

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2012

SOUTH SUDAN





The Appeal for South Sudan was launched globally on the 14th December 2011
as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2012 CAP, please go to
www.fao.org/emergencies.

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FOREWORD

Every year, the plight and needs of many of the world's most vulnerable people are described in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). This year's CAP spans 18 countries¹ and outlines needs across key sectors.

The 2012 CAP clearly highlights that food insecurity continues to be compounded by protracted crisis situations, more frequent natural disasters, conflict, volatile food prices, harsh economic conditions and climate change.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to reduce food insecurity through improved preparedness for and effective response to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.

Stepping up to the challenge

To rise to this challenge and improve effectiveness in a climate of reduced funding and increased need, FAO's emergency response focuses on protecting both lives and livelihoods. Rebuilding livelihoods and decreasing dependency on external aid ensures a quicker return to normalcy for affected people, restoring their self-sufficiency and sense of dignity.

Beyond immediate support to ensure food security in protracted or sudden-onset crisis situations, FAO implements programmes that build the resilience of households in the face of future shocks. Families that have been affected by crises, and often divested of their assets, are even more vulnerable to the potential impacts of future shocks – restoring livelihoods and strengthening resilience can mitigate the effects and reduce risk.

FAO's components of the CAP fit within broader planning and programming strategies at country and subregional levels, which look into longer-term measures to address the root causes of vulnerability and increase resilience through disaster risk management. These include FAO Plans of Action, which have been developed together with national counterparts in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

Another way that FAO has stepped up to the ever increasing challenges of today's world is in our closer collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts. In 2011, the global Food Security Cluster was established to improve the coordination of food security responses in humanitarian crises, under the co-leadership of FAO and the World Food Programme. At country level, Food Security Clusters are increasingly reflected in CAP documents. FAO's work in development provides an important link with national authorities and community-based organizations that can often be built upon in times of crisis.

Adapting programming to best fit needs

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts, and achieving food security in emergencies requires a specific understanding and analysis of livelihoods.

FAO programming places people at the centre of its actions, identifying the most effective and efficient ways to assist those most vulnerable. Emergency response programmes are adapted to the needs of

¹ The present brochure only features the 16 countries that will be included in the global launch of the CAP on 14 December 2011. The CAP for Liberia and Sri Lanka will be launched at a later date.

women, men and their families, whether they are fishers, pastoralists, farmers or foresters. Diversifying livelihoods and intensifying agricultural production are some of FAO's key strategies. To be effective, analysis of household, community and national systems is needed. The individual CAP strategies reflect this livelihood analysis. In many contexts, addressing needs at the household level must be done hand in hand with strengthening community and social support systems.

In Somalia, in addition to providing immediate life-saving assistance, the strategic priorities for humanitarian assistance include stabilizing and preventing the deterioration of people's way of life through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience building, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and social/productive networks.

This is a twin-track approach that combines immediate assistance to improve access to food with addressing the root causes of the problems and building longer-term coping capacity in the face of protracted crises and new shocks. FAO is supplying inputs like drought-tolerant seeds while improving pastoral techniques, water harvesting, irrigation and soil conservation. In situations of high unemployment or where access to food is constrained, cash and seed voucher schemes in exchange for labour are being established.

In the Horn of Africa, FAO has set up irrigation schemes so that some communities have been able to keep producing food despite the drought. FAO is also distributing seeds that can tolerate drought, and assisting farmers to produce more quality seeds and sell them to other farmers. These efforts are ensuring that more and more people can cope with drought in the future.

Building on local institutions

We have much to learn from our partners. In the past, the international community spoke of "capacity building", often as a "top-down" system of knowledge transfer, but experience has shown that most of the learning and best approaches to strengthen resilience are found at the local and national levels, within communities and institutions.

Building on and supporting local institutions can provide a sustainable basis for addressing the drivers of a crisis, for rebuilding livelihoods after a crisis and for strengthening resilience and coping mechanisms.

