



**“Emergency livelihood support to the most vulnerable households in Greater Upper Nile (HARISS)”**

**Project code:** OSRO/SSD/604/UK

**Resource partner:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Contribution:** GBP 29 131 498 (USD 37 849 139)

**Implementation:** 14/07/2016 – 31/03/2021

**Target areas:** Greater Upper Nile



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**Objective:** To contribute to the protection of vulnerable populations affected by the crises in the Greater Upper Nile region against hunger, malnutrition and destitution.

**Key partners:** Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, State Ministry of Agriculture and 37 non-governmental organizations.

**Beneficiaries reached:** 592 002 households (3 552 012 people).

- Activities implemented:**
- Reached 321 501 households (1 929 006 people) through the Rapid Response Mechanism and dry season response (DSR) with emergency livelihood kits comprising vegetable seed (five of the following types: amaranth, carrot, collard, eggplant, onion, pumpkin, tomato and watermelon), hand tool (hoe, maloda or rake) and a fishing kit (one packet of hooks, two spools of twine and one monofilament coil).
  - Reached 270 501 households (1 623 006 people) during main season response (MSR) through the provision of fishing equipment (two packets of hooks, two spools of twine and one monofilament coil), approximately 3 514 tonnes of seed (mainly maize [5 kg], sorghum [5 kg], cowpea [3 kg] and at least five types of vegetable seeds totalling around 32 460 kg) and a tool (either a maloda or rake), as well as through vouchers and cash-for-seeds activities.
  - Provided veterinary services, including the vaccination of 1 851 145 animals comprising cattle (1 179 180), goats and sheep (662 709), poultry (8 330), and dogs and donkeys (926) against haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), black quarter (BQ), contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) and *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and treated a further 205 683 animals against HS, CBPP, BQ, CCPP and PPR.
  - Reached 7 050 households through vouchers for locally produced seed via input trade fairs and through cash-for-seeds activities as part of the main season response, injecting SSP 35 250 (USD 270) into the local economy to cover the cost of main season seed supply at household level.
  - Redistributed 270 tonnes of locally produced crop seed to vulnerable, food-insecure in Greater Upper Nile.
  - Issued weekly nutrition vouchers worth SSP 1 900 (USD 14.6) to 1 500 households (9 000 people) for 12 weeks enabling each household to access eggs, fish and vegetables, dispatching 1 500 vegetable kits and undertaking small stock fairs as part of the exit strategy.
  - Established community gardens for the plantation of eggplant, kudra, okra, onion, purslane and tomato.
  - Trained 10 000 people on climate-smart agricultural practices throughout the project.
  - Provided nutrition education training to 5 000 households (30 000 people) throughout the project.
  - Supported 1 260 seed producers through the provision of: refresher trainings at the start of each season; technical trainings in subsequent years; cowpea, maize and sorghum to

seed producers; and annually established demonstration plots which compared improved practices with local knowledge.

- Held 15 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) analysis workshops, ten full IPC analyses and five IPC update analysis.
- Established two complementary frameworks (Local Livelihood Information, Monitoring and Analysis [LIMA] and Coordinated Local Livelihood Response Planning [CLRP]) to create networks of local actors.
- Produced nine CLRP documents and one lessons learned document.
- Developed MSR and DSR training materials and training of trainer sessions to address climate change adaptive agricultural practices and natural resource management.
- Disseminated climate information to 600 000 people nationwide through radio shows and circulated regular *dekadal* (ten-day) weather and climate updates to beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- Distributed 27 land cover and other related maps to stakeholders in cluster areas, recruiting ten geospatial consultants.
- Developed the Charcoal Value Chain study, including the submission of a first draft.
- Conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) throughout the project, measuring satisfaction with mobilization/info-sharing, timeliness, kit composition and quality.

#### Results:

- Contributed to restoring households' food security and livelihoods through the provision of agricultural and fishing inputs, nutrition vouchers and cash-for-seeds activities.
- Contributed to households' reduced dependency on food aid.
- Enabled households to produce 537 kg of crops (438 kg in the 2019 main season) and 23.8 kg of fish by catch per unit effort in the 2020 main season.
- Enabled seed production groups to produce 11 tonnes of locally produced cowpea, maize and sorghum in 2020 and 40 tonnes in 2019.
- Strengthened livestock body conditions through the vaccination and treatment campaign.
- Increased food-insecure and displaced households' access to locally produced seeds.
- Enabled the sale of 2 921 goats and 6 094 poultry for the total value of SSP 39 million (USD 300 000) through livestock fairs.
- Improved beneficiaries' technical capacities through the provision of trainings on seed production, nutrition education and climate-sensitive agricultural practices, for further dissemination within the community.
- Increased the quality and quantity of seeds available in local markets in Greater Upper Nile thanks to the support provided to seed producers.
- Ensured that local actors were connected through two established complementary frameworks.
- Improved evidence-based, localised and collaborative decision-making and response-planning through LIMA, CLRP, IPC analysis workshops, full IPC analyses, IPC update analyses, CLRP documents and a lessons learned document.
- Contributed to enhancing beneficiary and stakeholder climate and geographical awareness through radio shows and by disseminating *dekadal* weather and climate updates and land cover and related maps.