

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2013

SOUTH SUDAN





The Appeal for South Sudan was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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FOREWORD

This year's Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draws attention to acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries, calling for financial support to help save the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

The 2013 CAP shows that conflict, natural disasters, climate change and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security around the world – hitting hard those who rely on farming, fishing, herding or forest resources for their food and income.

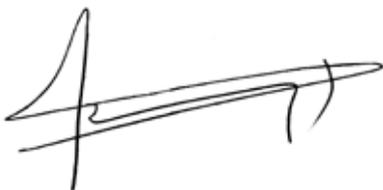
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

FAO's first priority is to help crisis-affected farming families – many of whom have lost all of their productive assets such as seeds, fishing gear and livestock – produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible. At the same time, FAO's emergency assistance increasingly supports and feeds into longer-term efforts to reduce risks due to multiple hazards.

The frequency, complexity and scale of crises affecting food and agriculture make it increasingly difficult for smallholder producers to cope and recover each time. That is why disaster risk reduction and resilience – from protecting and strengthening sustainable livelihood systems to bolstering monitoring and early warning to developing institutional capacity to manage risks – figure so prominently in FAO's strategies and programmes. To build a world without hunger, we need to ensure that vulnerable farmers, fishers, foresters and other at-risk groups are better able to withstand and bounce back from these shocks so they can provide for themselves and their families.

FAO's close collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts responds to the ever increasing challenges faced by poor farming households affected by crises. Accordingly, we have substantially increased our focus on gender and accountability to affected populations. In co-leading the global Food Security Cluster, FAO, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), is also working with partners to ensure that the humanitarian response is well-coordinated, timely, efficient and effective. The FAO Component of the 2013 CAP is mainly the result of this coordination at country level.

Humanitarian assistance – from prevention and preparedness to response and rehabilitation – is more pressing than ever before. Natural disasters, food price volatility, conflict and displacement continue to prevent many from meeting their most basic needs. Together, we can meet these challenges head-on. With your support, we can help save lives today and build more resilient and food-secure communities for tomorrow.



Dominique Burgeon
Director
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

2012 IN REVIEW

As of 30 November, FAO had received USD 222 million in contributions for emergency response programming under Humanitarian Appeals launched in 2012, representing a USD 22 million increase from 2011. However, the overall coverage ratio of FAO requirements has slightly decreased from just over 50 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2012, still far below the average coverage ratio of 59 percent for all agencies.

Agriculture and food security funding requirements submitted by FAO as part of the Consolidated Appeals were well covered for the Philippines and the Sudan (82 percent), as well as for Côte d'Ivoire (71 percent) and Kenya (67 percent) and to a lesser extent for Somalia (59 percent) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (56 percent).

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for Zimbabwe presented funding requirements at the cluster level, rather than including agency-specific targets. Both appeals were well funded, including requirements of the Food Security Cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 percent) and the Agriculture Cluster in Zimbabwe (65 percent).

Altogether, these eight countries accounted for almost 80 percent of the total funding received by FAO under the 2012 Appeals.

However, food security and agricultural needs were again critically underfunded within some appeals. FAO received no funding under the Yemen appeal in 2012 and very little under the Liberia (11 percent), Central African Republic (14 percent) and Syria (16 percent) appeals, even though FAO requirements represented only a small portion of the overall requirements (from 2 to 8 percent). It is important to note that these appeals are otherwise relatively well funded considering all sectors'/clusters' requirements at 56 percent for Yemen, 62 percent for the Central African Republic, 50 percent for Syria and 38 percent for Liberia.

