



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



COUNTRY PROGRAMMING FRAMEWORK FOR SOUTH SUDAN (2016- 2017)



24/11/2015

Introduction

1. This Country Programming Framework (CPF) sets out three government priority areas to guide FAO partnership with and support to the Government of South Sudan – bringing together innovative international best practices and global standards with national and regional expertise during two years transition period from 2016 to 2017.
2. The CPF was prepared following consultation and agreement with the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GRSS), resource partners, UN agencies and civil society. Key government counterparts include Ministries of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development (MAFC&RD), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industries (MLFI), Ministry of Electricity, Dams, Water and Irrigation (MEWI), Ministry of Education, and Ministry of Health. The draft was presented for validation to stakeholders, with inputs accepted into the final document.

I. Country context and priorities

3. South Sudan has an approximate land area of 648,000 Km². The potential for agriculture production in South Sudan is considerable. About 75% of the land area is suitable for agriculture while approximately one-half of the total 64.7 million hectares of land is suitable for cultivation. However, only four percent of this area is cultivated by mostly smallholder subsistence farmers. The population of South Sudan is about 12 million in 2015 and more than 70% are below 30 years old. A significantly high proportion of about 80% of South Sudan households depend on crop farming or animal husbandry as their primary source of livelihood. More than 50% of the population lives below the poverty line indicating a very high level of undernourishment. 53 % of female headed household are vulnerable to food insecurity compared to 37% male headed household.
4. Against this background, FAO South Sudan works to achieve the Government's aim of food security for all. This CPF reflects aspects of the South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP 2013-16), with focus on the Agriculture Sector Policy Framework (ASPF 2013 -2015), the Ministry of Animal Resources Policy Framework and Strategic Plans (MARFPF&SP 2012-2016), the National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Policy (NALEP), as well as other policies governing food, nutrition and the broadly defined food and agriculture sectors.
5. These priorities are reflected in the South Sudan Vision 2040 of building a prosperous, productive and innovative nation. This will be achieved by increasing agricultural productivity to enhance food security in South Sudan¹. Guided by this and the other related policies and strategies, actionable short, medium and long term sector strategies and investment plans were derived e.g. The Zonal Efforts for Agricultural Transformation and the National Effort for the Agricultural Transformation (ZEAT-NEAT) was then developed to be implemented in 2013 – 2014, the Comprehensive Agriculture Master Plan (CAMP 2015 - 2040), and the Irrigation Development Master Plan (IDMP 2015 -2040).
6. The CPF is aligned with the IGAD-led process of ending drought emergencies in the Horn of Africa (IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative – IDDRSI), and to the pillars of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP). It especially extends into the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems components.
The CPF is aligned, inter alia, to FAO's five global Strategic Objectives, FAO's Renewed Commitment to the Horn of Africa, and FAO's commitments to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee. Furthermore, the CPF is aligned to FAO's regional priorities: (i) increase production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries; (ii) promote sustainable use and management of natural resources; (iii) support to market access and sanitary measures for better trade; (iv) promote knowledge management information and advocacy in Africa.
7. In addition, the CPF is strongly linked with the three regional initiatives for Africa identified as part of FAO' Strategic Framework, for Programme of Work and Budget (PWB 2014 -2015):
 - Regional initiative one (RI 1): Renewed partnership for a unified approach to end hunger in Africa by 2025 under the Framework of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;
 - Regional Initiative two (RI 2): Sustainable production intensification and commercialization through integrated management of agricultural landscapes;
 - Regional Initiative three (RI 3): Resilience Building in Drylands of Africa.
8. The CPF additionally supports, inter alia, the 2016 – 2017 United Nations Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF 2016-2017) particularly the following outcomes: Outcome 1- More Resilient Communities; Outcome 2- Strengthened Social Services for the Most Vulnerable Outcome 3: Peace and Governance Strengthened;

¹ MAFCRD strategic plan 2013 -2018

Outcome 4- Local Economy Invigorated; and Outcome 5- Cross Cutting: Improvement of the Status of Women and Youth).

