



# FAO in South Sudan



## Emergency Livelihood Response Programme Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan

**VERSION 1 SUMMARY**

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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## **ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>CBAHW</b>	Community-based animal health worker
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FES</b>	Fuel-efficient stove
<b>FFS</b>	Farmer field school
<b>FSL</b>	Food Security and Livelihood (Cluster)
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated Phase Classification
<b>NA/R</b>	Needs Assessment/Response (Mission)
<b>PFS</b>	Pastoral field school
<b>RNA</b>	Rapid Needs Assessment
<b>SAFE</b>	Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In order to respond to the most immediate needs of crisis-affected populations, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in the Republic of South Sudan will undertake emergency rapid response interventions to ensure the distribution of time-critical inputs, while increasing food production and protecting livelihoods. FAO will work with partners to ensure that sustainable solutions are adopted, where possible, to minimize the environmental impact of the crisis and reduce subsequent pressure on natural resources. This Programme Document briefly describes the new operational context in South Sudan, outlines FAO's priorities and strategy, and calls for USD 77 million in additional resources.

While responding to the humanitarian imperative of the current crisis, FAO is committed to adapting (to the extent possible) its ongoing multiyear initiatives and expanding support to protect livelihoods and production in the less affected states.

### *FAO's ongoing response*

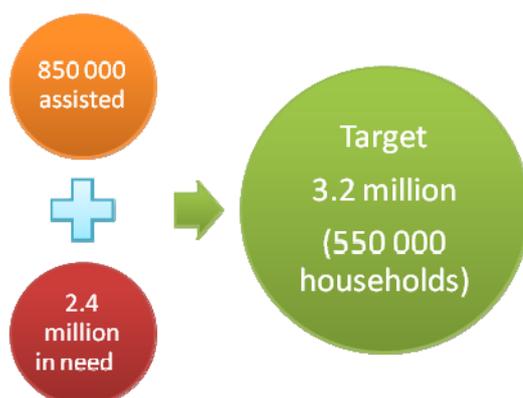
FAO employs technical knowledge and in-country experience for rapid response including:

- declaring internal "Level 3 Readiness" to invoke fast-track procedures to bypass red tape and speed up processes;
- deploying in-country stocks to assist 850 000 people in need;
- distributing four types of lightweight emergency livelihood kits: crop, vegetable, fisheries equipment and community-based animal health worker kits;
- liaising with the Government to identify needs and target areas; and
- co-leading the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster crisis response in partnership with the World Food Programme.

### *FAO's key requirements*

**FAO is seeking USD 77 million** under the United Nations and partners' Revised South Sudan Crisis Response Plan (January to June 2014) to provide time-critical livelihood support to a further 2.4 million crisis-affected, displaced and food-insecure people in order to reach a target of 3.2 million people assisted through:

- food security and livelihood responses supported through information, analysis and coordination;
- rapid emergency livelihood support provided to worst-affected areas;
- effective emergency livestock response mechanisms in place and operational;
- environmental impact of improvised encampments minimized; and
- food production and availability protected in less-affected areas.



## BACKGROUND

2013 was set to end as a promising year for the Republic of South Sudan. The Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission indicated a 13 percent increase in overall food availability compared with 2012, and a 22 percent increase over the five-year average. Both yields and area cultivated had increased. There were no significant livestock epidemics. A major international investors' conference attracted 500 Chief Executives from 55 countries, many interested in investing in South Sudan's agriculture sector and its largely untapped potential. The final touches were being put on a New Deal Compact, as well as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Plan Compact. Although significant poverty and food and nutrition security challenges remained, there was a momentum of hope for the newest member country of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Prior to the events of 15 December 2013 and subsequent crisis, FAO was already engaged in a robust humanitarian programme in South Sudan, with approximately 4.4 million people estimated at risk of food insecurity in 2014 (Consolidated Appeal, 2014). Within a multi-hazard environment, the key drivers of food insecurity included limited access to factors of production such as land tenure security, water, quality seed and farm equipment. Further challenges included poor post-harvest technologies, crop and livestock pests and diseases, as well as human-induced and natural disasters, particularly, unpredictable climate variations resulting in both floods and drought. The enabling environment was characterized by nascent institutional capacities including insufficient research and extension services, weak purchasing power and dilapidated (or non-existent) physical infrastructure. The resulting high transaction costs and market failures rendered South Sudan's agriculture non-competitive and excessively reliant on imports from neighbouring countries (Food Security Monitoring System, 2013).

On 15 December 2013, armed hostilities erupted in Juba and quickly spread across the country, seriously affecting six out of ten states. What began as a political crisis rapidly assumed an ethnic dimension, with conflict sharply exacerbating an already fragile food security situation. Extensive desertions and in-fighting among rival military groups, together with increasing youth and militia mobilization, have led to high levels of insecurity and massive displacement. Despite a Cessation of Hostilities Agreement (23 January 2014), it appears that South Sudan will be gripped by crisis for some time. The crisis has already affected – and will continue to affect – various livelihood groups of concern, including livestock owners, fisherfolk, farmers and urban populations.

Key towns such as Malakal, Bor and Bentiu have been disputed by rebel and government forces, grossly disrupting trade networks. Access to sources of food for displaced and food-insecure households remains a priority across the country to combat malnutrition, disease and destitution. The current crisis has increased: insecurity along commercial supply corridors; flight of private sector actors; market fragmentation; food and fuel price inflation; risks of cattle raiding; limitations on mobility for livestock, fishing and hunting migrations; and conflict-related displacement. The crisis has also directly affected the operational capacity of development partners working on agriculture and rural development and the Government – already in austerity – has been further de-capacitated by the crisis, including through looting of offices, accommodation, vehicles and warehouses and the diversion of line ministry resources to security priorities. Furthermore, FAO estimates that vaccines for 400 000 head of livestock have been lost as a result of the crisis to-date.