Somalia was the largest FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme again this year. The 2012 FAO component of the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was also FAO's largest appeal ever, with original requirements of over USD 180 million.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programmes in 2012 amounted to over USD 337 million, including funding both within and outside of the Humanitarian Appeal system.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

from 1 January to 30 November 2012

TOP PROGRAMMES	(USD million)
Somalia	108.5
Zimbabwe	21.5
DR Congo	21.0
Regional Africa	16.1
Afghanistan	13.3
Sudan	11.7
Global/Interregional	10.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10.3
Pakistan	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.4
Niger	6.5
Chad	6.2
South Sudan	6.1
Indonesia	6.1
Cambodia	5.5
DPR Korea	4.7
Regional Asia	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5
Syria	4.4

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD million)
United States of America	87.7
European Union	52.8
OCHA/CERF	40.1
United Kingdom	36.9
Japan	16.6
Canada	10.7
Sweden	8.9
Care	7.5
Belgium	6.0
Switzerland	5.7
Australia	5.0
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	4.8
Italy	4.5
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	4.2
Brazil	4.2
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	3.6
Finland	3.0
Unilateral Trust Fund	2.4
UN Trust Fund - South Sudan	2.0
Saudi Arabia	2.0

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Despite positive developments in South Sudan in late 2012 – the signing of breakthrough agreements on oil, trade and security with the Sudan – humanitarian needs remain consistently high. Throughout 2012, massive population movements within and into South Sudan posed enormous challenges. More than 170 000 South Sudanese were internally displaced by inter-communal violence, and 132 000 returned from the Sudan. In addition, the country is now hosting over 175 000 refugees who fled conflict in the Sudan's Blue Nile and South Kordofan States – four times the expected number. Austerity measures caused by the January shutdown in oil production (i.e. 98 percent of national budget) have severely constrained government capacity to support people in need, from displaced populations, to those recovering from decades of conflict and severe flooding in October 2012.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The food security situation in South Sudan has been exacerbated by insecurity and related displacement, border closures, inflation, natural hazards, insufficient food availability and poor agricultural productivity. As families are displaced, and lose assets and income as a result of these shocks, their resilience plummets and their livelihoods erode. Up to 4.6 million people are expected to be food insecure in 2013.

Challenges related to meeting food and other basic needs increased substantially in 2012 as a result of government austerity measures. This triggered inflation peaks of up to 75 percent, while the South Sudanese pound depreciated by as much as 40 percent. In mid-2012, consumer prices were nearly 75 percent higher than the previous year – the increase was as high as 170 percent in some northern states.

The cumulative effect has been devastating on household food security, as families spend on average 62 percent of their income on food. Access to food has been impeded by low levels of food production. Refugee and returnee arrivals are placing further strain on food availability.

Around 260 000 people were affected by floods in 2012 – three times more than the previous year. The floods hit all ten states and coincided with the main harvest of staple crops, such as millet and sorghum, significantly reducing yields and leading to complete harvest failure in some areas. They also severely threatened livestock production, limiting pasture availability and increasing the risk of livestock disease and death.

Animal diseases and livestock mortality erode the livelihoods, food security and coping capacity of over 70 percent of pastoral households and place over 2 million livestock at risk. Endemic diseases include contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, *peste des petits ruminants*, anthrax and haemorrhagic septicaemia, and can pose serious public health risks. The threat of disease is exacerbated by large-scale cross-border migration – over 300 000 animals are expected during the seasonal migration in 2013 – and weak veterinary infrastructure and services. Seasonal migrations also strain existing pasture and water resources, and often lead to tensions with local communities.

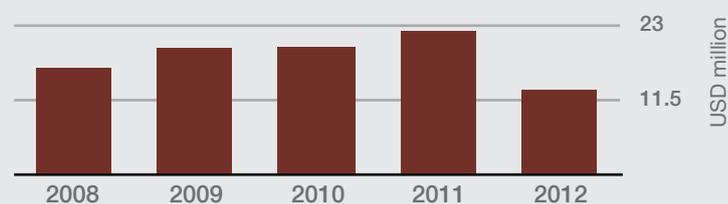
KEY FACTS

- Population: 10 314 021
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: n/a
- Recent emergencies: conflict and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO response

In 2013, FAO seeks funding to help farmers, pastoralists and fishers to increase their food production and income through a wide range of activities. Importantly, as co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO will continue its work with partners towards a more evidence-based, effective and coordinated response to crises.