II. FAO's contribution and expected results

9. FAOSS' goals during the CPF period are to contribute to the reduction of food insecurity and to the increase in household incomes in South Sudan. The CPF is underpinned by three priority areas defined by the Government of South Sudan: i) Sustainable increase in production and productivity realized; ii) Agriculture-based economic growth and incomes increased; iii) Increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises.
10. The need to fast track the agriculture sector development based on these priorities was emphasized by the President of the Republic of South Sudan in the year 2012, putting the onus on the MAFCRD and partners to accelerate the process. The overarching aim of NEAT in the short term is to improve production for food security and self-sufficiency in the regions, improve health and nutrition across the country, take agriculture as an alternative economic engine complementing oil and gas, and increase incomes for >80% of the population.
11. Building on FAO's past experiences in the country, the CPF will address the following issues:

Priority Area 1: Sustainable increase in production and productivity realized

12. FAO will support crop growers, livestock keepers, fisher-folk and fish-farmers for sustainable increase in production and productivity along the value chain through institutional capacity building that will enable the producer to access suitable inputs and equipment, credit, knowledge and skills in production, post-harvest management and marketing. Emphasis will be placed on key Public, Private, and Community Partnership (PPCP) and prioritize women and youth in the interventions.

Output 1.1: Improved practices and technologies for sustainable production and productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry adopted.

13. FAO will support an interactive training and experiential learning approach, which is suited for adult practitioners and favors exchange of experience and knowhow among farmers and between farmers and technicians. This will be implemented through different field school-related interventions. Local skills and knowledge will be valued and promoted, and new skills will be introduced in each segment of the value chain.

Output 1.2: Capacity of national agricultural and primary producer institutions enhanced for governance and sustainable management of natural resources (inland wetlands, land, forestry and fisheries).

14. FAO will primarily provide technical assistance in: sustainable land management (SLM) and sustainable forest management (SFM) as a pathway for climate change mitigation and adaptation for food security through soil and water conservation methods and environmental conservation using an integrated approach that combines on farm tree-based practices such as agro forestry; review and/or development of natural resources- related development policy framework; support states in development and implementation of land policy and development of guidelines for equitable use and management of natural resources.

Output 1.3: Enabling environment enhanced at all levels to sustainably increase production and productivity

15. At the national level, FAO will provide technical input to the formulation of key sector policies, strategies and investment plans, and will develop the capacity of technical staff and decision makers on cross-cutting issues such as gender, HIV, and nutrition. FAO will also support MARF and MLFI to develop a research programme based on the needs of the clientele (farmers, livestock keepers, fishers and foresters). Some of the most important actions that FAO intends to support are: (i) Providing technical assistance to the national institutions in formulating and reviewing of agricultural related policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, (ii) Provision of technical support in monitoring, mapping and analysis of policies, programmes, legislations and investments related to food security, (iii) Provision of inputs and technical assistance for promotion of business oriented fish farming.

Priority Area 2: Agriculture-based economic growth and incomes increased

16. Promotion of selected commodity enterprises for income generation will lead to increased average per capita agriculture based income. FAO will work with the relevant authority to support market development for selected commodities in the subsectors using the value chain development approach.

Output 2.1: Actors in agriculturally-based value chains better organized/institutionalized and more productive

17. Under this output, FAO in collaboration with the government will strengthen the capacity of the producers and other value chain actors to adequately participate along the value chain (in particular, support the development and empowerment of producer groups to favorably conduct business along the value chain).
Output 2.2: Inclusive value chains system for priority commodities is enhanced.
18. FAO will support value chain studies for selected commodities while working with the government to develop mechanisms for Public Private Partnership (PPP) and standard guidelines on food safety.
Output 2.3: Decent work opportunities for small and medium agricultural producers increased.
19. FAO will support training of small and medium agricultural producers on safe and efficient production practices, vocational training and business skills; to effectively engage in food industry enterprises.
Output 2.4: Increased availability of and access to quality agriculture market information and financial capital.
20. There is little adequate business information in South Sudan. However, the informal business sectors comprise 76 per cent of the total population of the country. FAO intends to empower targeted producer groups with agricultural market information and also link them to financial institutions for access to credit.

