

World Vision’s Experience on “Integrated Response” in Upper Nile

World Vision (WVSS), scaled up multi-sector emergency response, assisted 115,000 people (45,500 IDPs and 69,500 host communities) through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Agriculture and Food Security (AFS), Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS) strengthening, protection, and humanitarian coordination activities. Restoring Lives of Families in Emergency (R-LIFE) in South Sudan, an integrated project built on the FY18 (OFDA), where WVSS provided clean water and sanitation facilities to 90,000HHs, farming input support to 62,000 beneficiaries in target counties in Upper Nile. WASH interventions focused on rehabilitation, operational, and maintenance support for the Kodok water supply system, Melut water treatment plants, and surface water treatment systems (SWAT), effectively reaching 45,500 people. The project continued to support the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) of the water treatment plant in Melut and Kodok, including the drainage system at the Melut IDP site using a cash for work program targeting 30,000 people, with multiple sub-sectors in the overall WASH interventions.



Women carrying vegetables to the market in Kodok, Fashoda County.

Under AFS, 60,000 vulnerable households were supported with crop, livestock and vegetable inputs and tools. WVSS focused on quick maturing crops to achieve food security gains and continued to revitalize fishing among the targeted locations through the provision of fishing kits, and trainings on fish production and preservation. Trainings were paired with input distributions to create a knowledge base among the targeted communities. As a complementary activity, World Vision rehabilitated markets infrastructure to provide conducive environment that promotes local economy and facilitate commerce and marketing of locally produced crops, livestock and other products produced locally in the Melut where market systems are beginning to function. Integrating GBV prevention and response services among targeted groups through raising awareness on availability of confidential protection services. The project formed referral pathways to assist the victims of GBV. The project staff and other stakeholders were also trained of child and adult safeguarding to prevent any potential abuse.



Vegetable farmers in Melak harvesting Khudra in Melut County



Livestock restocking in Kodok, Fashoda county.

The key project activities to improve agriculture and food security are:-

- Women’s groups were supported with treadle pumps (water pumps) and watering cans to enhance kitchen garden production
- Conducted trainings on basic agronomic practices on vegetables production, watering irrigation practices, production of organic manure and compost management, as well as pest and disease control, seeds storage and preservation.
- 1500 fisher folks trained on preservation, hygiene, harvesting & protection of natural fishery resources, collaborated with fishery department
- Irrigation System by Treadle Pump Technology - to grow vegetable crops in the small-scale farmers’ fields to strengthen food production and enhanced household nutrition and income among the vulnerable women-headed households.
- Livestock restocking was conducted through voucher system for vulnerable households (which included: goats, sheep and chicken poultry) to increase access to livestock, livelihoods and food diversity.

The use of **FSL risk monitoring systems** enhanced effective and efficient results-based implementation and outcomes on livestock, agriculture seeds, fisheries monitoring over exploitation of fish resources in aquatic habitats by fisher folks through a regulated fishing frequency periods.

The **challenges** during implementation included:- poor storage facilities leading to post-harvest losses, inaccessibility due to poor road and communication network, delayed pipeline on procurement and delivery. Additionally the outbreak of livestock diseases, logistical challenges, limited livestock vendors, flooding and COVID-19 pandemic restrictions affected the project.

Some of the **lessons learnt** include:- importance of using treadle pumps for irrigation to enhance crop productivity. Restocking animals and fishery interventions to diversify income sources and food for households, demonstrations plots for collard, amaranthus and cooking demonstration to ensure adaption and purchase of local seeds to reinforce FAO pipeline inputs.

As a **best practice** we engaged lead farmers to enhance project sustainability as well as the local agriculture extension officer conducting capacity building, and women participation that encourage self-reliance.

Other partners implementing integrated response projects that have been featured in a recent global nutrition cluster case study (to be shared soon) are: [Save the children](#), [Association of Christian Resource Organizations Serving Sudan](#), [World Vision](#)

LiveWell implements a multi-sector project in Pibor

With funding from the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and LiveWell South Sudan are implementing a project aimed at providing an integrated Health, Nutrition, WASH, Food Security & Livelihoods (FSL) and Protection interventions in Pibor County. Specifically, the FSL component seeks to improve production and access to household food, nutrition and contribute to income security for 3,500 targeted IDP, Host population and returnee households in Pibor County through farmer capacity building, provision of agricultural inputs and facilitating business development among target farmers. To achieve this objective, WHO through LiveWell recruited and built capacity of local Trainers of Trainers (TOT) in best agronomic practices and establishment of kitchen gardens; post-harvest handling and group empowerment. During project monitoring in the field, WHO project teams spoke to *Joseph Ngaricho* who benefitted from the training at the beginning of October and he had this to say.



