

Food Security Through Agribusiness South Sudan (SSADP II)

Transition from Subsistence Farming to Farming for the Market

Funded by



Kingdom of the Netherlands

Implementing agencies

Cordaid 
BUILDING FLOURISHING COMMUNITIES



spark • ignites ambition

CORDAID RESILIENCE PROGRAMME

Goal of program and Definition of resilience

The goal of the Cordaid Resilience Program is:

- To assist vulnerable people and communities to become more resilient to disasters - in the face of climate change, environmental degradation and conflict / fragility - thereby enabling livelihood security, access to basic needs & basic services, peace, and inclusive economic growth.

Resilience is when communities (supported by CSO's) have the capacity to:

- **anticipate** the risks they face by building on existing capacities;
- **respond** when disaster strikes, while maintaining basic structures / functions;
- **adapt** to changing risks and to a changing situation and its livelihoods options;
- **transform** systems & structures to address underlying factors and root causes of risk and be active partners for governments in implementing programs.

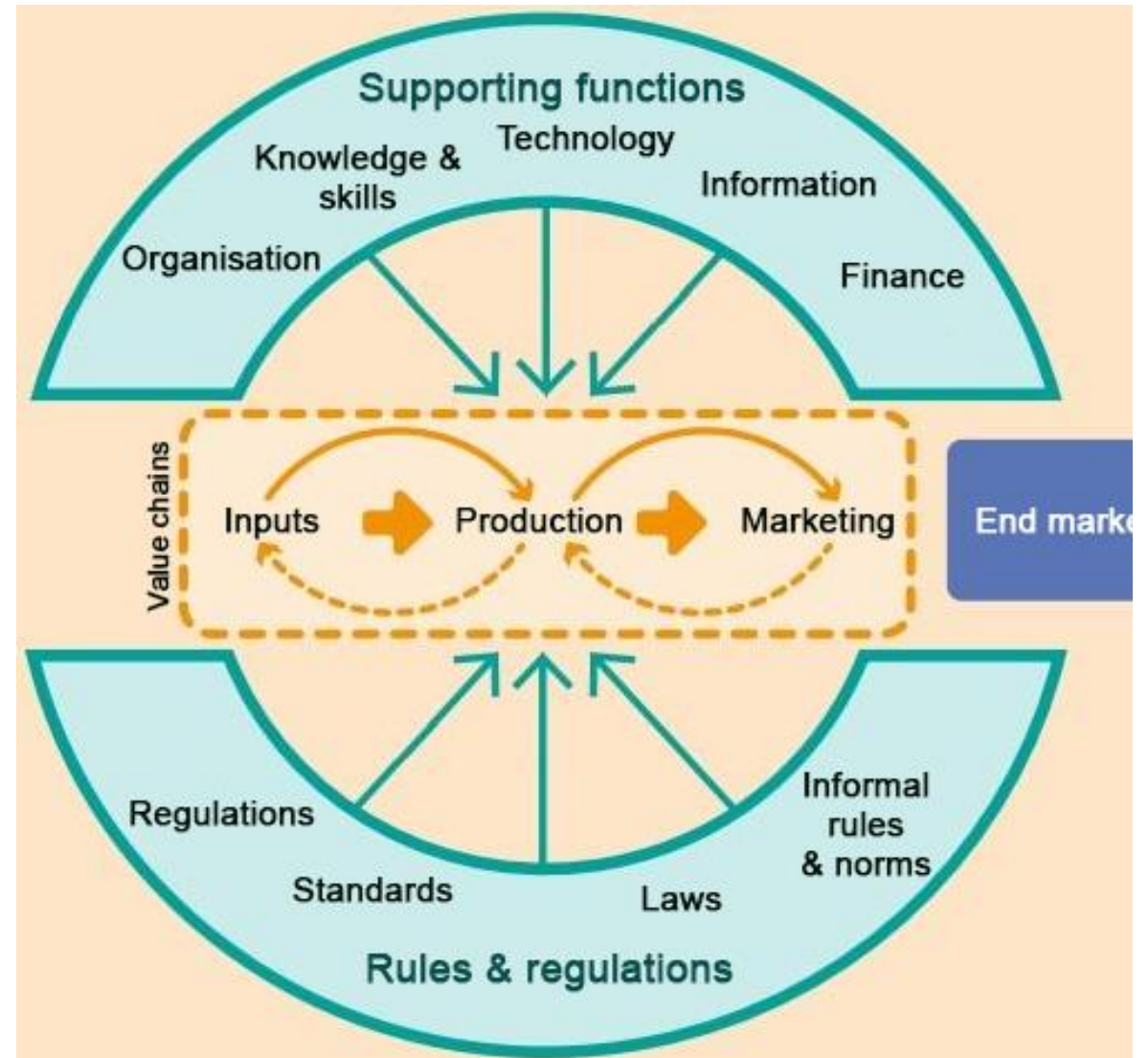
Background

- 85 percent of South Sudanese are engaged in agriculture, though most are subsistence farmers (feddan cultivated per HH = **1.4 feddan**) (Baseline survey 2018)
- Conflicts and droughts persist – farmers are hesitant to invest, due to these **risks**
- access to finance is almost absent – more for the agricultural sector
- Low level of farming and entrepreneur’s knowledge and skills
- Lack of access to finance for longer-term & capital-intensive agriculture
- Challenges for women in sustaining livelihoods:
 - Female-headed HH monthly average income is only **35 USD while male headed HH is 96 USD**;
 - only **22%** of the business are female-owned (Baseline survey 2018)