In South Sudan, FAO has and will continue in 2012 to work with the nascent government to establish a sound institutional framework for food security, which is resulting in increased levels of public investment in agriculture and food security.

Thinking about outcomes

Humanitarian response is life-saving, but it also aims to protect and restore the lives and livelihoods of people that have been hit by crisis. Dignity, food and nutrition security, self-sufficiency and resilience are cornerstones of what FAO aims to achieve in emergency response; there are also further positive outcomes across a variety of sectors that can be achieved through food- and agriculture-based approaches. For example, collaboration with the Department of Education in school gardening projects in the Philippines will enhance the nutritional value and variety of meals prepared in schools, and ensure that children attend school.

In Afghanistan, steps have already been taken to link food assistance, cash-based and agriculture support activities with a nutrition response to ensure that adequate household dietary intake and food consumption levels are met. Food security and agricultural interventions are closely aligned with programmes to increase water access for herders, whose livelihoods are impacted by natural disasters and conflict.

Short-term funding leads to short-term results

Humanitarian donors are at work to support the needs of the most vulnerable; however, despite generous short-term aid, which has been successful in addressing immediate needs, vulnerability persists in many countries facing humanitarian crises. If lasting solutions are not found, after each shock families are less able to cope, take longer to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, and remain dependent on external aid for longer periods of time.

In some parts of the Sudan, for example, vulnerability remains acute as underlying conditions are left unaddressed. As a result, large segments of internally displaced persons residing in camps have to various degrees become dependent on external aid. The comparative lack of parallel support for durable solutions within a humanitarian framework in the Sudan is one of the key contributors to persistent vulnerability in the country.

FAO's component of the 2012 CAP reflects how we in FAO are taking on new challenges. We appeal to our donors and partners to help us take on the challenge and work together to address not only the life-saving needs of vulnerable communities today, but to restore lives and livelihoods for tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laurent Thomas', with a horizontal line underneath.

Laurent Thomas
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation Department

2011 IN REVIEW

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) received USD 200 million in contributions for emergency programming in response to the 2011 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) and other humanitarian appeals launched in 2011. Although this represented a USD 50 million decline in appeal-related funding as compared with 2010, the coverage of requirements has remained steady at just over 50 percent.

The international community responded generously to agricultural needs in Afghanistan (94 percent met), Somalia (90 percent met) and Sri Lanka (77 percent met). These countries accounted for more than one-third of FAO's programming needs under the 2011 appeals.

2011 also included the continuation of appeals launched in 2010, such as the Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan, which remained active until July 2011. With almost USD 107 million in requirements and over USD 97 million in funding, it was FAO's largest appeal ever, and one of its most successful. The current appeal for Pakistan, launched in response to the devastating monsoon floods of 2011, will last until March 2012 and has received almost 56 percent of required funding. Over the past two years, FAO has implemented over USD 126 million in emergency agricultural programming in Pakistan.

The situation across the Horn of Africa deteriorated significantly in 2011. The region faced one of its driest years since 1950/51. Conditions were particularly dire in Somalia, where the food crisis escalated into famine in parts of the country. Although the Somalia 2011 CAP is well funded, funding for the rest of the region has been low. So far, out of total needs of more than USD 161 million for the whole region, almost USD 80 million, or 49 percent, has been contributed. FAO has a significant presence in the region, with active programming in every country affected by the crisis.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme in 2011 amounted to over USD 333 million.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

1 January to 30 November 2011

FUNDING BY COUNTRY/REGION	(USD)
Somalia	78 801 904
Sudan	45 786 639
Pakistan	18 537 881
Afghanistan	15 308 239
Kenya	13 486 406
Regional Africa	11 708 090
Sri Lanka	10 787 258
DR Congo	10 532 563
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10 292 629
Uganda	10 247 365
Indonesia	9 660 056
Ethiopia	6 402 099
Zambia	5 219 997
Niger	5 013 939
Chad	4 622 600
Côte d'Ivoire	4 520 742
Regional Latin America	3 815 808
Guatemala	3 681 897
Zimbabwe	3 639 010
Liberia	3 595 190