FAO's strategy has evolved since the beginning of the crisis. In order to respond effectively, FAO has invoked "Level 3 Readiness", activating corporate emergency support and fast-track procedures in terms of procurement, human resources, surge capacity, etc. FAO has dedicated high priority to the deployment of FAO food security experts to enhance the capacity of the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Cluster and ensure that the full dimensions of the crisis are understood by all stakeholders for advocacy and planning

purposes. This includes a revised Integrated Phase Classification (IPC – **Figure 1**), a forward-looking analysis of how the crisis is likely to affect agriculture and food and nutrition security, and cartography to draw attention to the interplay between flood risk and crisis impacts for both *in situ* and displaced populations (see **Annex 2**). Another top priority for FAO is strengthening its systems for responding at scale to the crisis. With the 2014 planting season fast approaching, timely delivery of critical inputs is vital, facilitated through innovative mechanisms such as distributing lightweight emergency livelihood kits.

The revised IPC figures from (mid-January 2014) indicate a considerable increase in the anticipated numbers of people at risk of food insecurity. Overall, 7.2 million people are estimated to be at risk – over 1 million people *in situ* estimated in the “emergency” phase category and a further 2.2 million in “crisis” phase, reaching a total of 3.2 million at immediate risk of severe food insecurity. This compares with a nationwide pre-crisis estimate of 1 million in crisis and zero emergency phase classifications. By early February 2014, over 740 000 people had been displaced by the crisis, including 85 200 people (11 percent of the total) who have sought shelter in the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan Protection of Civilians sites. A further 130 400 South Sudanese having taken refuge in neighbouring countries.

**Figure 1: IPC – FSL Cluster 2014 population classification**

State	Mid-2013 population (NBS)	Phase 1 Minimal	Phase 2 Stressed	Phase 3 Crisis	Phase 4 Emergency	Phase 5 Famine	Crisis & Emergency (% of population)
Central Equatoria	1 499 030	703 397	532 746	153 768	33 638	-	13%
Eastern Equatoria	1 082 088	417 964	473 599	141 687	30 558	-	16%
Jonglei	1 696 056	42 658	299 666	620 170	567 084	-	70%
Lakes	1 036 553	682 493	275 006	69 393	2 411	-	7%
Northern Bahr el-Ghazal	1 319 857	576 615	555 175	170 194	17 874	-	14%
Unity	1 052 289	112 098	164 446	413 543	273 199	-	65%
Upper Nile	1 295 275	331 175	352 770	421 209	172 121	-	46%
Western Bahr el-Ghazal	507 766	371 864	112 881	21 561	1 460	-	5%
Warrap	1 356 053	865 366	366 675	110 635	6 663	-	9%
Western Equatoria	756 644	635 952	108 502	11 612	578	-	2%
Total	11 601 612	4 739 582	3 241 465	2 133 772	1 105 585	-	
<b>Phase name and description</b>		More than four in five households are able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical, unsustainable strategies to access food and income including any reliance on humanitarian assistance	Even with any humanitarian assistance, one in five households in the area have the following or worse: minimally adequate food consumption but are unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures without engaging in irreversible coping strategies	Even with any humanitarian assistance, one in five households in the area have the following or worse: food consumption gaps with high or above usual malnutrition rates <b>OR</b> are marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps	Even with any humanitarian assistance, one in five households in the area have the following or worse: large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality <b>OR</b> Extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps in the short term	Even with any humanitarian assistance, one in five households in the area have an extreme lack of food and other basic needs where starvation, death and destitution are evident  (evidence for all three criteria of food consumption, wastage and CDR is required to classify famine)	

Of equal concern is the potential medium-term negative impact of the crisis on food production throughout South Sudan, and related implications for consumption throughout 2014 and into 2015. While responding to the humanitarian imperative of the current crisis, FAO is committed to adapting (to the extent possible) its ongoing multiyear initiatives and expanding support to protect livelihoods and production in the less affected states.

In order to meet the most urgent needs, FAO is appealing for **USD 77 million** to address immediate food security needs and provide emergency livelihood support, focusing on the urgent need to link emergency response interventions with medium- and longer-term sustainable interventions.

## **1. COUNTRY-LEVEL FRAMEWORK**

The [South Sudan Crisis Response Plan](#) (January – June 2014) for all clusters details four strategic objectives to guide the overall humanitarian response to the crisis:

1. provide an integrated life-saving coordinated response to immediate humanitarian needs of conflict-affected people (internally displaced persons [IDPs], host communities and refugees in-country);
2. provide protection to conflict-affected communities and access to services by conflict-affected people;
3. support the resumption of livelihood activities, including building resilience and the provision of integrated livelihood assistance; and
4. provide logistical support, including transport of personnel and goods, accommodation for aid workers and storage of assets in deep field locations to enable the life-saving and livelihoods response.

In its capacity as co-lead of the FSL Cluster and in line with its mandate, FAO will focus on strategic objectives 1 and 3. Within this framework, the FSL Cluster has outlined two cluster objectives: (i) enhance access to food to meet the immediate needs of people affected by crisis; and (ii) help communities rebound from crisis by enhancing access and protection for livelihoods resources. FAO will continue to operate in close collaboration with FSL partners and, to the extent possible within a humanitarian context, Government counterparts, to achieve results in line with these objectives.

