



Plan of Action for Southern Sudan

August 2010 – August 2012



Plan of Action for Southern Sudan

Emergency response and rehabilitation for food and agriculture

August 2010 – August 2012

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADR	Alternative dispute resolution
ANLA	Annual Needs and Livelihoods Assessment
CA	Conservation agriculture
CAD	County Agriculture Department
CAHW	Community animal health worker
CBO	Community-based organization
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CERF	United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund
CFSAM	Crop and Food Supply Assessment Mission
CHF	Common Humanitarian Fund for Sudan
CLiMIS	Crop and livestock market information system
CMV	Cassava mosaic disease
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSO	Civil society organization
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ECF	East Coast fever
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department
ERCU	Emergency and Rehabilitation Coordination Unit
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FFS	Farmer field school
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FSTS	Food Security Technical Secretariat
GAM	Global acute malnutrition
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IDP	Internally displaced person
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
IPDM	Integrated pest and disease management
ITF	Input trade fair
ITSH	In-country transport, storage and handling
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAF	Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

MARF	Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries
MOSS	Minimum Operational Security Standards
MoWRI	Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
NFSAP	National Food Security Action Plan
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NMTPF	National Medium-Term Priority Framework (FAO)
OR	Organizational result
PoA	Plan of Action
RVF	Rift Valley fever
SHHS	Sudan Household Survey
SIFSIA	Sudan Institutional Capacity Programme: Food Security Information for Action
SMoA	State Ministry of Agriculture
SOI	Strategic Objective I (FAO Corporate Strategic Framework)
SPCRP	Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme
SSARTO	Southern Sudan Agricultural Research and Technology Organization
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
SSRRC	Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee
SSSA	Seed system security assessment
TAD	Transboundary animal disease
TCE	Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (FAO)
UN	United Nations
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDSS	United Nations Department of Safety and Security
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
VaR	Value-at-Risk
WFP	World Food Programme



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

FAO PLAN OF ACTION FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN

Food insecurity and poverty are widespread across Southern Sudan, linked to decades of civil conflict, the disruption and loss of economic activities, displacement of a significant portion of the population, lack of basic infrastructure and the erosion of livelihood options. Southern Sudan faces one of the worst humanitarian and food-security situations in the world, with at least 1.5 million people relying on external assistance to meet their food needs.

Traditional livelihood systems are rooted in the agriculture sector, employing a mix of livestock and crop production, fishing, wild food collection and trade. With about 80 percent of the population relying on agricultural production to meet their food and income needs, the role of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) – the United Nations agency with the mandate for agriculture and rural development – is critical in strengthening the agriculture sector and contributing to wider peacebuilding efforts.

In this Plan of Action (PoA), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) outlines its emergency and rehabilitation programme for Southern Sudan in 2010–12. It does not include FAO's long-term development programme, but is designed to complement the Organization's ongoing development activities, as well as the interventions of United Nations agencies, Government and other partners which aim to mitigate the effects of recurrent crises while addressing their root causes. The overall purpose of the PoA is to improve preparedness and to make short-term responses in food and agriculture more effective.

The programme relies heavily on a disaster risk management approach to the complex situation in Southern Sudan. This approach focuses on emergency relief, such as replacing lost assets or restoring livelihoods, as well as on early efforts as part of risk reduction that protect and sustain livelihoods. Such interventions can often be more effective than those delayed until people are in crisis. Given the complex and protracted nature of the crisis in Southern Sudan, FAO's relief and recovery programming is enhanced by interventions that not only restore, but also protect and promote livelihoods in food and agriculture.

The proposed priorities in this PoA will help FAO, its counterparts and partners to meet short-term needs in ways that strengthen the resilience of communities and lead to more effective and longer-term recovery.

The three key areas of focus proposed in this PoA are based on an analysis of the current situation and of the main factors triggering food insecurity and assessments identifying and targeting vulnerable groups. These are: (i) improving food production; (ii) improving food accessibility; and (iii) improving agricultural productivity. These priorities have been expanded into fourteen sectoral programmes that detail the activities to be implemented by FAO in Southern Sudan to achieve the expected outcomes and address the specific needs identified in the five priority states of Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile and Warrap. The total budget for the PoA 2010–12 is USD 67 821 864.