Priority Area 3: Increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis

21. South Sudan is characterized by multiple crises and threats that include conflict and instability, natural hazards (such as droughts and floods), plant pests and animal disease. These can occur as a single event, one can trigger another, or multiple events can converge and interact simultaneously with cascading and magnified effects. South Sudanese communities have developed complex resilience strategies and are used to managing seasonal changes in food access and availability. However due to the ongoing conflict many people are under severe stress in terms of food access and availability, access to markets and livelihoods basic services, and collapse of the social mechanisms that they would otherwise rely on. Hence resilience building remains a priority area for the government. The major hazards faced by communities are: (i) insecurity due to conflict (including ethnic conflict, cattle rustling, competitions over water and grazing lands); (ii) high incidence of pests and disease in plant and animals; (iii) hydro-metrological hazards (late onset and erratic rains; long dry spells; droughts)².
22. In the framework of the CPF, FAO in South Sudan will work with the government, other development partners and stakeholders including households, communities and private institutions to adopt a system wide approach that ensures the coherence and integration of humanitarian, development and policy intervention to strengthen the resilience of communities and households to food and nutrition insecurity.
Output 3.1: Improved capacity of national and local institutions to reduce risks of conflict and enhance conflict mitigation among agriculture and pastoral communities.
23. FAO will continue to engage with government of South Sudan on the technical level for policy and capacity development at national and local level. In addition, FAO will undertake studies to explore the impact of the current crisis on pastoral livelihoods, postharvest losses, food security trends and the gender dimension of agriculture in South Sudan in order to better inform resilience programming and the post peace recovery process. This will also include the search for more integrated approach for resilience programming in order to diversify and accumulate assets at community and household levels with special attention to women for food, nutrition and income improvement and the facilitation of communities' access to natural resources (water and grazing land in particular) and the promotion of conflict mitigation practices.
Output 3.2: Early warning system for livestock situation monitoring established
24. Food and nutrition early warning information systems play an important role in mitigating shocks and providing options for recovery. This output will focus on building the capacity of institutions, communities and households necessary for data collection and monitoring. Efforts will be focusing on the analysis and reporting of information related to the livestock sector where basic information needed for disease control is lacking.
Output 3.3: Food security information and analysis used for evidence based decision making
25. Resilience building requires evidence based information to inform practice and policy making. This output will focus on providing evidence based information to fill knowledge gaps and guide practice and policy making in resilience building in South Sudan. FAO will continue to undertake IPC analysis and to disseminate reports on regular basis to inform the policy and program response; in the process it will build the government capacity to lead the exercise in the future.

² Resilience is defined by FAO as “The ability to prevent disasters and crises as well as to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover and adapt from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner. This includes protecting, restoring and improving food and agricultural systems under threats that impact agriculture, food and nutrition security, and food safety (and related public health).”

Output 3.4: Risks and vulnerability reduced at households and community level

26. FAO will work to strengthen the resilience of households to food and nutrition insecurity by diversifying, strengthening and securing livelihood resource bases for at risk households in order to accumulate assets. By focusing development efforts in the geographical areas less affected by the conflict, FAO aims to contribute to protecting production levels and mitigating the spillover effect in these areas through interventions aimed at strengthening and stabilizing these states.

Output 3.5: Coordinated food security and livelihood response delivered to affected populations

27. As co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO SS has the responsibility to: (i) participate in and influence the formulation of country-based humanitarian planning and resilience in the agriculture and food security sectors (Government, Cluster); (ii) facilitates coordination, information management and analysis; (iii) set standard and improve the technical awareness and understanding of partners on the main food security areas (e.g. food assistance, agriculture, livestock and fisheries and urban livelihoods).

Output 3.6: Emergency Livelihood Support is provided to food insecure and displaced households

28. FAO will continue to assist vulnerable households in all ten states of South Sudan as well as the Abyei Administrative Area to boost food security by providing emergency livelihood support and to protect livelihoods by restoring production of households facing risk of hunger.