## **2. FAO'S STRATEGY**

FAO has adopted a light, flexible and multidimensional operational strategy to address immediate and medium-term needs in order to facilitate rapid increases in food availability and access, and protect overall food production capacities in-country. FAO's response strategy seeks to address the needs of different livelihood groups affected by the crisis, such as livestock owners, farmers, fisherfolk and urban populations, through a series of strategic multisectoral interventions. This strategy is adapted to the prevailing risks and opportunities dictated by a combination of livelihood strategies and geography.

Greater Upper Nile (Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States) and Central and Eastern Equatoria have been severely affected by the crisis. In these states, given high numbers of displaced and food-insecure populations, there are immediate risks to food availability and seasonal risks of serious disruptions to food production that are likely to further limit access to and availability of food sources. Many of these populations remain at high risk of secondary displacement due to violence and the inevitable risk of flooding. FAO's strategies in these areas focus on livelihood support that is portable, designed to benefit large numbers of people and intended to bring a quick increase in food availability and improved accessibility.

On the other hand, while Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States have not been spared the impacts of the crisis, they remain calmer by comparison. The relative stability in these states will allow FAO and its partners to adapt their focus to protect and boost food production through enhancing resilience. Wherever possible, FAO will emphasize conflict mitigation, stabilization and peace building in its initiatives.

### ***Target beneficiaries***

FAO is seeking to assist 3.2 million people (533 000 households). In order to complement existing resources for 150 000 households, FAO is appealing for USD 77 million to assist a further 395 859 households (2 375 000 individuals) that are in need of immediate livelihood support. FAO will focus on South Sudan's most vulnerable communities including the displaced and severely food-insecure people. Assistance will be targeted in particular towards displaced people who have not been absorbed by host communities, and who are congregating in rural areas. Assistance will also be provided to host communities receiving the displaced. Within the framework of the FSL Cluster, FAO will work in partnership with other actors providing food assistance to ensure support to the most at-risk populations according to the IPC crisis or emergency phase classifications. Every effort will be made to ensure that both male and female farmers are targeted by the interventions and that both genders have access to input packages, reaching a minimum of 60–70 percent female and child beneficiaries.

### ***Implementation***

In the most volatile areas, highly mobile operations will be prioritized with a strong risk assessment and mitigation analysis component. Joint programming will be used as and when necessary to enable FAO to deliver in a timely manner to the most affected populations. Local procurement will be prioritized and partnerships with government institutions will be pursued where they are effectively in control. To enable implementation in areas not under government control, alternative partnerships and direct implementation by FAO will be pursued.

Pre-positioning of stocks and transportation capacity will be a precondition for effective coverage of the population in need. The current security situation means that there is limited access to most locations and facilities where pre-positioning hubs are normally located. This may mean that humanitarian deliveries will require the support of armed escorts or could lead to escalating costs owing to elevated risks taken by transporters. It is anticipated that transport costs will be significant owing to a greater reliance on air transport. For these reasons, exact project target locations will be selected based on both vulnerability and accessibility criteria prior to implementation.

It is expected that civil servants will largely be unable to function due to extreme conditions of austerity relating to both reduced oil revenues and the redirection of government revenue to security priorities. However, there remains a corps of civil servants who are both experienced and idle. Of particular importance is the cadre of research and extension practitioners with whom FAO collaborates in the establishment of seed plots and block farming. Creative partnerships could capitalize on this, in particular given the depletion in the ranks of humanitarian staff in implementing partners. In areas where Non-governmental Organizations are available, FAO will continue to create partnerships for implementation and distribution. Direct implementation will also be pursued, as and when necessary.

### 3. FAO'S RESPONSE PLAN

#### *Coordinated food security and livelihood responses, information and analysis*

Currently, all stakeholders require updated food security data and analysis to inform their programming and operations. As co-lead of the FSL Cluster, FAO is mobilizing its own team to address such acute demand for information and coordinate humanitarian partners' needs assessment and response. The FAO strategy optimizes the use of existing information systems and coordination platforms, particularly those developed under previous development projects, in order to avoid the creation of standalone/ad hoc initiatives. Within this framework, FAO is engaging with counterparts to meet immediate information needs and create dialogue with humanitarian partners. The FAO agriculture and food information systems for decision support project provides the Organization with essential resources to lead these processes. FAO is expanding its capacity to address specific humanitarian information and coordination needs for timely food security information and analyses, and related decision support.

FAO is also playing a key role in providing technical specifications, advice and guidance to our Cluster partners (for example for fisheries, animal health, and crop production) in order to ensure their interventions and inputs meet appropriate technical and government-approved standards.

Effective pre-positioning of aid supplies remains key to FAO's ability to deliver. The window for pre-positioning is short; with the first rains starting in March and the rainy season properly underway by May, funding is needed in the first months of the year to allow procurement and transport of all supplies needed for 2014. FAO will establish contingency stocks in strategic and accessible hubs across the country to support partners' distribution.

FAO will work with Government and cluster partners to conduct Rapid Needs Assessments (RNA) to guide planning and response. In the worst-affected areas, where accessibility is a major constraint, FAO will explore the possibility of undertaking joint Needs Assessment/Response (NA/R) missions, whereby RNAs will be accompanied by input distribution. These initiatives will be carried out with partners in collaboration with FAO's technical staff through the RNA Unit within FAO.

#### *Rapid emergency livelihood support to most affected areas*

A first priority in the hardest hit areas – Greater Upper Nile (Unity, Jonglei and Upper Nile States) and Central and Eastern Equatoria – is immediate access to food and energy sources through livelihood support for displaced and *in situ* food-insecure populations. FAO will provide direct and time-sensitive support in the form of four emergency livelihood kits:

- food crop seed and basic (minimal harm) tools<sup>1</sup>;
- nutrient-dense vegetables and basic (minimal harm) tools;
- fishing kits; and
- community-based animal health workers (CBAHW) kits and retraining.