The outputs and programme profiles are summarized below:

Programme profiles	USD
Output 1 – Improved food production	
Project O1.1 – Transferring livelihoods’ inputs to vulnerable populations	15 500 000
Project O1.2 – Supporting livelihood diversification and technology transfer	1 957 000
Project O1.3 – Supporting natural resource-based conflict transformation and land tenure security for rural communities	1 468 500
Project O1.4 – Sustainable agricultural climate change adaptation strategies	4 900 500
Output 2 – Improved food accessibility	
Project O2.1 – Supporting community food security through the transfer of livelihood resource	5 555 000
Project O2.2 – Managing of post-harvest losses	6 941 715
Project O2.3 – Stimulating economic growth and food security through market information systems	4 543 000
Output 3 – Improved agricultural productivity	
Project O3.1 – Participatory extension and learning	5 930 320
Project O3.2 – Integrated pest and disease management	2 188 956
Project O3.3 – Supporting community-based seed production and supply	3 604 095
Project O3.4 – Supporting capacity for effective response to animal disease prevention and control	5 775 528
Cross-cutting activity	
Project C1.1 – Streamlining food security coordination and early warning systems	5 241 500
Project C1.2 – Streamlining agricultural statistics to empower rural communities	3 712 500
Project C1.3 – Building capacity for integrated food security, nutrition and livelihoods programming	503 250
Total	67 821 864

The PoA signals FAO’s adoption of a more programmatic approach in its emergency and rehabilitation activities in Southern Sudan, in line with national food security plans and related strategy and United Nations system programming framework. The document has used a programme cycle management approach to present the situation analysis, planned response and monitoring and evaluation framework.

This PoA is a dynamic programming tool that may need to be adjusted, according to contingency plans, when and as the food security situation evolves in Southern Sudan.



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INTRODUCTION

Through its emergency and rehabilitation programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) aims to strengthen the livelihoods and build the resilience of households and communities before disasters. This is achieved through measures to avoid (prevention) or limit (mitigation) the adverse effects of hazards and to provide timely and reliable hazard forecasts and early warning for early action (preparedness).

FAO activities focus on saving lives, restoring livelihoods and property during the emergency response phase, while recovery and rehabilitation interventions are based on the building back better principle: increased resilience to future hazards can be achieved through interventions that facilitate the transition from relief to development over the longer term. FAO defines the systematic approach to lessen the adverse impacts of hazards and possibility of disaster as disaster risk management (DRM).

The humanitarian food security arena – including the concepts and purpose of clusters and related tools – has tended to be shaped by sudden-onset, large-scale shocks. However, given the characteristics that differentiate protracted crises, such as that in Southern Sudan, (conflicts, lack of basic infrastructures, displacements, erosion of livelihood options) from other food-insecure situations and the short-term nature of most assistance, there is a need for greater focus on applying available tools, coordination and conceptual frameworks in a more holistic and integrated manner.

For FAO, this means a stronger focus on enhancing and strengthening community resilience, linking governments and institutions at all levels, and creating more sustainable, diversified livelihoods in food and agriculture. FAO has used this approach in identifying and proposing the three key focus areas of intervention (outputs) outlined in the Plan of Action (PoA).

The DRM conceptual framework incorporates all elements of disaster risk reduction (DRR) – preparedness, prevention and mitigation – and integrates risk reduction with risk management. DRM is a corporate FAO priority, with strong interdisciplinary and cross-cutting dimensions that emphasize the development of partners' capacity in preparing for and responding to emergencies in a way that supports longer-term development.

This PoA is a statement of the intended FAO programme for Southern Sudan in relation to emergency and rehabilitation interventions in 2010–12. It was developed through a three-day planning workshop with the active participation of FAO staff in Juba and field offices, and representatives of partner organizations, including United Nations (UN) agencies, Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Government institutions such as the Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE), the Southern Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee (SSRRC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). The process involved elaborating strategic objectives to address Southern Sudan's food security challenges. This was achieved by identifying and analysing the underlying causes of food insecurity, and the current situation, and determining targeting and the best course action through an accurate assessment.

This PoA therefore cross-matches FAO's long-term goals, as expressed in the National Medium-Term Priority Framework (NMTPF)¹, and is linked to cluster planning frameworks. It outlines the emergency and rehabilitation programme elements that will contribute to the achievement of the Organization's Strategic Objective I (SOI)² and covers all aspect of the DRM cycle.

The programme laid out within this PoA will strategically guide FAO and its partners in the design and implementation of food security- and livelihoods-oriented responses to emergency and rehabilitation needs. It can be considered a 'live' and dynamic document, tailored to the current and likely reality in Southern Sudan in 2010 and consistent with key sectoral and development strategy documents, including the National Food Security Action Plan (NFSAP), the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and FAO's NMPTF for 2009–12. Therefore, it can be adjusted as the food-security situation evolves, while maintaining the core of activities that will ensure consistency with longer-term development programmes.

The structure of the PoA follows a programme cycle management sequence, progressing from situation analysis to response options analysis, response planning, and monitoring and evaluation.

1 The NMTPF is a FAO's planning and management tool for its assistance to its member countries and outlines how the Organization can best assist a country in meeting its priorities in the areas of food security, agriculture, rural development and natural resource management. The NMTPF describes jointly-agreed, medium-term priorities for collaboration between the Government of Sudan and FAO. The NMPTF is FAO's input into the UN common country programming process (UNDAF).

2 SOI, "improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies", is the strategic objective within FAO's overall corporate strategic framework that refers to emergency and rehabilitation activities.