



South Sudan Agribusiness Development Project Phase 2 (SSADP II)

Implementing agencies



spark

Funded by



Kingdom of the Netherlands

Photo: Kenyi Amos/Cordaid

Background

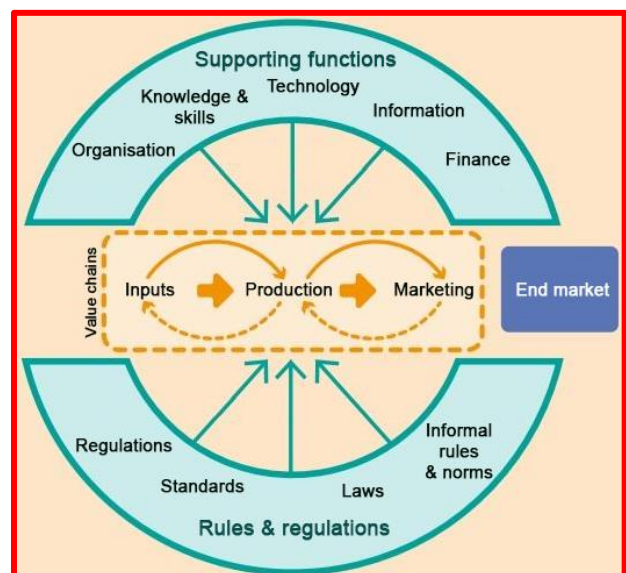
South Sudan is endowed with natural resources and more than 85% of the South Sudanese are engaged in agriculture. However, the majority are subsistence farmers due to limited access to quality seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farming tools and equipment, post-harvest storage facilities and capital; in addition to limited knowledge about improved farming techniques, water harvesting and irrigation methods and how to reduce post-harvest losses. Furthermore, due to recurring conflicts and natural disasters, farmers are less inclined to invest in large scale agriculture including commercialized agriculture. We believe their full potentials can be unlocked with appropriate technical support. With the generous support from the **Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in South Sudan** to the **South Sudan Agribusiness Development Project (phase 2)**, Cordaid, Agriterra and SPARK are committed to support targeted farmers in flourishing their agribusiness, contributing to a brighter future for food security and self-reliance of South Sudan.

Project Description



The South Sudan Agribusiness Development Project II (SSADP II) is a five-year project that runs from late 2018 to July 2023 funded by the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in South Sudan. The overall goal of the project is to improve food security, income and employment of 10,000 farmer households in selected counties, based on the Making

Markets Working for the Poor (M4P) approach and aims at enhancing food security, buying power and employment position of vulnerable population in Yambio, Torit and Bor counties. It supports the strengthening of market functions and market players to make the local markets more inclusive and more enabling for agribusiness to thrive. Moreover, the project strives to increase farmers' and agribusiness' (MSMEs, Cooperative, VSLA) access to organization, technology, markets and finance. The project is implemented by a consortium of NGOs including Cordaid, SPARK and Agriterra. Cordaid is the lead agency. Cordaid work closely with the relevant line ministries of the Government of South Sudan and key stakeholders including local and international NGOs, UN agencies, and the private sector. The conceptual model of the project is shown in the following diagram:



The Result Chain

The following diagram describes the inter-relationship and synergies among the outputs, outcomes and objectives and the overall goal of the project.

