



“Strengthening household resilience to food insecurity in South Sudan”

Project code: OSRO/SSD/608/DEN

Resource partner: Denmark

Contribution: USD 6 075 784

Implementation: 20/12/2016- 31/12/2018

Target areas: Boma, Kapoeta and Torit states



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Objective:	To increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises in Greater Equatoria.
Key partners:	Boma, Kapoeta and Torit state Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Resources, Fisheries and Cooperative Development; Boma, Kapoeta and Torit state Ministries of Housing and Physical Infrastructure; Torit Municipal Council and various national and international Non-governmental Organizations.
Beneficiaries reached:	15 895 households and more than 10 000 households indirectly.
Activities implemented:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Established 60 agropastoral field school (APFS) groups, comprising 1 754 members (of whom 847 women) in Boma, Kapoeta and Torit states, and conducted a training of trainers (ToT) for 60 APFS facilitators.• Increased farm production and income-generating activities (IGAs) and trained APFSs on community-managed disaster reduction approaches.• Provided 485 members of 21 APFSs with 1 175 poultry birds, 160 members of seven APFSs with 240 goats, and 50 APFS with motorized/solar pumps for irrigation (one per group).• Formed 34 village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) comprising 944 members (of whom 521 women) and trained 34 executive members on VSLA concepts and six VSLA groups on adult numeracy and financial literacy.• Trained 330 members of 11 blacksmith groups on producing agricultural tools, safety, marketing and business planning, and provided eight toolkits and raw production material.• Conducted a ToT for 30 field extension agents on milk handling, hygiene and processing, who then trained milk-processing groups and handlers at farm level.• Trained nine milk-handling groups on milking, handling, hygiene, processing and business skills and provided essential equipment and kits.• Trained 25 hides and skins cooperative society members (of whom five women) on processing, preservation and leather production techniques; conducted one training on business and marketing skills for 30 members.• Formed and trained 20 Natural Resource Management Committees (NRMCS) comprising 276 members.• Rehabilitated ten boreholes/shallow wells (accessible to about 2 000 households), constructed six shallow wells (serving over 600 households), repaired ten low-cost boreholes (providing safe drinking water to over 2 400 households), installed five multi-purpose solar panel-driven boreholes (serving more than 3 750 households and 7 500 cattle, sheep and goats), excavated four reservoirs (<i>haffirs</i>) benefiting over 40 000 livestock.• Formed and supported 12 small-scale drilling groups (with 169 members, of whom 30 women) with tool kits to drill, renovate or repair boreholes and shallow wells and engage in various IGAs, and established nine water management committees.• Trained 358 water management committee members on water management and conflict resolution and assisted four <i>haffir</i> water management committees to develop six-month action plans.

- Established 25 junior farmer field and life schools (JFFLS) comprising 755 members (of whom 336 were girls and 170 were former child soldiers [all boys]) and trained each on agronomic practices, VSLAs, seed production, post-harvest management and preservation, natural resource management, etc. Provided 15 of the groups with 300 chickens and four groups with 48 sheep and goats.
- Formed 30 seed production/bulking groups comprising 742 farmers (of whom 402 women) who were then trained on seed production, post-harvest management and preservation, and provided tools such as hoes, treadle and solar pumps, watering cans, post-harvest kits and 2.85 tonnes of assorted seeds.
- Established four nurseries on community land and one on private land, and trained 122 beneficiaries (of whom 54 women) on sustainable agriculture and establishing nurseries; 19 748 seedlings were produced, including fruit trees, timber trees and vegetable seedlings.
- Formed 48 crop diversity groups comprising 1 440 beneficiaries (of whom 458 women), trained beneficiaries on proper use and maintenance of treadle pumps and distributed one pump to each group.
- Distributed 25 solar pumps and 30 motorized pumps among producer groups, FFSs and seed bulking groups located along the river, increasing production for over 1 500 beneficiaries.
- Trained 161 community-based animal health workers (CBHAWs) on livestock production and disease management and provided them with protective kits, enabling them to vaccinate 126 653 cattle, 94 243 sheep and goats and 1 197 chickens, and treat and deworm 56 965 cattle, sheep and goats, 122 dogs and 21 donkeys against common livestock diseases; also investigated three outbreaks and distributed 34 bicycles to trained CBAHWs.
- Installed and established 12 cold chain facilities equipped with 12 solar fridges, each with the capacity to hold 9 100 vials, enabling more than 175 000 cattle, chicken, dogs, goats and sheep to receive vaccinations on a regular basis; trained 30 cold chain operators on various areas of the cold chain system.
- Conducted a comprehensive study on gender-based violence (GBV) and ToT for implementing partners on basic GBV concepts, psychological first aid, service mapping/capacity audit, safety audits and protection mainstreaming.

Results:

- VSLAs were able to save up to SSP 25–200 (USD 0.20–1.50) per person per week or every two weeks, depositing a total of SSP 41 291 790 (USD 165 167).
- Enhanced blacksmith groups' production, resulting in increased and diversified incomes. Groups acquired an average of 200 goats from the support provided and reported earning a total of SSP 800 000 (USD 6 142).
- Trained cooperative members selling hides and skins to form and register an association through which they developed a six-month work plan and a savings plan that currently amounts to SSP 25 000 (USD 190).
- Established five multipurpose solar-power boreholes serving 3 750 households and at least 7500 cattle, sheep and goats, and enabling farmers able to raise vegetables throughout the year, with each borehole irrigating about 3 ha of farmland.
- Mitigated conflict associated with the migration of livestock during the dry season by establishing *haffirs*, which prevented communal clashes over scarce water resources, cattle raids and cross border disease outbreaks.
- JFFLSs increased vegetable consumption by about 40 percent, with surplus sold at the local market to generate additional average household income of SSP 30 000 (USD 230), totalling about SSP 750 000 (USD 5 757). JFFLS groups also bred 1 127 chickens for a total value of about SSP 170 240 (USD 1 307). The groups rearing sheep and goats increased production from 48 to 83 animals, with an estimated total value of SSP 800 000 (USD 6 142).
- Increased average food consumption score (FCS) in the project area by 9.5 percent (from 23.8 to 33.3 percent) due to higher vegetable production, improved seeds, livestock support, and income-generating and VSLA activities.
- Enabled groups receiving solar and motorized pumps to cultivate an estimated 120 *feddans* of vegetables (including amaranth, cowpea, eggplant, onion and sukuma) with five groups earning SSP 120 000 (USD 921) in the dry season by using solar/motorized pump irrigation systems.