Conceptual model of the project

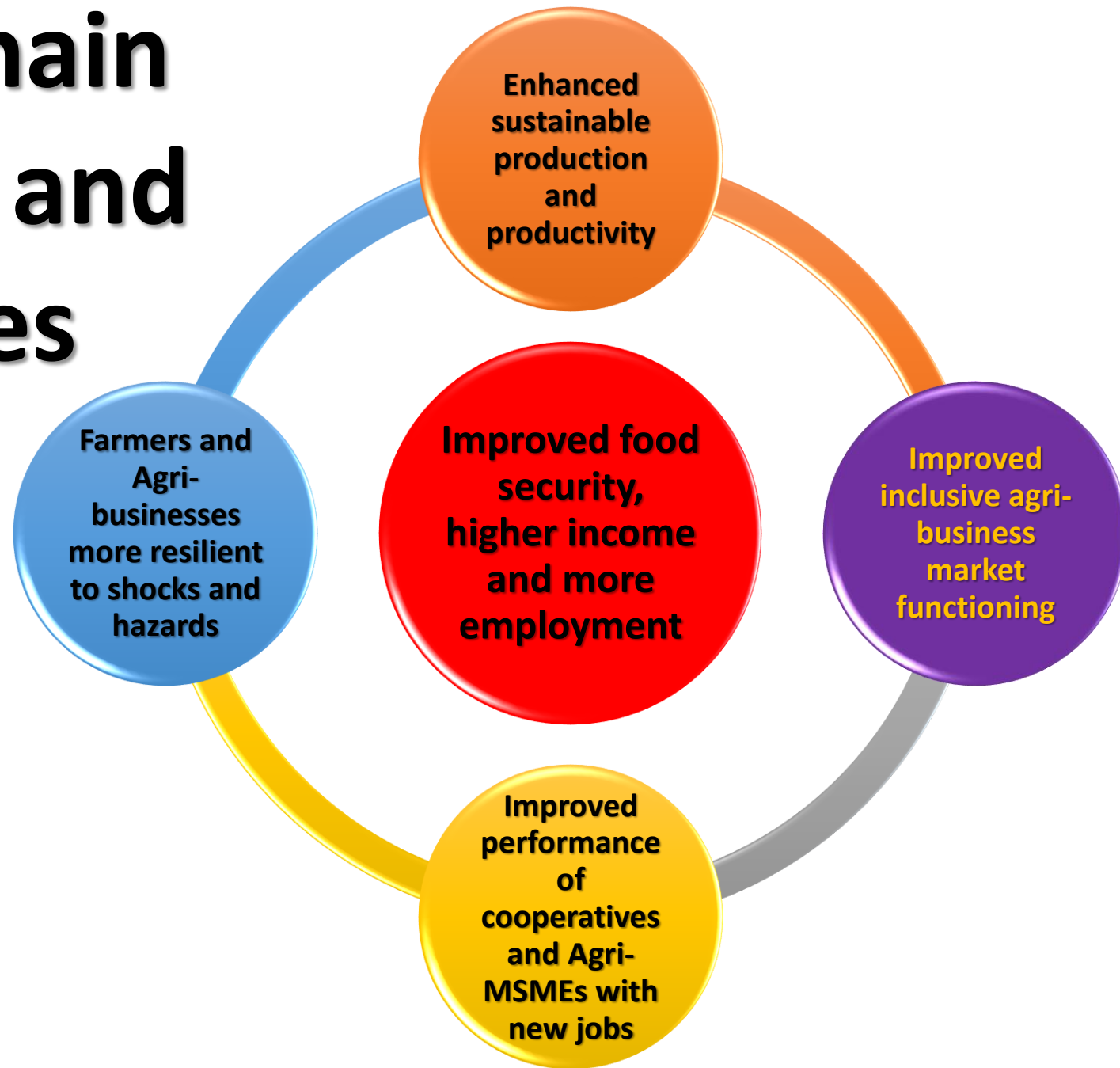
Project Description

- **Project Period** – 5 years (late 2018 to July 2023)
- **Funded by** – the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in South Sudan
- **Budget** – 11 Million USD
- **Implementing Agency** – Cordaid, SPARK and Agriterra together with Local partners (RUFU, national NGOs, Agri-business Hubs - Premium Agro Consult Ltd - and SSAPU)
- **Based on** – Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) approach
- **Target Beneficiaries** – 10,000 farmers
- **Target localities (Hubs)** – Yambio, Torit, Bor