With the rainy season fast approaching, the main strategy for supporting the food security of food-insecure people will be to ensure immediate access to food through emergency livelihood kits.

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<sup>1</sup> In line with the Agency-wide “do no harm” approach, by ensuring that potential “dual use” agricultural tools, such as machetes and slashers are secured to the extent possible.

For example, the riverine location of many displaced populations represents an opportunity to address moderate malnutrition and restore livelihoods through the use of fish and rapidly maturing nutritious vegetable crops. The distribution of fishing equipment for capture, conservation, storage and marketing (e.g. cold boxes, scales) is a high priority as a nutritious and cost-effective complement to food assistance provided by other partners. Access to a permanent water source is key to dry/wet season vegetable cultivation. FAO will distribute treadle pumps, “no-harm” tools and vegetable seeds of nutrient-dense and highly productive, short-cycle varieties.

Inputs for flood recession agriculture must also be distributed while these areas are accessible to provide food sources in the transition from wet to dry seasons. IDPs can usually only access the poorest land in communities, and this land has a tendency to be most vulnerable to flooding. If the humanitarian community does not take immediate action, a range of humanitarian needs will spike at the same time as the humanitarian community loses access to vulnerable (re-)displaced people when roads are cut off by floods. IDPs moving with their livestock will be assisted through the reinforcement of the CBAHW network for the provision of basic animal health care and, where possible, preventative vaccination. Through rapid and basic training, where feasible, FAO will provide essential skills and knowledge to improve the livelihood opportunities of participants and enhance their ability for asset protection and enhancement.

It is expected that the large-scale disruption of transport routes will affect market-driven movement of food stuffs between food-secure and -insecure regions in the country. This will have a sharply negative impact on urban populations. FAO will promote urban gardening, as well as nutrition vouchers to link milk, fish and vegetable producers with nutritionally-vulnerable urban residents.

### *Effective emergency livestock response mechanisms*

Livestock remains a vital livelihood resource for crisis-affected populations and others at risk of hunger, malnutrition and destitution. To mitigate disease risks among livestock, expanded efforts are required to identify and support CBAHWs in flood-risk areas. Throughout South Sudan and Abyei, there is high demand – but overly limited supply – of CBAHW. As was evident during Operation Lifeline Sudan, CBAHWs (selected among community members) are the last people standing in terms of livestock service providers in a crisis situation. It is therefore vital to revitalize the CBAHW network. Where possible, the network of CBAHWs will be (re-)equipped, retrained and availed to move with their communities to provide basic animal health assistance during migrations.

CBAHWs are the last resource for service provision at community level during a crisis, and act as a means of community-based disaster risk reduction/management, primarily by providing an early warning function – not just in the case of natural disasters (floods, drought), but also in the event of human-induced crises. CBAHWs can thus be an effective means of mitigating conflicts and preventing cattle rustling. This is particularly important given that conflicts over access to resources and cattle raiding are major sources of violence in South Sudan, and the current crisis is creating random and forced livestock movements, which are likely to increase the incidence of these conflicts.

The combination of insecurity and a desire to revenge/avenge the violence of the past weeks can be expected to lead to escalations of cattle raiding, both within and between the states that are currently most affected and that lie east of the Nile, as well as bordering states that lie immediately west of the Nile, in particular Lakes and Warrap States. The immediate effect of raids will be to reduce the food security of dispossessed owners while fuelling continued cycles of raids and counter-raids. Insecurity will limit mobility, blocking some herds from water, pasture or salt-lick areas. Combined with the already anticipated negative effects of last

year's floods on animal conditions, some herds will become nutritionally stressed in the dry season. Morbidity and mortality will increase. For some livestock-dependent populations, this will increase food insecurity as well as vulnerability to malnutrition, especially for young children and pregnant and lactating women. Distress sales of livestock in poor condition will yield poor returns. In addition, the crisis risks detracting attention from the dynamics of the Abyei situation. The current (but unrelated) conflict in South Kordofan will affect pastoralists and could impact the stability of the Abyei area.

The ongoing violence and instability means livestock migrations may not follow traditional routes, leading to new and unexpected concentrations and comingling of vaccinated and unvaccinated herds. It is estimated that over 10 million head of livestock have been displaced to-date. This displacement, combined with the pre-existing low level of animal health services and cyclical floods and droughts pose significant risks for outbreaks of major endemic diseases (e.g. haemorrhagic septicaemia, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia and *peste des petits ruminants*), while also representing a potential trigger for pasture- and water resource-related conflicts. Of particular concern is the movement of livestock infected with East Coast fever from endemic areas into native populations, e.g. into Jonglei and Lakes States. Immediate action needs to be taken to pre-position critical vaccines and veterinary supplies to enable rapid preventative vaccination campaigns as well as timely response to outbreaks to minimize the spread of this disease, which is particularly deadly to young livestock.

FAO has accelerated its work on decentralizing cold chain infrastructure. The cold chain (refrigerators and vaccine carriers) will be re-established given its paramount importance for the maintenance and pre-positioning of livestock vaccines to respond timely to the occurrence of outbreaks. FAO will spare no efforts in trying to use the rehabilitated cold chain to supply and assist communities based in areas that are difficult to access. In Northern and Western Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap and Lakes States, linkages with State Ministries of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Fisheries will be reinforced for livestock disease control.