III. Implementation, monitoring and reporting arrangements

29. The estimated budget for the implementation of the CPF in two years is approximately USD 94,000,000; of this total, USD 51,800,000 has been secured. FAO will work closely with resource partners, including the GRSS, donors and International Financial Institutions, to mobilize the balance of USD 42,200,000.
30. The current funds have been channeled through direct project proposal, consolidated humanitarian appeals and government mobilization from FAO's Technical Corporation Programme. After the inception of a programmatic based approach from project based approach, better management and transparent resource mobilization strategy has led to an increased FAOSS portfolio funded by multiple donors.
31. FAOSS will continue to engage the current resource partners which include, FAO Internal Resources, Office for Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), Department for International Development (DFID/UKAID), DANIDA – Denmark, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Spanish Government, European Commission (EC), The Australia Agency in International Development (AusAID), Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Italian Government, Africa Solidarity Trust Fund (ASTF), Norway, CHF, Japan and World Bank. Emerging donors will also be engaged.
32. The CPF will be pursued in partnerships as broad as possible and in alignment with the joint efforts of the Government of South Sudan and the development partners for enhanced coordination and aid effectiveness. The Government of South Sudan and FAO look forward to seeking collaboration and support from all concerned partners for the successful implementation of the CPF.
33. In addition to the line ministries, FAO will work with other UN agencies through joint programmes mainly through ICF. The Food Security and Livelihood Cluster, which comprises all key stakeholders in the agriculture sector, and its technical working groups, will continue to play a vital role as part of the larger national agriculture sector coordination mechanism. Other key partners are: Regional Economic Communities (COMESA, IGAD, and AU), private sector including banks, financial and insurance institutions and contracting companies, farmers' unions, NGOs and civil society. Building on its existing successful working relationships, FAO will focus on identifying the potential for new partnerships in the programme target areas. Specific partnerships will vary depending on the programme component.
34. Gender responsive programming will be followed, and a comprehensive gender sensitive monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework will be developed to guide the performance management of project activities. It will focus on results and will facilitate accountability to all the stakeholders (donors, government, partners and beneficiaries). Information from M&E will also be used routinely to strengthen the implementation of the programme, and will thus provide a sound basis for continuous learning and improvement.
35. Annual review will be carried out to assess the progress in delivering the CPF outputs and to guide relevant adjustments. The result of the review will be included in the annual report of the FAO Representative. Mid-term review will be jointly carried out by FAO, the GRSS and implementing partner representatives to assess, report on progress and agree actions to improve the CPF implementation and related results. Evaluation of FAOSS' support to the country will be done at the end of the CPF period. Lessons drawn from evaluations, reviews and routine monitoring will help improve the programming and decision making.

36. As the country's warring parties engage in talks for peaceful resolution of the current conflict, any change in the country's context during the implementation period of this CPF will be considered as a major factor for revising the CPF to address the emerging needs of returnees, re-integration and recovery.

The Government of South Sudan Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperative and Rural Development		The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	
Name:		Name:	
Title:		Title:	
Date:		Date:	

Annex 1: CPF Results and Resource Requirements for 2016 to 2017

Country outcome 1): Sustainable increase in production and productivity realized

Country Outcome : SSDP 2011 - 2016: Increased crop, forestry livestock, fisheries production;

Agriculture Sector Policy Framework (ASPF) 2013 -2017: Food Security for All. Enhance farm productivity and post-harvest management of cereals to satisfy domestic demand and export requirements

MARF policy framework and strategic plans (PFSP) 2012 -2017: To guide, regulate, promote, facilitate and document sustainable increases in production and productivity in the livestock and fisheries sectors.

Related ICF Outcome 4: Local Economy Invigorated

Regional Priority 1: Increase production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries

Regional Priority 2: Promote sustainable use and management of natural resources

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
Output 1.1: Improved practices and technologies for sustainable production and productivity of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry adopted. [Ref: FAO SO output 2.1.1]	Percentage of trained producers that utilize improved technologies and practices Baseline: 312 FFS/PFS groups Target: 50 percent increase against 2015 baseline.	14,000,000	9,000,000	5,000,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
Output 1.2: Capacity of national agricultural and primary producer institutions enhanced for governance and sustainable management of natural resources (inland wetlands, land, forestry and fisheries) [Ref: FAO SO output 2.1.3]	Number of core Regional policy treaties to enhance governance of natural resources ratified by the GRSS Baseline: 0 ;Target: 3 (FRA-2015, REDD+ and NAPA); 2016 - 2017 Number of communities adopting practices aimed at livestock-crop integrated management Baseline: 0 ; Target: 15; 2016	10,000,000	8,900,000	1,100,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
Output 1.3: Enabling environment enhanced at all levels for sustainably increasing production and productivity [Ref: FAO SO output 2.2.2]	Number of Africa continental/Regional policy treaties ratified by the GRSS ; Baseline: 1; Target: 3); 2016 -2017	2,000,000	600,000	1,300,000	0	100,000	MAFC&RD MLFI
Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 1		26,000,000	18,500,000	7,400,000	0	100,000	

Country outcome 2): Agriculture-based economic growth and incomes increased

Country outcome: SSDP 2011-2016: Diversified private sector-led economic growth and sustainable development which improves livelihoods and reduces poverty.

ASPF 2013-2017: Support the establishment of a well-functioning output marketing system driven by commercial interests by cooperatives and private sector operators to ensure producers have reliable supplies of inputs and competitive domestic and international markets for their produce.

MARF PFSP (2012-2017) Transformed, commercialized, and competitive livestock and fisheries sectors, which enhance the well-being and prosperity of the people of South Sudan.