Result chain

- Impact and Outcomes

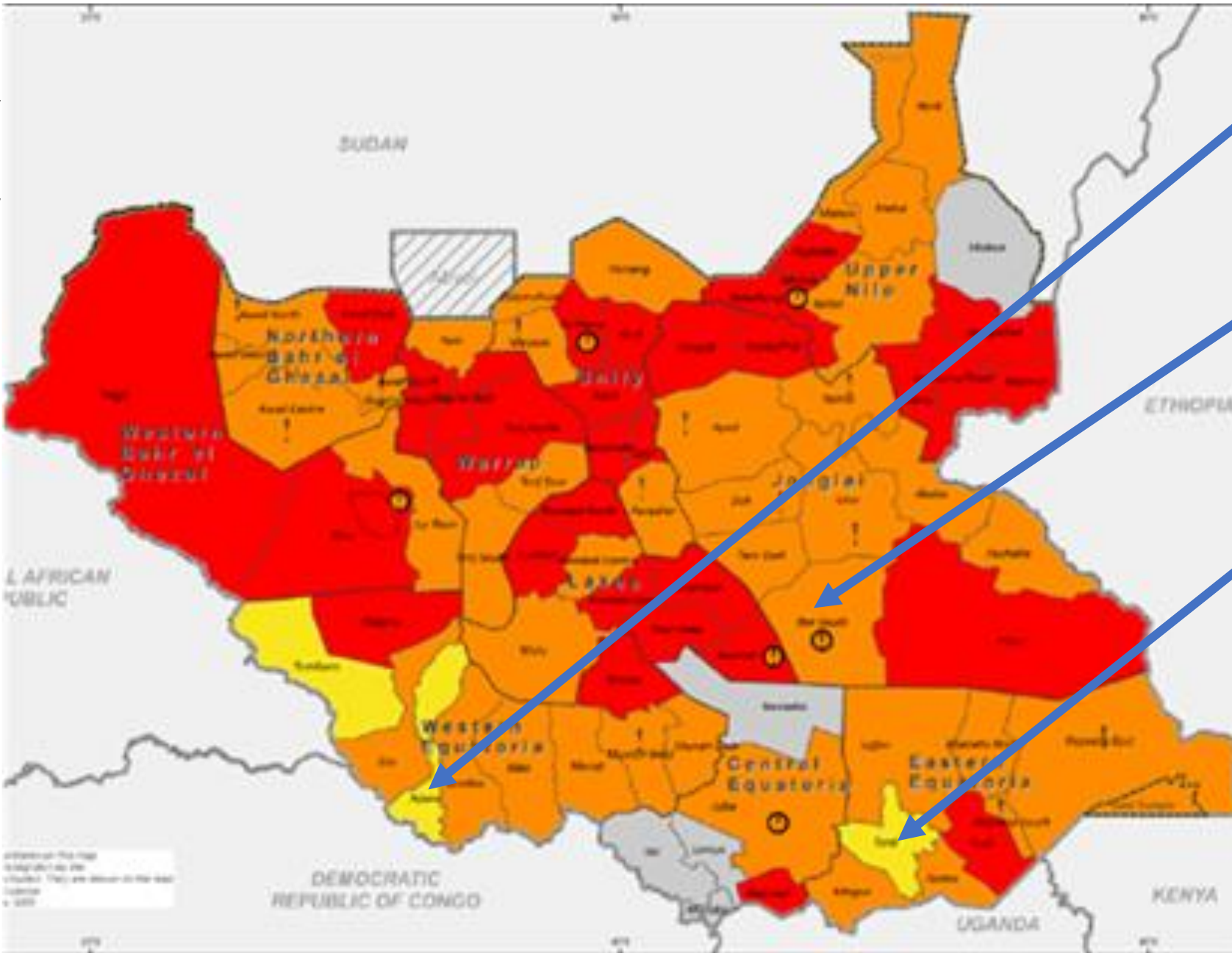


Project Implementation Strategy and Approach



**Transition from
Subsistence Farming to
Farming for the Market**

Key VC per County



Yambio County

4 Payams

3 Value Chains



Bor County

5 Payams

3 Value Chains



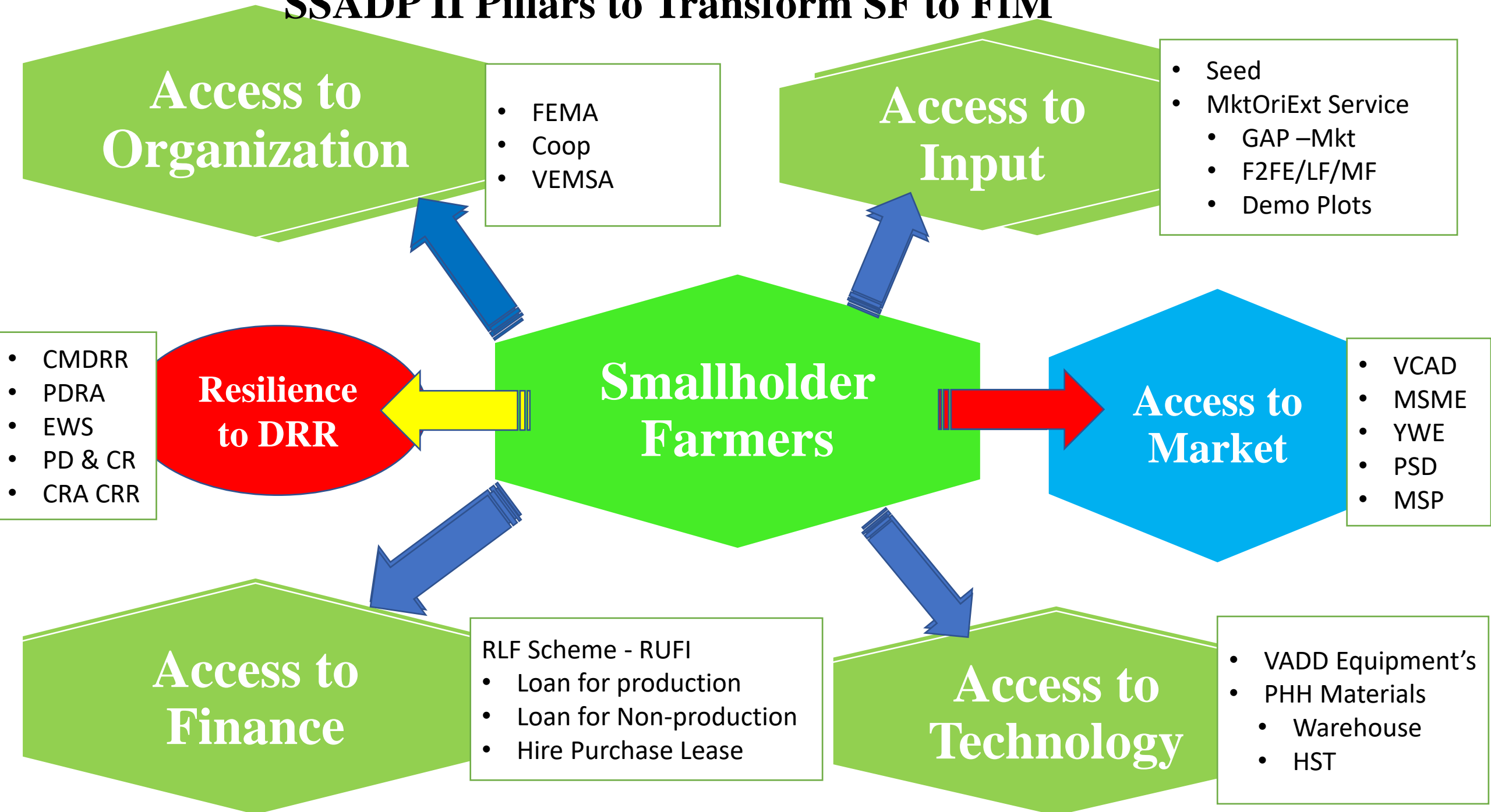
Torit County

8 Payams

3 Value Chains

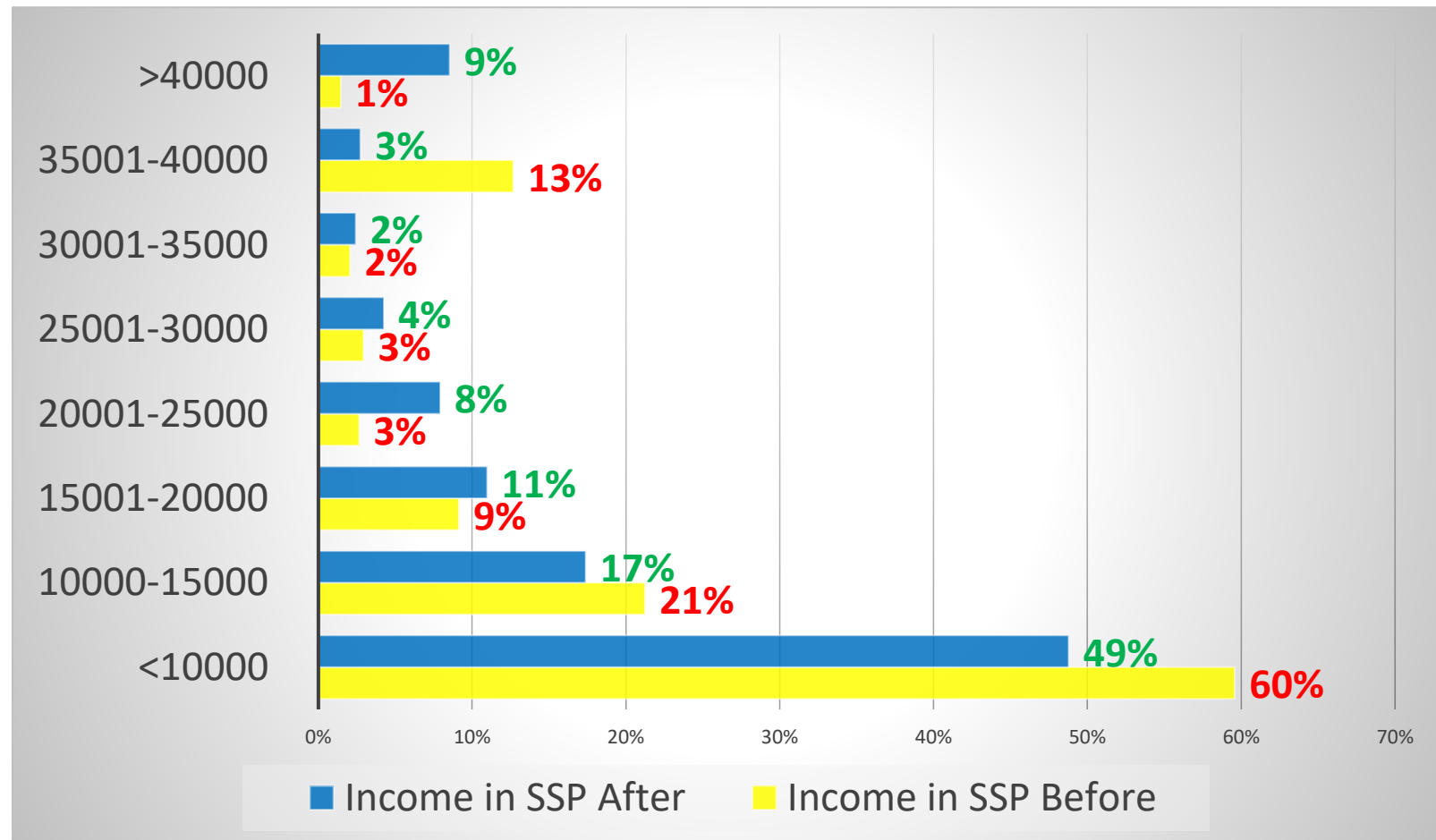


SSADP II Pillars to Transform SF to FfM



HH Income change before and after the project in SSP

From 347 respondents (Torit 126, Yambio 117 and Bor 104)



Resilience activities so far (CMDRR component)

- **SSADP-II YAMBIO COUNTY: CMDRR UPDATE**

- 1) PDRA's were conducted: Fire outbreak, fall army worm and poor quality of drinking water were major challenges;
- 2) Drinking water: (UNICEF/WVI) pledged to support the communities in constructing bores holes;