### ***Protection of food production and availability in less-affected areas***

There is a risk of significant reductions in the area under crop production and yields in 2014 as farming communities have been displaced, input value chains disrupted and farming inputs looted. A shortage of seeds is foreseen owing to excessive pressures on household food reserves due to demands within kinship networks and IDPs, as well as market forces. It is expected that mainly women and children with limited (or no) abilities for improved agricultural practices (e.g. weeding, integrated responses to emerging pests or diseases) will have to shoulder responsibilities for crop production. A lack of an institutional public service is likely to result in poor plant protection and related increased incidences of pests and diseases, while post-harvest losses are expected to be significant owing to continuing insecurity, poor storage facilities and a lack of food processing and preservation capacities.

With this combination of factors, overall production risks being severely affected. Upper Nile has long been considered the grain basket for large parts of the country. It is now foreseen that production in Upper Nile will be severely compromised owing to the disruption in the flow of capital, inputs and skilled labour from the Sudan, as well as a lack of Government resources to provide fuel and other inputs to mechanized farmers. Some 10–15 percent of South Sudan's annual production would be at risk owing to these factors alone. Similar dynamics could threaten the Government-run Aweil Rice Scheme. Given access restrictions and phytosanitary concerns, input trade fairs for locally-available inputs (both planting material and tools) are more important than ever. Locally available inputs (both planting material and “do-no-harm” tools) play an important role in minimizing cross-border and cross-state transmission of infected planting materials and maximizing the adaptation of healthy local varieties.

FAO will work with partners and the Government to ensure quality seed and planting material for key food crops (cereals, legumes, and roots and tubers) and vegetables are made available locally and that producers have access to these vital inputs. FAO has been supporting the Ministry of Agriculture in developing mechanisms for producing quality seed and planting material of food crops seeds through community-based organizations. These experiences are the foundation of an effective response to the ongoing crisis by establishing bulking plots in suitable agro-ecological zones that have been less affected by the crisis. FAO will support the promotion of seed plots and block farming to facilitate technology transfer, monitoring and evaluation. Farmer and pastoral field school (FFS/PFS) approaches will be employed by FAO, as well as efforts to build an essential cadre of field extension agents to facilitate the technology transfer.

In the second phase of its response to the crisis, FAO will promote and introduce fishing gear that is economically efficient and environmentally sound to replace – to the extent possible – gear that has negative impacts on the environment. Fishing gear replacement will be conducted in compliance with the existing national legal and regulatory framework and in line with the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. The impacts of fishing gear will also be monitored and fisherfolk and extension agents will receive appropriate training in their use.

Fish production represents a continuum from the water to the consumer. While in South Sudan full understanding of the post-harvest sector remains a challenge, lost and damaged post-harvest assets must be replaced and new opportunities taken to ensure the restoration of livelihoods and resilience. FAO, with other development partners, will take this opportunity to assist fishers and fish processors in adopting good conservation practices. These interventions will thus seek to (i) construct an appropriate and sustainable fisheries value chain; and (ii) prevent public health risks posed by fish and fish products sold to domestic and export markets. Good fish conservation practices such as fish handling, sun drying, salt drying and fish smoking, will be promoted and developed with selected communities, cooperatives and associations. Efforts will also be made to build the capacity of fisherfolk, fish processors, traders, extension services (interested partners) and fisheries administrations.

There is growing recognition of the opportunities and benefits of integrating fisheries and aquaculture into agricultural efforts given that there are very significant synergistic interactions between agriculture and fish production practices. These are mainly derived from the recycling of nutrients arising in the course of agricultural, livestock and fish production processes, integrated pest management and the optimal use of water resources. Integrated aquaculture can be an important means to enhance fish production and food security using small stock (poultry, ducks, goats), together with vegetables and orchards. Integrated aquaculture is therefore a good mechanism to restore livelihood assets and build sustainable livelihoods. Interventions aiming at energy conservation, waste recycling and water conservation measures through the introduction of integrated fish farming and multi-trophic farming, where applicable, will be developed.

Using community-based and highly participatory approaches, FFS and PFS are also an important entry point for conflict risk reduction. FAO has used this approach to reduce conflict risks through establishing Natural Resource Management Committees. With the incorporation of peace-building elements into the curriculum, this approach will be used to initiate community dialogue between different groups involving men, women, children and youth.

### ***Minimal environmental impact of improvised encampments***

The environmental impact of improvised encampments will be significant in both the short and medium terms. FAO is engaging in partnerships under the the Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy (SAFE) Framework to reduce the need for firewood and charcoal in the short term, while decreasing the pace of deforestation and desertification processes in the medium to long terms. Fuel-efficient stoves (FES)

will be introduced to mitigate some of this impact. A FES allows for the preparation of a meal for an average sized household of 5–6 people; these stoves are highly portable, lightweight and durable to allow for mobility. Further, populations provided with FES can also use these for income generation once household needs are covered.

Medium-term strategies are needed to restore the environmental damage in areas of high concentrations of displaced populations – measures that are important for the environment and harmony with host communities. FAO (with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme [WFP]) will work together to accelerate SAFE strategies in areas surrounding displaced communities and integrated agro-silvi-pastoral systems for host communities bringing, for example, fodder and firewood closer to concentrations of populations.

### *Identification of major risks*

Accessibility represents a serious challenge as insecurity prevails. Humanitarian actors are looking to both sides of the conflict to ensure aid corridors to the worst-affected areas are open and the staff safety is assured. This situation requires a flexible approach with an emphasis on pre-positioning in strategic but accessible hubs to allow for rapid response. Engagement with anti-government forces remains a challenge for humanitarian actors. In non-government-held areas, FAO will pursue partnerships with partners present on the ground that are known to be neutral and reliable.

Environmental hazards including seasonal floods and drought constitute a constant risk in South Sudan. Under the best of circumstances, South Sudan represents a logistical challenge with extremely poor infrastructure (roads) and lack of access to a large part of the country during the wet season. FAO is moving fast to make the best of the dry season while pursuing various delivery modalities, including partnering with other agencies for airdrops, Memoranda of Understanding with WFP and Letters of Agreement with reliable partners with confirmed presence on the ground and access to target areas. FAO is working through the FSL Cluster to map implementing partners.

