



# URGENT APPEAL

## FAO's role in the Revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (January – June 2014)

URGENT FAO FUNDING NEEDS: USD 77 MILLION



≈ 900 000 people

estimated displaced since 15 December.



3.7 million people

facing “acute” and “emergency” food insecurity; 7 million people at risk in 2014.



USD 1.27 billion

needed under the Revised CRP until June.



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Before the crisis, [South Sudan](#) was already the scene of one of the world's largest humanitarian operations – responding to structural food insecurity, large refugee populations, intra-tribal violence, floods, drought and austerity caused by the halt in oil production in 2013. Despite this, progress was being made and resilience-building and development were becoming the main focus of the Government and its partners. However, the current crisis has undermined much of the progress – nearly 900 000 South Sudanese have fled their homes in the last six weeks, escaping the violence that broke out in Juba on 15 December and spread across six of South Sudan's ten states. The majority of the displaced are living in makeshift camps or among host communities in rural and urban areas, impacting on the coping capacities of these communities. The humanitarian response to the current crisis is hampered by restricted access to affected populations, continued insecurity, looting of pre-positioned supplies, and the displacement of both civil servants and humanitarian staff. Given the expected lasting effects of the conflict, **the Response Plan** has been extended to **June 2014**, with NGOs and UN agencies seeking **USD 1.27 billion to meet the urgent humanitarian needs of 3.2 million affected people**.

### CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- ❖ **Huge rise in numbers facing food insecurity in 2014** – The pre-crisis Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) estimated 1 million people in “acute” food insecurity in 2014. The FSL Cluster revised the IPC in January to reflect the impacts of the current crisis – 3.7 million people (including 500 000 IDPs) now face “acute” or “emergency” food insecurity, and up to 7 million are at risk of some degree of food insecurity in 2014.
- ❖ **Signs of a major food and nutrition crisis are emerging** – sorghum market prices are soaring, and basic commodities are running out (with no likelihood of replenishment in places cut off by conflict). Displacement has disrupted the agricultural cycle and placed increased pressure on scarce food resources in hosting communities. Overall, food availability and access are expected to continue worsening in 2014.
- ❖ **A missed planting season would affect food production throughout 2014 and into 2015**, requiring a major and costly food assistance operation. Farmers need support to access their fields and vital agricultural inputs in time for the main planting season, which begins in March in the south of the country, extending to July in northern areas.
- ❖ **Markets have collapsed**, infrastructure is damaged, foreign traders have fled, commodity supply corridors have been disrupted by violence, and rural populations are unable to bring their crops, livestock and fish to market for sale.
- ❖ **Livestock production and public health are threatened by potential animal disease outbreaks** – Looting and lack of maintenance have led to a collapse of the cold chain system, threatening efforts to control endemic diseases, such as East Coast fever (ECF) and *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR). At the same time, unusual livestock movements (10 million livestock estimated to have moved in the last few weeks) are increasing the risk of disease outbreaks as unvaccinated herds mingle with vaccinated livestock. Increased tensions between pastoral and agricultural communities are also likely in IDP settlement areas, while cattle raiding is a continued threat as inter- and intra-community tensions remain high.
- ❖ **Riverine dimension of the crisis** – Many of those displaced are sheltering along rivers, and face the likelihood of repeated displacement when the rainy season comes in May/June, further undermining their food security.

### Response Plan Objectives

- 1 Provide an integrated lifesaving coordinated response to immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people.
- 2 Provide protection to conflict-affected communities and ensure access to services.
- 3 **Support the resumption of livelihood activities by affected communities as quickly as possible and build resilience by providing integrated livelihoods assistance.**
- 4 Provide logistical support to enable the life-saving and livelihoods response.