Improved food security, higher income and more employment for Farmer households in selected counties of South Sudan									
A. Farmers and Agri-businesses more resilient to shocks and hazards – both natural and conflict		B. Enhanced sustainable production and productivity		C. Improved inclusive agri-business market functioning			D. Improved performance of cooperatives and Agri-MSMEs and new jobs are created		
Enhanced DRR and trust in targeted communities	Continued Action Research Supporting Informed Decision Making	Availability of and Access to Agricultural Inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, tools) ensured	Good Agricultural Practices Enhanced and Extension Services Improved	Adequate and relevant Market Information Accessible and Available for Farmers and Agri-businesses	Improved post-harvest handling and physical market infrastructure	Market Linkages Enhanced through Cooperatives/ Associations/ Farmer Organizations	Cooperatives have adequate organizational and financial management capacity	Women, youth, MSMEs are capable and equipped with skills to start and grow their business	Availability of- and Access to Appropriate Financial Products and Services Ensured
Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Plans & Peace Dialogues Operational	Lessons learnt generated from action research	Distribution channels for agricultural production operational for farmers up to the village level	Farmers apply good and climate smart agricultural practices	Farmers have expanded their income base	Improved warehouse facilities at county/local level	Improved market access and availability for selected and developed value chains	Cooperatives organizational and financial management capacity improved/enhanced	Functional Business Support Ecosystem in the Project Locations for VSLAs, Co-ops and MSMEs	VSLAs, Co-ops & MSMEs have Bankable BP & access to finance services
Communities applying early warning system (EWS) in agriculture		Improved seed production by targeted farmers	SSAPU Operations & Extension Service Delivery Improved	Market information is available for key stakeholders as part of their decision making	Post-harvest handling technologies adopted			Youth and women have improved capacity to start-up and growing businesses	Farmers and agri-businesses have access to appropriate financial products/services
Communities have increased awareness on different hazards and smart agriculture, nutrition practices		Local seed testing facilities established and operational							

Target Groups



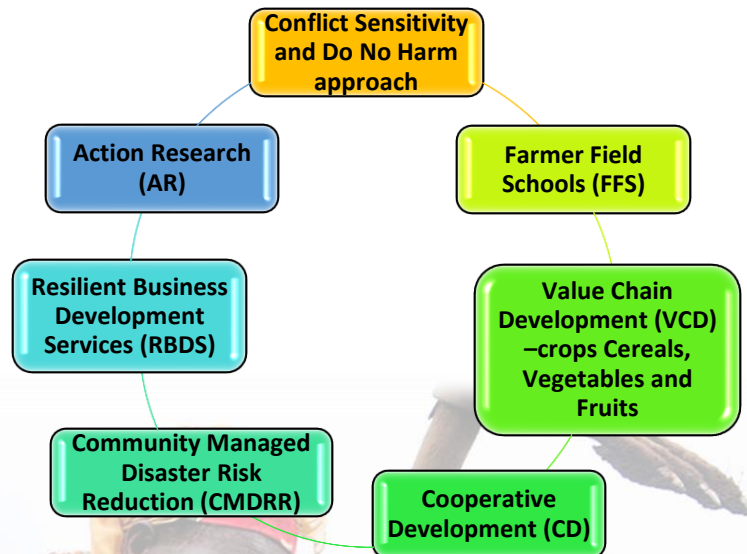
To identify the specific target HHs and groups for this project, the consortium makes use of the "Five Rural Worlds" and the focus will be on the RW 2. Though farmers in this category have limited access to credit and few ties to the agri-business supply chains, they have the potential to increase food production,

and those who are more entrepreneurial may become more commercial. Members of RW 3 are survivalists and food security is their main concern. Their assets are poorly developed, and they have limited access to support services. The project envisions that RW 3 members will be provided employment and income earning opportunities from households among RW 1 and 2, and thus can be considered beneficiaries of the project as well.

The consortium members have tracked experience in working with these farmers and their groups (e.g. through the South Sudan Agricultural Producers Union (SSAPU), local NGOs, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and SPARK's business support programmes) and aim to mobilise and reach at least 10,000 farming households. All these households are involved in agriculture and agri-business.

Project Implementation Approach

The overall proposed project approach is based on the Making Markets Work for the Poor (M4P) concept. The M4P model will be used in combination with the following complementary and mutually reinforcing principles, approaches, methods, and tools:



Stakeholders

In the project area the following stakeholders are relevant in the development of the agribusiness:

- ✓ From GoSS at national, state and county level: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and EAC Affairs.
- ✓ General traders in agricultural inputs and outputs.
- ✓ FAO, WFP, UNDP, AGRA, other INGOs, local NGO/CBOs operating in the fields of Livelihood, Food and Nutrition Security
- ✓ Research and knowledge institutions, Financial institutions (RUFU and FSSL) and media

Contact

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