Cattle raiding remains a risk factor, with related conflict between pastoral populations adding to the ongoing violence. FAO's PFS, as well as the training of CBAHWs, can be effective risk reduction mechanisms.

Good institutional relations remain vital to FAO's ability to operate effectively. Despite recent tensions between government authorities and some United Nations offices, FAO's relationship with its line ministries both at the national and state levels remains strong, with excellent collaboration both in terms of identification of needs and target areas, and operational support.

## PROGRAMME BUDGET AND RESULTS FRAMEWORK

FAO requires significant resources, both human and financial, to achieve the objectives laid out in this document. In terms of human resources, FAO has declared Level 3 Readiness, invoking fast-track procedures and surge capacity in the form of technical and operational backstopping from headquarters, regional, subregional and other field offices around the world. Additional personnel has already arrived on the ground and will continue to arrive over the coming weeks. With regard to financial resources, FAO is appealing for resource partners to act rapidly to ensure sufficient resources are made available to respond prior to the commencement of the planting season and subsequent rainy season to avoid further deterioration of what is already an extremely severe food security situation.

<b>Budget Item</b>	<b>Cost (USD)</b>
Personnel (staff, consultants, travel)	15 400 000
Supplies and inputs for distribution to beneficiaries (transport included)	40 040 000
Contracts with implementing partners	7 700 000
Other direct costs (rent, communications, vehicles, office supplies, etc.)	7 700 000
Indirect cost (not to exceed 10%) *	6 314 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>77 154 000</b>

\* In cases where a lower indirect cost is agreed between FAO and a resource partner, the difference will be included as FAO personnel cost directly attributed to the action (finance, procurement, logistics, operational support).

## Results Framework

### Emergency Livelihood Response Programme Humanitarian Crisis in South Sudan – USD 77 000 000

#### Impact

To contribute to protecting vulnerable populations affected by the ongoing crisis in South Sudan against hunger, malnutrition and destitution

#### Outcome

Time-critical livelihood support provided to 3.2 million conflict-affected displaced and food-insecure beneficiaries

#### **Output 1: Food security and livelihood responses supported through information, analysis and coordination**

- 1.1. Together with FSL Cluster co-lead WFP, coordinate humanitarian partners' needs assessment and response;
- 1.2. Establish contingency stocks in key hubs to support partner distribution;
- 1.3. Carry out RNA and NA/R missions through RNA Unit for Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock; and
- 1.4. Provide updated food security data and analysis to inform FSL partners' programming and operations.

#### **Output 2: Rapid emergency livelihood support provided to most affected areas**

##### Activities

- 2.1. Distribute emergency livelihood kits according to livelihood category (see **Annex 3**):
  - 2.1.1. Rapidly maturing and nutritious crop and vegetable seeds and 'do no harm' tools;
  - 2.2.1. Fishing equipment for production and conservation; and
  - 2.3.1. Distribute CBAHWs kits;
- 2.2. Urban gardening inputs for nutritionally-vulnerable urban residents;
- 2.3. Establish voucher system for improved access to nutritious food sources (milk and fish); and
- 2.4. Provide essential skills and knowledge to improve the livelihood opportunities of participants to enhance their ability for asset protection and enhancement.

#### **Output 3: Effective emergency livestock response mechanisms in place and operational**

##### Activities

- 3.1. Conduct livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns in at-risk areas;
- 3.2. Reinforce and maintain operational CBAHW network in support to crisis response; and
- 3.3. Re-establish and maintain basic functionality of cold chain and pre-position supplies.

#### **Output 4: Food production and availability protected in less-affected areas**

##### Activities

- 4.1. Establish bulking plots providing planting material, quality seed of cereals, pulses, roots and tubers and high nutrient-vegetables in suitable agro-ecological zones less affected by the crisis;
- 4.2. Promote basic good agricultural practices to maximize production and minimize losses;
- 4.3. Organize input trade fairs for locally available planting materials and no-harm tools;
- 4.4. Promote integrated aquaculture with small stock (poultry, ducks, goats); and
- 4.5. Promote community-based resource-based conflict risk reduction mechanisms through P/FFS approach.

#### **Output 5: Environmental impact of improvised encampments minimized**

##### Activities

- 5.1. SAFE Framework partnerships strengthened;
- 5.2. Provide highly portable and durable FES to displaced populations; and
- 5.3. Joint strategy to accelerate SAFE strategies in areas surrounding displaced communities including integrated agro-silvipastoral systems for host communities.