CPP March 2013: Market access and integration improved and domestic and regional trade enhanced

Related ICF Outcome 4: Local Economy Invigorated; Outcome 2: Strengthened Social Services for the Most Vulnerable; Outcome 5: Cross Cutting: Improvement of the Status of Women and Youth

Regional Priority 3: Support to market access and sanitary measures for better trade

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 2.1: Actors in agriculturally-based value chains better organized/institutionalized and more productive</p> <p>[Ref: FAO SO output 4.2.3]</p>	<p>Number of functioning cooperatives, producer organizations and agribusiness/agro-dealer groups in all sub-sectors targeting vulnerable groups especially youth and women</p> <p>Baseline: 238 Target: 300 producer organizations, agribusiness groups and cooperatives 2016, - 2017</p> <p>Number of government departments trained and capacitated to implement the regulatory framework along the value chain</p> <p>Baseline: 7 departments Target: 14 departments (30 individuals) 2016- 2017</p>	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Output 2.2: Inclusive value chains system for priority commodities is enhanced.</p> <p>[Ref: FAO SO output 4.2.1]</p>	<p>Number of studies and research conducted to identify gaps and opportunity along the value chain of priority commodities. Baseline: 2; Target: 3</p> <p>Number standards and guidelines formulated and implemented to improve quality along the priority commodities value chains Baseline: 0; Target: 1; 2017</p>	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI

<p>Output 2.3: Decent work opportunities for small and medium agricultural producers increased [Ref: FAO SO output 3.2.1]</p>	<p>Number of small and medium agricultural producers trained on occupational safety and health (OSH) issues in agriculture Baseline: 0 Target: 50 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Number of young and women enterprises leaders supported to access relevant vocational trainings and business skills in the food industry Baseline: 0 Target: 25 enterprises (150 individuals) 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Number of individuals and enterprises which have gained decent employment and income Baseline: 0 Target: 300 2017</p>	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Output 2.4: Increased availability of and access to quality agriculture market information and financial capital [Ref: FAO SO output 4.1.3, 4.3.1]</p>	<p>Number of agriculture-based supply chain targeted actors and institutions with access to systems providing quality agriculture market information Baseline: 0 Target: 10% increase 2016 - 2017</p>	2,000,000	0	2,000,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 2</p>		8,500,000	1,500,000	7,000,000	0	0	

Country outcome 3): Increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis

Country Outcome : ASPF 2013-2017: Contribute to food and nutrition security through promoting better storage, processing methods, handling, preparation and utilization so as to improve nutritional status of the population

CPP march 2013: Adaptive capacities, diversification and safety net options of drought prone communities improved.

Related ICF Outcome 1: More Resilient Communities; Outcome 2 Strengthened Social Services for the Most Vulnerable Outcome 3: Peace and Governance Strengthened

Regional Priority 1: Increase production and productivity of crops, livestock and fisheries

Regional Initiative three (RI 3): Resilience Building in Drylands of Africa.

Output and indicator	Indicator target and year of achievement	Indicative Resource Requirements (USD)					Implementing partners (Government actors and other)
		Total estimated resources required	Available funding	Resource mobilization target			
				Voluntary (Including UTF)	SSC or other Partnerships	TCP	
<p>Output 3.1: Improved capacity of national and local institutions to reduce disaster risks and enhance conflict mitigation [Ref: FAO SO output 5.1.1]</p>	<p>Existence of policies, frameworks, guidelines and community based action plans on disaster risk reduction and management</p> <p>Baseline: 20 DRR Community Action Plans (CAP); Preparation of National Disaster Risk Management Policy underway</p> <p>Target: 120 DRR CAPs; National Disaster Risk Management Policy aligned with the Hyogo Framework; 2017</p> <p>Number of effective institutionalized stabilization mechanisms (e.g. buffer-stocks, grain reserves, market interventions/livestock re/de-stocking) Baseline: 0 ; Target: 9; 2016 -2017</p> <p>Number of social productive safety nets functional and strengthened; Baseline: 0; Target: 3; 2016 -2017</p>	2,500,000	900,000	830,000	0	770,000	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Output 3.2: Early warning system for livestock situation monitoring established natural resources (inland wetlands, land, [Ref: FAO SO output 5.2.1]</p>	<p>Number of food security and nutrition information systems available and effectively used for early warning; Baseline: 4 information systems</p> <p>Target: 6 information systems; 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Institutionalization of a National Early Warning System ;</p> <p>Baseline: National Early Warning Technical Working Group has recently been launched</p> <p>Target: NEWTWG supported to function the primary government early warning system</p>	4,000,000	900,000	3,100,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI

<p>Output 3.3: Food security information and analysis used for evidence based decision making</p> <p>[Ref: FAO SO output 5.2.2]</p>	<p>Number of IPC analysis and reports published and disseminated Baseline: 2 reports per year; Target: 4 reports per year; 2016 – 2017</p> <p>Number of resilience/vulnerability analysis reports produced, published and disseminated Baseline: 0; Target: 6 reports; 2016 - 2017</p>	7,500,000	3,000,000	4,500,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Output 3.4: Risks and vulnerability reduced at households and community level</p> <p>[Ref: FAO SO output 5.3.1; 5.3.2]</p>	<p>Percentage of targeted households engaged in alternative livelihood activities Baseline: 0; Target: 10 percent of targeted households ; 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Number of households with increased savings base (animals, seed stocks, crop stocks etc.) Baseline: 0; Target: 300; 2016 – 2017</p>	3,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Output 3.5: Coordinated food security and livelihood response delivered to affected populations</p> <p>[Ref: FAO SO output 5.4.3]</p>	<p>Number of national and state level coordination meetings held in 2015 – 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Number of development and implementing partners engaged in humanitarian work through the cluster 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Number of cluster facilitated assessment reports 2015 – 2016 - 2017</p>	3,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Output 3.6: Emergency Livelihood Support provided to food insecure and displaced households</p> <p>[Ref: FAO SO output 5.4.3]</p>	<p>Number of livelihood kits distributed to affected population 2016 - 2017</p> <p>Number of households supported through livelihood support 2016 - 2017</p>	40,000,000	24,000,000	16,000,000	0	0	MAFC&RD MLFI
<p>Total resource requirements for FAO's contribution to government priority 3</p>		60,000,000	31,800,000	27,430,000	0	770,000	

Annex 2: UN-System linkage

FAO South Sudan is a member of UN Country Team (UNCT), FAO played a role in the development of the current UNDAF (2013 -2016) and is the lead of the pillar 2 of UNDAF which focuses on economic growth. FAO is currently involved in the development of the Interim Cooperation Framework (ICF) as a co-convener of outcome 1: More resilient communities, which will replace UNDAF starting January 2016 to December 2017.

FAO is also the co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster. As such, FAO is involved in the Crisis Response Plan (CRP) of the cluster and plays a leading role in the coordination of the food security and livelihood emergency response. In the context of the cluster, FAO leads the technical working groups (agriculture, fishery and livestock).

Annex 3: TCP Indicative Pipeline

Country	South Sudan					
CPF implementation cycle	Start: Year	2016	Month	January	End: Year 2017 Month December <i>(as relevant)</i>	
Time frame for the Indicative TCP pipeline	Start: Year	2016	October		End: Year 2016 October	
Ref. to CPF priority and output	TCP contribution to CPF result - Title (TCP and TCP facility)	TCP Scope/type of interventions (TCP and TCP facility)		Indicative biennium for resource allocation	Indicative resource requirements/ range (US\$)	Implementing Government institution/ partner
Government priority (or country Outcome) 1: Sustainable increases in production and productivity realized						
Output 1.3: Enabling environment enhanced at all levels for sustainably increasing production and productivity	Support to Plant Protection legal frame work formulation in South Sudan	TCPF		2016 - 2017	100,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
	Support to Trans boundary anima disease in South Sudan (FMD)	TCP		2016 - 2017	500,000	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry (MLFI)
	National Aquaculture Development Strategy (NADS) for South Sudan	TCPF		2016 - 2017	100,000	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry (MLFI)

Government priority (or country Outcome) 2: Agriculture-based economic growth and incomes increased					
Government priority (or country Outcome) 3: Increased resilience of livelihoods to threats and crisis					
Output 3.1: Improved capacity of national and local institutions to reduce disaster risks and enhance conflict mitigation	Support to Plant Protection legal frame work formulation in South Sudan	TCPf	2016 – 2017	100,000	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Cooperatives and Rural Development
	Support to Trans boundary animal disease in South Sudan (FMD)	TCP	2016 – 2017	500,000	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry (MLFI)
	National Aquaculture Development Strategy (NADS) for South Sudan	TCPf	2016 – 2017	100,000	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry (MLFI)
Output 3.2: Early warning system for livestock situation monitoring established	Support to Trans boundary animal disease in South Sudan (FMD)	TCP	2016 – 2017	500,000	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Industry (MLFI)