in Jonglei State; and Panyikang, Ulang and Renk in Upper Nile State



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Objective:	To support the resumption of crop and livestock production and enhance the recovery of livelihoods for sections of the farming population.
Key partners:	National Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), State Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (SMoAF), County Agriculture Department (CAD) and international and national Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs).
Beneficiaries reached:	32 000 farming households, 22 000 livestock keepers, 2 481 fisherfolk as well as SMoAF, CAD and NGO staff.
Activities implemented:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trained 12 NGO and SMoAF/CAD officials in input trade fairs; 57 agricultural extension facilitators and 43 officials in vegetable production and family nutrition; and 102 NGO and government officials (of whom 17 were women) in fish handling and processing, who subsequently trained 69 groups comprising 2 320 members (of whom 1 156 were women), through training of trainers (ToT).• Trained 268 community-based animal health workers (CBAHWs) in livestock health, 190 agro-pastoral field school (APFS) facilitators in animal husbandry, and ten fishery groups comprising 305 fisherfolk (of whom 41 were women) in fish handling, processing and preservation methods, with each group provided with FAO's improved fish smoking ovens (FAO Thiaroye Technology) and two improved fish drying racks.• Trained six crop groups (comprising 198 members: 48 women and 150 men) in post-harvest management, storage and marketing and supported them in constructing one improved traditional structure each.• Trained nine vegetable groups (comprising 250 members, of whom 92 were women) in dry season production, harvest handling and marketing who also established demonstration plots for members to practice their skills; of these, five groups in Aweil West were also trained in nursery management, row planting, pest and disease management, and post-harvest handling and supported to dig shallow wells for dry season vegetable production.• Constructed five community-based seed stores to support 69 community-based groups, 18 of whom were seed producer groups, with each store managed by the best performing group identified in each respective county (Aweil South, Aweil West, Bor South, Twic East and Renk).• Vaccinated 854 764 heads of livestock against common livestock diseases: 556 314 cattle against anthrax, black quarter, contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and haemorrhagic septicaemia; 265 142 goats and sheep against <i>peste des petits ruminants</i>, CCPP and sheep and goat pox; 32 962 chickens against Newcastle disease; and 323 dogs and 23 donkeys against rabies benefiting 26 329 households.

- Treated 151 522 heads of livestock (101 333 cattle, 38 509 goats and sheep, 11 606 chickens and 74 dogs) against bacterial infections (eyes, wounds), internal and external parasites (e.g. liver flukes and ticks respectively), and respiratory tract infections (contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and CCPP) benefiting 20 921 households.
- Conducted five seed fairs whereby 17 218 households (of whom 13 090 were female-headed) received 237.2 tonnes of assorted crop seed (groundnut, maize, sesame and sorghum).
- Distributed 204 tonnes of cowpea, maize, sesame and sorghum seeds to 12 000 households (of whom 5 428 were female-headed) through direct distribution.
- Procured and distributed 60 000 hand tools (30 000 hoes and 30 000 *malodas*) to 29 945 households (of whom 18 752 were female-headed); and procured 40 power tillers, 100 treadle pumps, 90 watering cans, 250 solar-powered water pumps, nine motorized sorghum threshers, 60 manual groundnut sellers, 240 manual maize threshers, 100 moisture meters, 100 grain probes and 80 weighing scales.
- Provided 4 990 households (of whom 2 902 were female-headed) with a vegetable kit composed of various quantities of seed, with each kit comprising at least four types of vegetable seed (including 20 g of amaranth, 20 g of collard, 20 g of eggplant, 50 g of okra, 20 g of onion, 30 g of pumpkin and 20 g of tomato).
- Provided 2 500 households (of whom 1 017 were female-headed) with 5 000 boxes of hooks, 2 500 monofilament coils and 2 560 spools of twine; and provided ten fishery groups with fish processing equipment (50 buckets, 50 basins, 50 trays, 20 knives and 100 tarpaulins), ten drying racks, 20 smoking ovens, and 40 canoes.
- Conducted livestock fairs whereby 3 000 people (of whom 2 249 were women) received 25 428 small ruminants and poultry (10 130 goats and sheep and 15 298 chickens).

Results:

- Enabled beneficiary households to harvest 121 tonnes of assorted crops and seeds (15 tonnes of maize, 84.7 tonnes of sorghum, 19.6 tonnes of groundnut, and 2 tonnes of sesame).
- Enhanced the capacity of SMOAF/CAD officials, NGO staff, CBAHWs, APFS facilitators, fisherfolk, livestock keepers and farmers on input trade fairs, seed, crop and vegetable production, nutrition, fish handling and processing, and animal health and production.
- Decreased postharvest loss of fish from 40 to 50 percent on average to 33 percent through trainings and improved post-harvest/processing technologies provided by the project.
- Improved animal health within the project areas, benefiting livestock keeping households.
- Increased households' access to agricultural inputs, livestock and fresh fish contributing to enhanced food security and nutrition.