Joseph Ngaricho and others attend a land preparation demo

“My name is Joseph Ngaricho from Hai Matar B in Pibor, I have seen people in my village suffer from hunger due to poor farming methods, low harvest and post-harvest losses, but because I did not have any knowledge of farming, I did not know how to help. Through LiveWell’s training, I gained knowledge in agronomic practices that are applicable to our communities. Specifically, I learnt how to start a kitchen garden at home. I am going to engage with farmers in my village to setup kitchen gardens around their homes because it’s simple and applicable. During the training, I also gained skills in experience sharing on agronomy and I feel so empowered. I hope to use my knowledge to teach vulnerable households in my village so that they can grow more food and sell the surplus to get extra income. I thank LiveWell and their donors for bringing this project to Pibor”

SSHF 1st STANDARD ALLOCATION FIGURES

MULTI-CLUSTER PROJECTS (FSL cluster component)



SINGLE-CLUSTER PROJECTS (FSL cluster only)



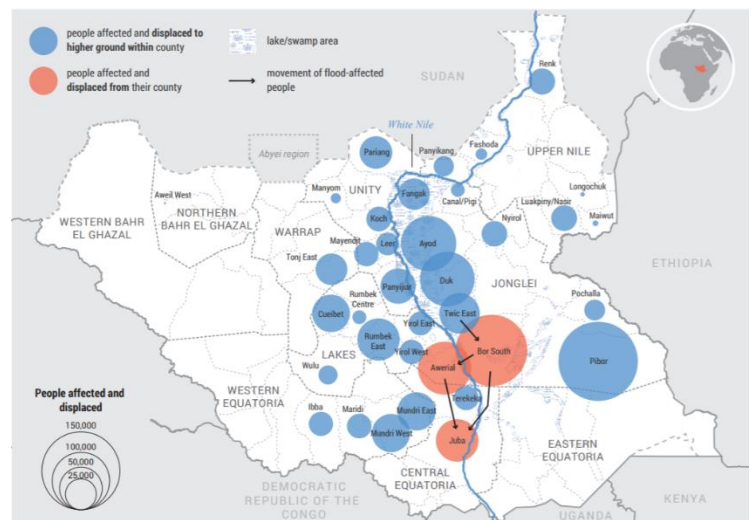
* Partners implementing FSL livelihood projects received funding for both main and dry season support. The crop, vegetable & fishing kits were provided by FAO’s core pipeline.

FSL cluster floods response in South Sudan

In 2019 and early 2020 South Sudan was afflicted by unprecedented flooding across the country; and for a second consecutive year June – September with key factors being (1) the heavy 2019 rainfall; associated high soil moisture content; the ‘unprecedented recorded water levels’ in Lake Victoria & Albert; and the heavy rainfall draining from the Ethiopian highlands. Compared to 2019 remote sensing assessments show the extent of flooding being far greater in 2020 across Unity, Lakes, west Jonglei (Fangak, Ayod, Duk, Twic East, & Bor South). However central Jonglei, Warrap, and Northern Bahr El Ghazal are less affected in 2020 than in 2019. According to WFP/FAO, it is estimated that up to 73,400 ha of cropland is damaged with Twic East, Panyijar & Mayendit experiencing the highest percentage of damage with up to 711,000 animals affected (FAO). As of 21st October, 856,000 persons have been affected, 389,000 displaced across 37 counties (with 11 counties ranked as highest priority for response on either side of the River Nile).

To date WFP has responded with food assistance to about one million persons while 21 FSL cluster partners have responded with bilateral funding to 46,000 households across 24 counties. Additionally, the cluster is facilitating access to the FAO livelihood emergency fishing kits for three partners (SAADO, WWoH & ALSI) to access IOM/RRF funding to support flood affected population in Ayod, Duk, Twic East and Bor South.

Additionally, Catholic Relief Services plans to respond to 4,500 households in Aweril (Lakes state) with support from FAO. The FSL cluster is currently working with OCHA to allocate USD600,000 to provide livelihood support for 43,304 affected households in Panyijar, Mayendit, Pibor, Juba (Mangalla), Yirol East, Yirol West, Rumbek Centre, Rumbek East and Cuibet using SSHF reserve allocation funds. The SSHF interventions will be part of a multi sector integrated response in collaboration with protection, WASH and S/NFI clusters.



Source: OCHA flooding sitrep #4; October 2020

For further information, please contact:

Alistair Short, Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Coordinator, alistair.short@wfp.org, Tel. (+211) 922465613
FSL Cluster Secretariat, info.southsudan@fscluster.org



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