



HIGHLIGHTS

- To date, **FAO has distributed 111 000 emergency livelihood kits** and has scaled up distributions to ensure support reaches beneficiaries in time for the planting season (before June 15). Kits include fishing gear, vegetable seed, crop seeds (including 'no-harm' tools) and animal health supplies. Inputs have now reached seven states including Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile.
- Joint WFP/FAO/UNICEF **multi-sector rapid response operations** are ongoing in remote locations in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. This includes airdrops, airlifts, and transport by trucks.
- The **rainy season** is fully underway and road access to much of the country is being lost progressively.
- Latest IPC food security analysis (May 2014) indicates that **food security has deteriorated at an alarming rate since the outbreak of the conflict**. 3.5 million people are in crisis or emergency IPC Phase, and a possible **famine is looming** unless adequate humanitarian assistance is provided now.
- **1.4 million people have been forced from their homes by the conflict** since 15 December 2013, including over one million displaced within South Sudan and over 360 000 fleeing to neighbouring countries. (OCHA SitRep No.38).
- **Parties to the conflict signed a cessation of hostilities agreement on May 9**, in Addis Ababa, to end the conflict and to cooperate with the humanitarian community to ensure that aid reaches millions of affected people in South Sudan, however sporadic fighting continues.
- Response programme possible thanks to the generous support from the Governments of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, as well as from the Africa Solidarity Trust Fund, the European Union's Humanitarian Aid (ECHO), the UN's Common Humanitarian Fund, and allocations of unearmarked funding by FAO.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

South Sudan faces a major food and nutrition crisis; but we have an opportunity NOW to mitigate some of its impacts

The food security outlook is increasingly alarming in the most conflict-affected states (Jonglei, Upper Nile and Unity), and is unlikely to improve in the short-term. Livelihoods are diversified in these states, with people relying on a mix of livestock rearing, fishing, farming, wage labour and sometimes hunting to meet their needs.

Food security assessments indicate that the fighting and its effects has left people unable to pursue normal livelihood activities, with little evidence of preparations for the cropping season, reports of livestock herds being dislocated from traditional migration routes and key markets having collapsed.

Urgent interventions are needed, especially in hard-to-access areas, to prevent a further catastrophic decline in food security. In states less affected by the conflict, some populations are still recovering from last year's floods and ongoing cattle raids.



IPC Analysis Results – May 2014

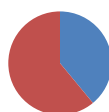
- 3.5 million in Crisis (3) or Emergency (4) phase.
- Famine not declared or forecast for the coming three months.
- Access, adequate funding and pre-positioning for 2015 will be decisive factors mitigating risk of famine.
- Results also reveal a declining food security situation in some less conflict-affected counties.
- Opportunities to enhance the resilience of the 1 in 3 South Sudanese currently in Stressed (2) phase.

FAO'S IMMEDIATE RESPONSE



USD 108 million

REQUESTED



39%

FUNDING

USD 42 million

RECEIVED

FAO's number one priority in South Sudan is to provide immediate access to food, protect food security and promote food production, both now (focusing on a mix of immediate livelihood support to food production) and in coming months (enabling producers to plant cereals, legumes and vegetables; reduce animal mortality and morbidity; to fish rivers, streams and seasonal water catchments).



Emergency livelihood kits – four types of kits are being distributed



Fishing kits: 2 spools of twine, 1 box of hooks, monofilament and 1 sun-drying net per 5HHs



Animal health kits: regular replenishment of drugs and equipment to protect livestock



Vegetable kits: 180 g of assorted quality vegetable seeds and 1 hoe



Crop kits: 20 kg of certified crop seeds and 1 hoe (depending on land access)



Fishing capacity to feed 25 families for one day



Animal health services for 80 families for 4 - 6 month



6 months of nutritious vegetables for one family



One year of staple crops for a whole family

The kits provide:

The emergency livelihood kits ensure conflict-affected, food-insecure populations can start producing food fast

FAO's emergency response programme involves enabling affected populations to:



Produce crops and vegetables to support food security and dietary diversification (capitalize on people's access to land - even small areas or for a short time - to support and diversify diets)

- **Rainfed crop production represents the biggest part of local diets** and surpluses are stored or exchanged.
- Different types of crop seeds must be made available to producers in time so they can take advantage of any opportunity to access land for preparing and planting before the peak of the rainy season.



Catch more fish to ensure food security and nutrition (capitalize on people's access to rivers/swamps to maximize the availability of protein)

- Caught in rivers and swamps most of the year, fish can be consumed by communities with access to water.
- Together with milk, **fish represents a key source of animal protein and micronutrients in the local diet.**
- Dried or smoked fish can be preserved and carried, providing food now and in the future.



Protect livestock from diseases to ensure food security and nutrition (preserve existing livestock assets to partially improve diets)

- Protecting cattle from disease is vital as **each death of a cow represents at least ½ a litre less milk** per day.
- Once a reproductive/milking cow is lost, **it takes 4–5 years for a young female calf to start producing milk.**
- Livestock one of the few assets that people can carry or exchange in times of high insecurity and displacement.

The nature of the response **NOW** will shape food insecurity in South Sudan throughout 2014 and into 2015



FAO is scaling-up operations in 10 states and Abyei as the rains begin, priorities are:

- By mid-June - Distribution of **crop seeds in time for planting season** and second season in greenbelt.
- By September - Distribution of **fishing kits while fishing is still a viable option.**
- By October - Distribution of **vegetable kits throughout rainy season.**
- By December - **Vaccination of livestock during cattle migrations** to reduce vulnerability to disease outbreaks.

REVISED CRISIS RESPONSE PLAN APPEAL (JUNE 2014)

JUNE 2014 – DECEMBER 2014 ; USD 66 MILLION NEEDED – USD 42 MILLION RECEIVED

- In total **550 000 households (3.3 mil people)** to be supported in 2014 if additional funding is received on time.
- This number includes **214 585 households already targeted by FAO with USD 42 million** received to date.
- Funds are needed as early as September to ensure pre-positioning in time for the 2015 planting season.
- **FAO will pre-position** seeds, tools, vaccines and fuel efficient stoves to support 116 000 households in 2015.
- Households will receive integrated livelihood support with diversified kits based on livelihood type and needs.

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