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD)
European Union	57 396 448
United States of America	56 291 682
Canada	36 241 276
OCHA/CERF	35 497 782
Sweden	16 380 547
Belgium	13 847 977
Australia	12 266 908
Japan	11 197 420
Spain	10 428 230
World Bank	8 770 000
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	7 020 257
United Kingdom	7 008 322
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	5 966 903
Switzerland	4 557 886
France	4 431 766
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	4 401 244
Italy	3 800 941
Unilateral Trust Fund	2 938 565
United Kingdom	2 019 902
Netherlands	1 875 000

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SOUTH SUDAN

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On 9 July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan achieved independence, ending decades of conflict. While the referendum to separate from the Sudan and formal secession took place without major impediments, considerable issues, such as the status of the disputed area of Abyei, remain unresolved. Local authorities estimate that from January to October 2011, pockets of violence, especially along the northern border, had claimed 3 165 lives and displaced 325 723 people. In spite of this, the progress made in 2011 marks a significant milestone towards peace and stability after decades of conflict, displacement and natural disasters.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The food security situation continued to decline in 2011 as a result of low agricultural production, market volatility and high food and commodity prices. Scattered violence leading up to and following the referendum and secession has further reduced farmers' access to land and disrupted agricultural markets and trade.

Results of the June Food Security Monitoring Mission indicated that 11 percent of the country's households were severely food insecure and that 33 percent were moderately food insecure. As a result of late rains and widespread dry spells, a grain deficit of 30–40 percent is projected for 2012. These figures will increase as more IDPs and refugees return to their homes.

By October 2011, 347 375 refugees had returned to South Sudan from the North. The slow pace of land allocation to these returnees for residential and agricultural purposes has delayed the successful resumption of food production. Supporting vulnerable households with agricultural inputs, such as seeds, hand tools and fishing gear as well as targeted training, will be crucial for reintegrating families with access to land into the production cycle.

Violence has also reduced access to pastures and rendered livestock vulnerable to the many animal diseases prevalent in South Sudan. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by inadequate veterinary services. More than 70 percent of households in South Sudan rely significantly on livestock for their food security.

Most of the IDPs and refugees that returned in 2011 settled in and around urban areas, making them almost entirely dependent on markets for food. With more than 50 percent increases in food prices in some states, providing access to affordable food and agricultural support to peri-urban households will be essential to improve food security.

FAO response

FAO seeks to restore agricultural production and access to food for over 1.1 million people, mostly returnees and women. In rural areas, FAO will provide crop production inputs and livestock vaccinations, organize seed fairs and train farmers on animal traction, energy-saving stoves and conservation agriculture.

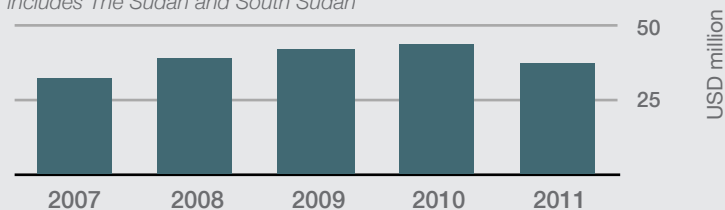
KEY FACTS

- Population: 8 079 000
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: n/a
- Recent emergencies: conflict, flash floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures includes The Sudan and South Sudan



The provision of fruit and vegetable seeds and seedlings, micro-irrigation foot pumps as well as poultry and small ruminants will increase food production in urban and peri-urban areas, especially during the dry season. FAO will also provide small grants for milk and milk-processing enterprises and the construction of vegetable stalls and hygienic animal slaughter facilities so as to connect producers with markets.