Availability and access to quality seeds remains a major constraint to production in South Sudan. In response, FAO aims to scale up seed multiplication at community level, while supporting the development of a national seed policy and the establishment of a national seed certification board. In addition, FAO activities promoting conservation agriculture will enable farmers to increase their production in ways that preserve the environment, particularly soil. Another important focus is boosting vegetable production – a key source of income and nutrition, particularly for female-headed households – by providing families with seeds, among other inputs and training.

FAO will also help families strengthen their fisheries activities, a crucial livelihood source and means to cope during the dry season. Women and men will receive training and supplies to improve production, from catch to processing to sale. This will include fishing gear and support in fish processing, preservation and marketing.

To safeguard livestock assets, FAO will help mitigate disease outbreaks by strengthening disease surveillance, early detection and response, training community animal health workers, carrying out vaccination and treatment campaigns and repairing cold chain facilities. By improving access to water points and pastures, FAO will help families increase livestock productivity, while reducing conflict over natural resources.

Delivery of quality assistance to families most in need lies at the core of Cluster efforts. In 2013, key activities of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster include strengthening coordination and collaboration with government counterparts in data analysis and vulnerability mapping, as well as establishing a Cluster Data Analysis Unit. To improve quality of assistance, FAO and Cluster partners will set up technical discussion fora and facilitate the development of minimal technical and operational standards for food security interventions. The progress of interventions will be better monitored through baselines and standardized tools.



PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 40 045 000

Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through enhanced access to appropriate production, post-harvest technologies, and income-generating activities for food and nutrition security

Objectives:	To improve food and nutrition security through intensification of household production and diversification of income-generating opportunities, while safeguarding the environment with sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock practices, and the use of appropriate technologies.
Activities:	Participate in interagency assessments, project-based assessments and mappings; promote nutrition and income improvement activities; support livestock interventions in areas with frequent disease outbreaks; provide technical training, including on conservation agriculture, through farmer field schools and pastoral field schools, and train government and implementing partners on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards; promote local seed production, establish community-based seed enterprises and provide support to the national seed industry; and provide cash transfers to increase access to food.
Beneficiaries:	Total: 527 000 people (including 151 000 women and 239 600 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 22 000 000

Improving food and livelihood security of vulnerable host community, returnee, IDP, refugee and pastoral households in South Sudan through increasing access to agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs and services and strengthening purchasing power

Objectives:	To increase food and livelihood security through provision of inputs and services among vulnerable groups.
Activities:	Distribute seeds, tools, fishing inputs, drugs, vaccines, equipment and cold chain spares; facilitate training on sustainable production and post-harvest techniques; train fisheries and agriculture field officers, agricultural extension officers and community animal health workers/meat inspectors; repair and service cold chain facilities; carry out livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns; and construct slaughter slabs.
Beneficiaries:	1 200 000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities (including 343 800 women and 545 200 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 16 845 000

Strengthening Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster coordination for effective food security and livelihood response

Objectives:	To enhance food security and livelihood coordination, humanitarian response and technical support to Cluster partners.
Activities:	Conduct Cluster coordination meetings; establish Food Security Cluster subclusters; conduct refresher trainings on leadership, information management, partnership and coordination; establish technical discussion fora, involving key government stakeholders; activate a Cluster Data Analysis Unit to carry out regular state-by-state food security vulnerability analysis; collect and analyse gender-disaggregated standard baselines on key Cluster vulnerability indicators; develop standard progress monitoring tools and indicators within the food security and livelihood strategy; collect, analyse, report and map gender-disaggregated and partner activity progress; support national systems in food insecurity vulnerability analysis and monitoring; facilitate the development specific minimum technical and operational standards for delivery of Cluster response programmes in South Sudan; and train Cluster partners on defined technical and operational standards for delivery of Cluster response programmes.
Beneficiaries:	2 400 000 people (including 58 Cluster partners providing support).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000

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

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