# URGENT FAO FUNDING NEEDS: USD 77 MILLION



PLANNED BENEFICIARIES

3.2 MILLION PEOPLE (545 000 HH)

AREAS TARGETED

ENTIRE COUNTRY

FOCUS AREAS: CROPS, LIVESTOCK, VEGETABLES,  
FISHERIES, INFORMATION/ANALYSIS

## PLANNED FAO RESPONSE

FAO is seeking **USD 77 million** to rapidly increase food availability through distributing emergency livelihood kits in severely-affected states (Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile, and Central and Eastern Equatoria), and to protect and boost food production in relatively stable states (Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes). Resources are urgently needed to assist **3.2 million of the most vulnerable people** under the Response Plan. FAO's [Emergency Livelihood Response Programme](#) seeks to address the immediate needs of different livelihood groups affected by the crisis – livestock owners, fishers, farmers and urban populations. Under the Revised CRP, FAO's planned response to the crisis is formulated with five main priorities:

- **Supporting FSL responses through information, analysis and coordination**

All stakeholders require updated food security analysis and data to inform their programming and operations. As **co-lead of the FSL Cluster**, FAO will continue efforts to address this demand for information, and coordinate partners' needs assessment and response. FAO also plans to carry out Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) and Needs Assessment/Response missions through the RNA Unit for Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock. Contingency stocks will be established in key hubs to support partners' input distribution activities.

- **Providing emergency livelihood kits**

In Unity, Jonglei, Upper Nile and Central and Eastern Equatoria States, FAO plans to provide direct and time-sensitive support in the form of kits containing food crop seeds and basic (no harm) tools; nutrient-dense vegetable seeds and basic (no harm) tools; and fishing capture and storage inputs. FAO also plans to promote urban gardening, as well as the use of nutrition vouchers to link milk, vegetable and fish producers with nutritionally vulnerable urban populations.

- **Protecting food production and availability in less affected areas**

FAO plans to work with partners and the Government to ensure that viable and quality seed for key food crops (cereals, legumes, roots and tubers) and vegetables are available at the local level and that at-risk producers can access these inputs. FAO thus proposes establishing bulking plots to provide quality seeds and planting materials, promoting good agricultural practices to maximize production, organizing input trade fairs to distribute locally available planting materials and no-harm tools, and promoting community-based conflict risk reduction through pastoral/farmer field schools.

- **Implementing emergency livestock response mechanisms**

Where possible, FAO plans to (re)equip and retrain CAHWs, making them available to their communities to provide basic animal health support during migrations. Immediate action must be taken to pre-position critical vaccines and veterinary supplies to enable rapid, preventative vaccination campaigns, as well as timely response to disease outbreaks to minimize the spread of disease. FAO also plans to support the rehabilitation and decentralization of the cold chain for vaccine storage and distribution.

- **Minimizing environmental impact of improvised settlements**

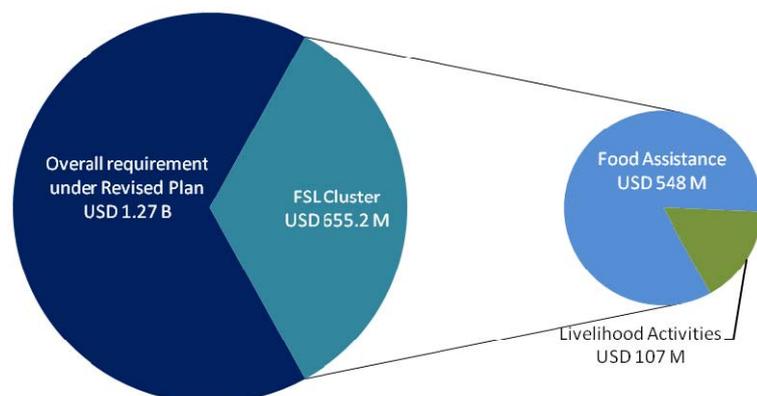
FAO plans to engage in partnerships under the Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy Framework to reduce the need for firewood and charcoal in the short term, while decreasing the pace of deforestation and desertification in the medium to long term. Fuel-efficient stoves will thus be introduced to mitigate some of this impact.

## 2 FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

1. Enhance access to food to meet the immediate needs of people affected by crisis
2. Help communities rebound from crisis by enhancing access to livelihoods resources

**Cluster priority:** to ensure and protect immediate access to food and prevent collapse of livelihoods among most vulnerable households.

## FUNDING NEEDS UNDER RESPONSE PLAN



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