- 3) There was massive awareness on control of fire outbreak and fall army worm; 8,625 people were reached during the awareness sessions; there were no incidences of fire outbreak in Yambio county this year.

- **BOR COUNTY: CMDRR UPDATE**

- 1) Previous activities done by CMDRR committees include PDRA; potential disasters identified as common in the communities were: Flooding, fall army worm, drought;
- 2) CMDRR committee members were trained on flood control measures including construction of local dikes to prevent flooding of farmland, on production of waterlogging resistant sorghum varieties, and on methods of control of fall army worm. These trainings were provided before the onset of COVID-19.

- **TORIT COUNTY: CMDRR UPDATE**

- 1) Previous activities done by CMDRR included PDRA: identified child abduction, fire outbreak and flooding in some locations as major problems facing the communities;
- 2) As a result of training and sensitization activities, no incidences of child abduction and fire outbreak have been recorded this year.

Key Challenges Encountered and Action Taken

a. Key Challenges

- COVID-19 Pandemic across the county lead for travel restriction and community gathering
- Flood in Bor – we lost 11 FEMA groups (6 in Jalle and 5 in Baidit)
- FAW and Desert Locust infestation across the county
- YWE (Start-up Business) Expectation
- Poor Logistic Facilities across the counties
- Inflation across the county

b. Action Taken

- Prepare adaptation plan
- Engage Emergency Preparedness and Response
- Raise community awareness on FAW and Desert Locust control
- The inflation is beyond the project control

From Refugee to Commercial Farming

- Established in 2016 with 20 members, but the civil war force them to scattered
- In 2018 returned to their village and produced 14 MT of Maize from 20 Feddans
- In 2019 joined the project as a Coop FEMA comprise 33 (9 female)
 - produced 28 MT of Maize from 35 Feddans
 - sold 15 MT and earned 405K SSP (280 SSP/USD)
 - buy a new Motorcycle to provide a transport service as an IGA – generate 10K SSP/week (300 SSP/USD)
 - participated in World Food Day and won a Cassava Grinding Mill and 2 bicycles in a competition – generate 14K SSP/week (350 SSP/USD)
 - borrowed 200K (165 SSP/USD) from RUFU and repaid all with Interest – for second season production
- In 2020
 - first season - harvest 24 MT of Maize from 31 Feddans of land
 - sold 13 MT and earned 360K SSP (400 SSP/USD)
 - old Cassava stocks and Soybean seed to UNFAO at 45000 SSP and 60000 SSP (400 SSP/USD)
 - second season - planted 11 feddan of Groundnuts and 14 Feddan of Maize which are yet to be harvested early 2021
 - borrowed 700K (165 SSP/USD) to expand their farming activity and engage in bulking and trading
 - involved in VEMSA activities and so far, mobilized 24,000 SSP for saving and contributed 3,900 SSP (equivalent to 8 USD for Social Fund)



Thank you

Implementing agencies



BUILDING FLOURISHING COMMUNITIES



Funded by



Kingdom of the Netherlands

