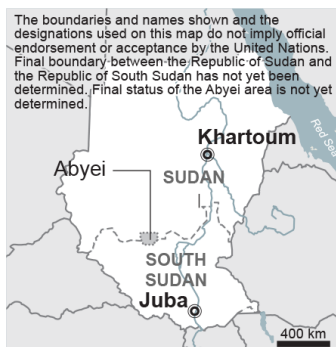


# Assistance to small-scale subsistence fisheries in southern Sudan (now South Sudan)



UN Trust Fund for Human Security



## Fast Facts

**Country:** South Sudan

**Duration:** April 2002 to October 2003

**Implementing UN Agencies:** FAO

**Other Implementing Partners:** State Ministry of Animal Resources; Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; Fellowship for African Relief; Adventist Development and Relief Agency; German Agro-Action; Action Contre la Faim; South Sudan Disabled Person Association; South Sudan Operation Mercy

**Budget:** \$446,588.67

**Key Words:** Livelihoods; conflict-affected communities; IDPs

## BACKGROUND

For the people of the wetlands and permanent swamps of South Sudan, fishing is a major source of income and nutrition and accounts for more than 80 per cent of the diet for some groups. By 2002, two decades of civil war had destroyed the fishermen's most critical assets (canoes and nets), disrupted the access to local markets and generated widespread internal displacement. In conflict-affected areas, malnutrition was frequent

and internally displaced persons (IDP) were the most vulnerable as they had few economic opportunities and little access to land for agriculture. Consequently, IDPs and other vulnerable persons were heavily dependent on subsistence fishery to secure their immediate survival, but the ongoing conflict obstructed much needed access to new equipment and training.

## PROGRAMME OVERVIEW

### GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The project's overall objective was to improve human security in fishing dependent, conflict-ridden communities, in states of today's South Sudan. To reach this goal, the project (i) distributed fishing equipment and (ii) trained beneficiaries, including women, in net making,

boat building and improved fish processing techniques. In the long run, the project aimed to increase self-reliance and reduce dependency on external food aid among the participating communities.

### BENEFICIARIES

In the states of Equatoria, Bahr-el-Ghazal, Central Equatoria, Upper Nile, Lakes, Warrab and Unity in South Sudan, as well as White Nile in Sudan, approximately 25,500 households benefited from the distribution of fishing equipment, including

hooks, fishing lines, mounting ropes and floats. Meanwhile, 624 persons participated in hands-on training sessions in fish processing and preservation, net-making and canoe-building.