



URGENT APPEAL

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

URGENT FAO FUNDING NEEDS: USD 108 MILLION



≈ 1.4 million people

displaced since 15 December both inside South Sudan or in neighboring countries.



3.5 million people

experiencing “acute” or “emergency” levels of food insecurity (IPC May 2014).



USD 1.8 billion

needed under the Revised CRP for 2014.



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 ongoing crisis has undermined much of the progress – around 1.4 million South Sudanese have fled their homes in the last six months, escaping the violence that broke out in Juba on 15 December and spread across the country. The majority of the displaced are living in makeshift camps, the UN's Protection of Civilians (PoC) sites 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, transport constraints, continued insecurity, looting of pre-positioned supplies, and the displacement of both civil servants and humanitarian staff.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

- ❖ **Huge rise in numbers facing food insecurity in 2014** – The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) carried out in May 2014 points to 1.1 million people in “emergency” food insecurity in 2014. A total of 3.5 million people are experiencing “crisis” or “emergency” levels of food insecurity and more than 7 million are at risk of some degree of food insecurity in 2014.
- ❖ **Real risk of famine in some localized areas later in 2014** - There is a risk of famine being declared in 2014 unless humanitarian assistance is provided now.
- ❖ **Signs of a major food and nutrition crisis are clear** – 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.
- ❖ **The risk of a missed planting season is affecting food production** throughout 2014 and into 2015, requiring a major food assistance operation. Farmers need support to access their fields and vital agricultural inputs in time for the main planting season, which is ongoing 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 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 gets fully underway in June, further undermining their food security.

Crisis Response Plan - Objectives

- 1 Provide a coordinated lifesaving 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, including transport of personnel and goods, accommodation for aid workers and storage of assets in deep field locations to enable humanitarian response.

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PLANNED BENEFICIARIES

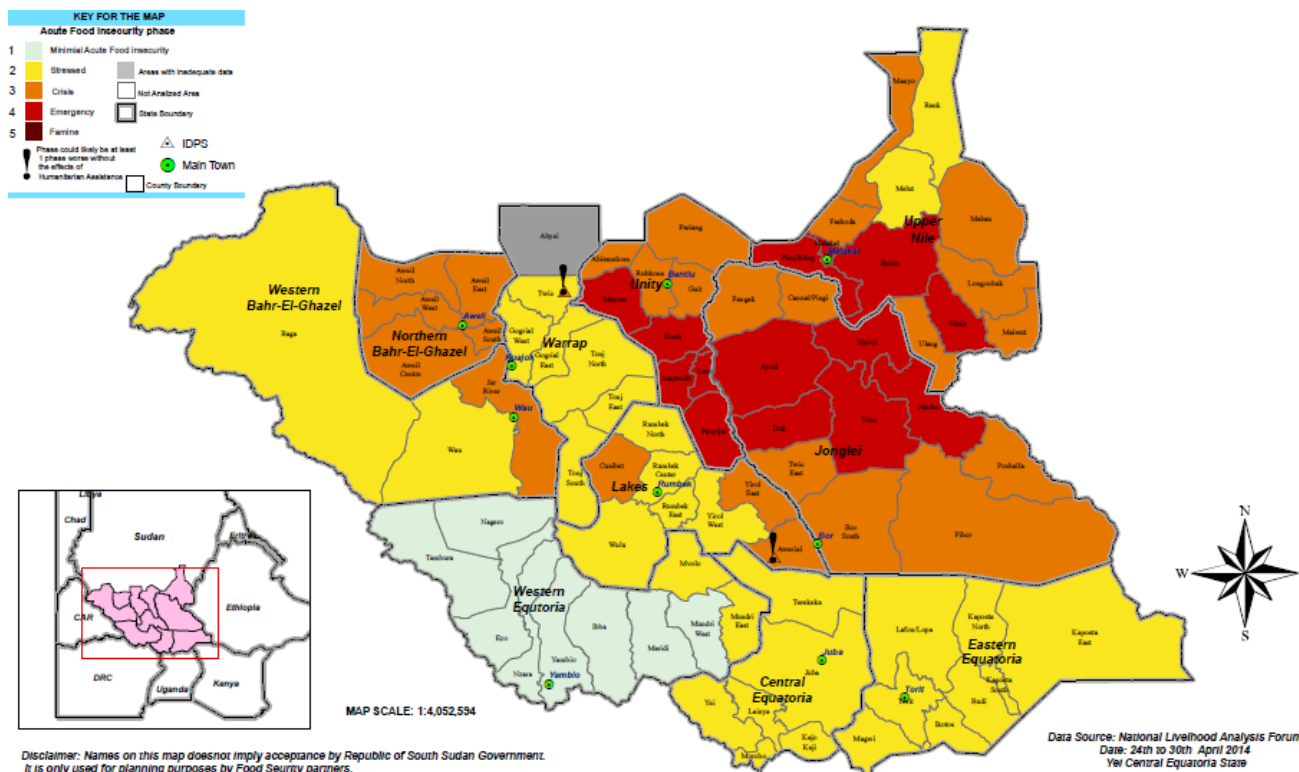
3.3 MILLION PEOPLE (550 000 HH)

AREAS TARGETED

ENTIRE COUNTRY

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

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) – May 2014 – Current situation



PLANNED FAO RESPONSE

FAO is seeking **USD 108 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 less affected states (Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes). Resources are urgently needed to assist **3.3 million of the most vulnerable people** under the revised Crisis 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 four main priorities:

- **Emergency livelihood support provided to the most affected households** - In conflict-affected states, FAO will continue to provide direct and time-sensitive support in the form of kits containing food crop seeds; nutrient-dense vegetable seeds and basic (no harm) tools; fishing capture and storage kits; and animal health protection kits. FAO will pre-position agricultural inputs for distribution in time for the 2015 planting season as well as maintaining a pipeline for rapid response operations.
- **Increasing production, availability and access to food sources in less affected areas** - FAO is working to ensure that viable and quality seed for key food crops and vegetables are available at the local level and that at-risk producers can access these inputs. FAO proposes establishing bulking plots to provide quality seeds and planting materials, promoting good agricultural practices and promoting community-based conflict risk reduction through pastoral/farmer field schools.
- **Minimizing impact of sudden demographic pressure on natural resource environment** - Fuel efficient stoves will be provided to address deforestation and promote energy-efficient food preparation. Sensitization campaigns will be carried out to promote the sustainable use of natural resource. Gender-Based-Violence will also be attended to.
- **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.

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