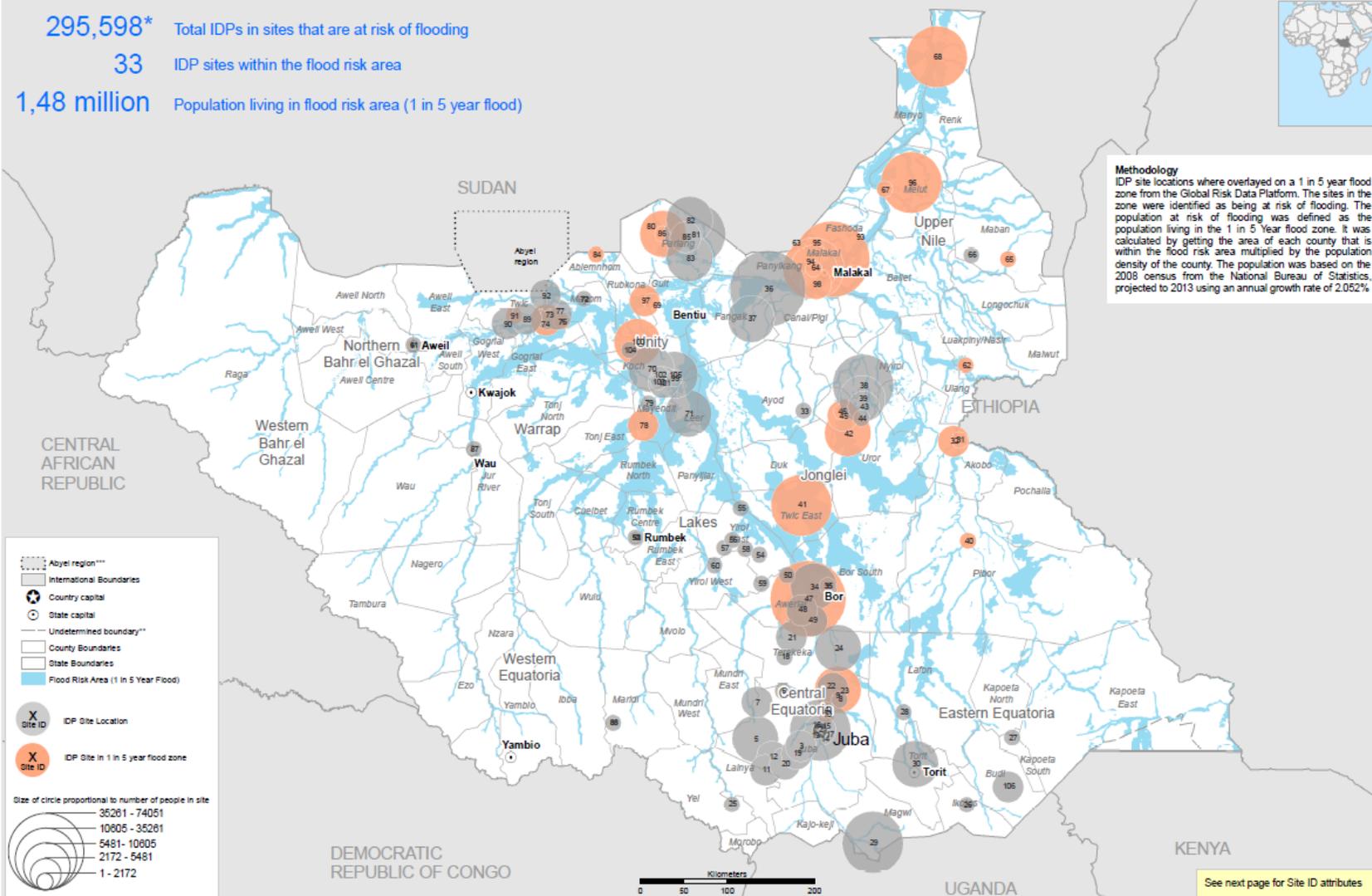


## ANNEX 2: IDP sites in flood-risk areas

### Republic of South Sudan: IDP Sites in Flood Risk Area



295,598\* Total IDPs in sites that are at risk of flooding  
 33 IDP sites within the flood risk area  
 1,48 million Population living in flood risk area (1 in 5 year flood)



Created Date: 20 January 2014 | Feedback: [maecuth@un.org](mailto:maecuth@un.org) | www.unocha.org/south-sudan | Map code: 55-0010-01 | Source: Global Risk Data Platform, OCHA, GoSS National Bureau of Statistics. \*IDP figures are very fluid and change frequently. The figures quoted in this map are as of data available on 20 January 2014. The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. \*\*Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and the Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. \*\*\*Final status of Abeyel region is not yet determined.

Map Produced in Collaboration with FAO South Sudan

### ANNEX 3: FAO target beneficiary numbers and cost estimate (in USD) per livelihood category

FAO Response Plan 2014 (based on FSL Cluster gaps analysis)													
Livelihood category	Activities	Vulnerability Phase											
		TOTAL			Stressed			Crisis			Emergency		
		Population (Total)	Households	Costing (USD)	Beneficiaries	Households	Costing (USD)	Beneficiaries	Households	Costing (USD)	Beneficiaries	Households	Costing (USD)
Agriculture	Emergency kit distribution : ✓ Seeds and tools ✓ FES ✓ Urban gardening ✓ Nutrition vouchers ✓ FFS (based on accessibility)	80 529	13 422	2 126 643	34 702	5 784	1 034 114	33 571	5 595	800 333	12 257	2 043	292196
Agropastoral-fishing	Emergency kit distribution: Agriculture: ✓ Seeds and tools Animal health: ✓ Vaccination and treatment campaigns ✓ CBAHW network ✓ Cold chain interventions ✓ Fishing: basic fishing kit ✓ P/FFS (based on accessibility)	872 792	145 465	29 598 368	54 487	9 081	2 367 908	459 024	76 504	15 274 795	359 281	59 880	11955665
Agropastoralists	Emergency kit distribution: Agriculture: ✓ Seeds and tools Animal health: ✓ Vaccination and treatment campaigns ✓ CBAHW network ✓ Cold chain interventions ✓ P/FFS (based on accessibility)	782 025	130 338	36 671 885	212 679	35 446	11 619 351	432 624	72 104	20 842 401	136 722	22 787	4 210134
Pastoralist	Animal health: ✓ Vaccination and treatment campaigns ✓ CBAHW network ✓ Cold chain interventions ✓ P/FFS (based on accessibility)	170 993	28 499	2 705 384	17 995	2 999	379 844	94 560	15 760	1 643 771	58 437	9 740	681 769
Riverine	✓ Agriculture (vegetable) kit ✓ Fishing basic fishing kit ✓ FFS (based on accessibility)	468 814	78 136	6 451 636	30 216	5 036	787 874	209 273	34 879	2 702 411	229 325	38 221	2 961 351
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>2 375 153</b>	<b>395 859</b>	<b>77 553 916</b>	<b>350 078</b>	<b>58 346</b>	<b>16 189 091</b>	<b>1 229 053</b>	<b>204 842</b>	<b>41 263 711</b>	<b>796 022</b>	<b>132 670</b>	<b>20 101 115</b>