More than 60 percent of FAO's intended beneficiaries will be women. FAO will continue to use and promote gender-disaggregated baselines and vulnerability indicators for the analysis of activities carried out within the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 23 142 000

Enhancing the food security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities through the provision of appropriate production inputs, technologies and services

Objectives:	To enhance the food security of returnees, IDPs, vulnerable women and poor households in rural and urban area of South Sudan.
Activities:	Organize seed fairs using a voucher system to increase access to inputs for farmers (60 percent women or women-headed households); procure and distribute crop seeds and hand tools to farmers (60 percent women); conduct a seed security assessment to ensure only seed-deficit areas and vulnerable people are targeted; select crop varieties based on farmers' preferences, adaptation to local agro-ecological conditions and government recommendations; promote conservation agriculture; provide animal traction training (80 percent women-headed households); promote use of energy-saving stoves through training; promote good farming practices through farmer field schools (75 percent women-headed households); control livestock diseases, particularly East Coast fever through vaccination and veterinary treatment (vaccines and drugs); strengthen livestock disease surveillance by training community animal health workers on disease identification, vaccination and treatment; and facilitate access to fishing gear in five states.
Beneficiaries:	1 020 000 beneficiaries (including women, children, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS and demobilized ex-combatants).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 15 542 000

Enhancing the income security of returnees, IDPs, women and demobilized ex-combatants through support to market-oriented agricultural production and processing

Objectives:	To improve the food and income security of returnees, IDPs, vulnerable women and demobilized ex-combatants in South Sudan.
Activities:	Provide vegetable and fruit seeds and seedlings, including short-cycle varieties; provide farming tools for land clearance, preparation and cultivation; support achievement of improved harvests, enabling income generation through surplus food stock and sale; train farmers on improved horticultural production and dry season vegetable cultivation; provide micro-irrigation equipment (e.g. foot pumps) to support dry season cultivation, facilitating year-round access to vegetables for sale in local markets and home consumption, particularly for women; construct vegetable market stalls in five major towns; provide microgrants for milk production and processing enterprises, and training on hygienic handling of milk, with focus on women-headed households; construct slaughter slabs and houses, and train butchers on hygienic meat handling to maintain public health by reducing the rate of food-borne poisoning and diseases; provide poultry and small ruminant production inputs and equipment, particularly to women-headed households; provide basic/foundation seeds and other seed multiplication inputs to seed producers; and provide training on enterprise management and marketing through training-of-trainers.
Beneficiaries:	110 000 beneficiaries (including women, children, ex-combatants, people living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 6 100 000

Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Coordination mechanism for effective emergency planning and response

Objectives:	To strengthen emergency response at state level through gender-disaggregated data collection, management, analysis and planning.
Activities:	Strengthen partnerships between UN agencies, NGO and Government counterparts at Juba and State levels by (i) conducting refresher training on leadership, information management, partnership and coordination for state-level cluster focal persons from NGOs, UN and government agencies, (ii) second coordination staff and cost-share coordination positions in NGOs and UN agencies, (iii) convene and facilitate cluster meetings at national and state levels, and (iv) facilitate joint planning and agreement on division of labour to ensure timely and effective humanitarian response and coverage of needs/gaps; strengthen vulnerability analysis, advocacy and progress monitoring of Cluster interventions by (i) collecting and analysing gender-disaggregated baselines on key Cluster vulnerability indicators (e.g. food availability, household food access, livestock terms of trade, livestock disease outbreaks and household food insecurity), (ii) developing a standard progress monitoring tool and indicators, and (iii) collecting, analysing, reporting and mapping gender-disaggregated information and partner activity progress against standardized indicators by county and state; and foster adherence of Cluster partner activities to standard technical specifications and principles through the development of technical booklets and training of partners in standards/specifications for crop production, seed multiplication, disaster risk reduction, etc.
Beneficiaries:	Cluster partners (including 35 national and international and other key humanitarian stakeholders).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000

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www.fao.org/emergencies



Preparing for, and responding to,
food and agriculture threats and emergencies

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