## ANNEX 4: Humanitarian Snapshot

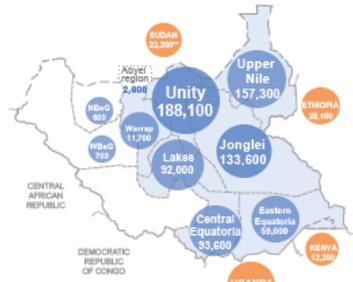
### SOUTH SUDAN CRISIS: Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 31 January 2014)



An estimated 863,000\* people have been displaced by the conflict, with some people fleeing inside South Sudan and others seeking refuge in nearby countries. The largest groups of displaced people are in Jonglei, Unity and Upper Nile states. While a cessation of hostilities was signed on 23 January, several locations have since reported active fighting, including Lakes and Unity states.

**739,100\***  
est. people displaced internally since 15 Dec

**123,400\***  
est. people sheltering in neighbouring countries



2,000 Number of people displaced to Abyei region

XXXXX Est. number of IDPs sheltering in the state

XXXXX Est. number of South Sudanese sheltering in other countries

#### PEOPLE IN NEED

The number of people in need continues to rise as insecurity drives people from their homes. Aid agencies continue to scale up humanitarian assistance in areas where people are most vulnerable.

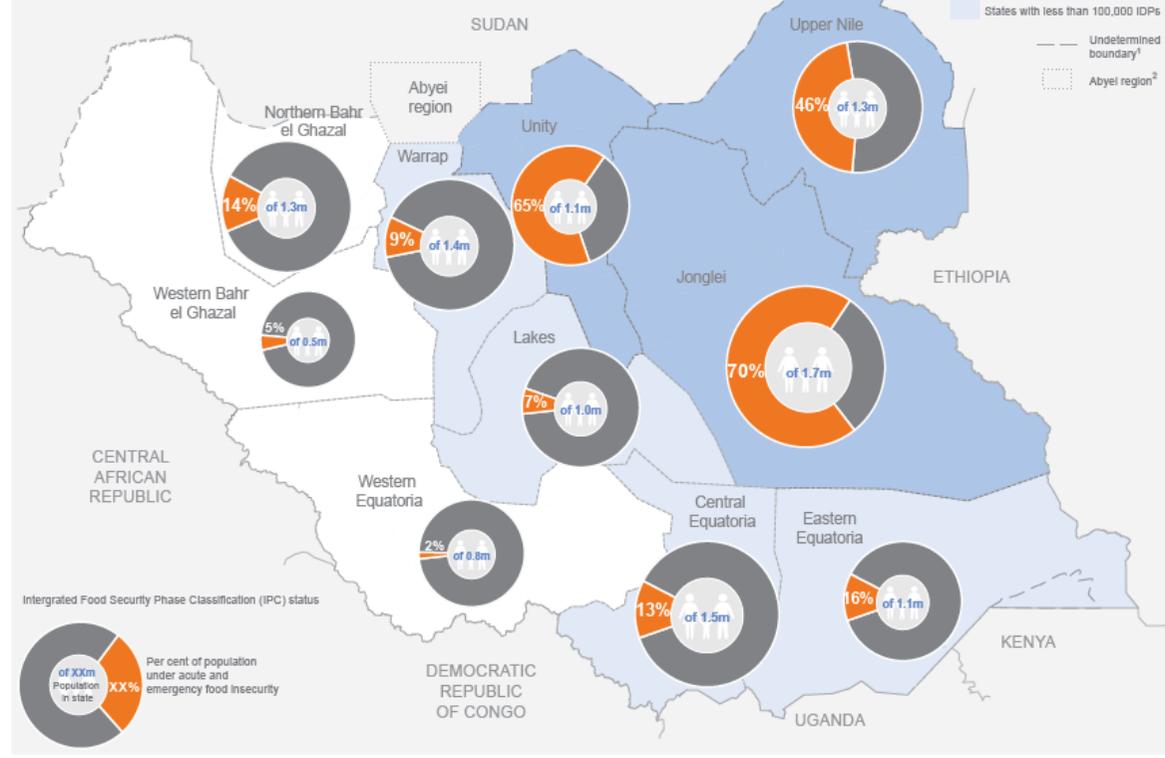
**300,000**  
people assisted

**31%**  
IDP locations are in one in 5 year flood risk area

#### FOOD INSECURITY

**3,200,000**  
people facing acute and emergency food insecurity

The violence and displacement has worsened an already fragile food security situation. It is estimated that over 3 million people are at immediate risk of food insecurity, and more than 90 per cent of them are in states that are worst affected by the crisis. Up to 7 million people are at some risk of food insecurity over the course of the year.



Creation date: 31 January 2014 Sources: OCHA, FAO, Global risk data platform, IOM, UNHCR, WFP and partners Feedback: imusouth@un.org, ochasouthsudan@un.org www.unocha.org/south-sudan www.reliefweb.int  
 The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. \*Final boundary between the Republic of South Sudan and Republic of Sudan has not yet been determined. \*\*Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined.  
 \*The IDP figures are based on reports from partners on the ground. Majority of them have not been verified. \*\*The number of refugees in Sudan has not been verified.