

ANNEX 1: LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Project description	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions
Goal Improved food security and livelihoods of the rural population	By the end of 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> percentage of people falling under IPC Phase 4 decreased by 20%. 	IPC, SIFISA activities.	
Outcomes Reduced vulnerability to shocks among rural communities in the targeted priority states	By the end of 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> probability of an individual or household being in a vulnerable state in the future is reduced by 10% (of headcount); and welfare losses associated with food insecurity reduced by 30% (of assets). 	Value-at-Risk (VaR) analysis of vulnerability in a food insecurity context ³⁹ , ANLA.	Critical benchmark value for the food security indicators are known and count indicator of vulnerability to food insecurity relative to an appropriate threshold or benchmark is established.
Output 1 Improved food production	By the end of 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a minimum of 250 000 households (returnees, demobilized soldiers) have resumed sustainable food production; and 30 000 households have adopted conservation agriculture techniques. 	CFSAM, ANLA.	Security does not deteriorate significantly and the rural population maintains its access to land and pastures. Funding requirements are met up to a sufficient level to achieve the output.
Output 2 Improved food accessibility	By the end of 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> incomes at household level have increased by 10%; 10% of targeted households are engaged in rural activities in which they were not previously engaged; and post-harvest losses are reduced by 20% for targeted households. 	CFSAM and ANLA.	Financial and food crisis does not deepen. Funding requirements are met up to a sufficient level to achieve the output.
Output 3 Improved agricultural productivity	By the end of 2011: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% of farmers in targeted areas have access to improved quality seeds; crop yields have increased by 5% at least for households targeted by the PoA; and 30% of pastoral and agropastoral households in the targeted areas have their animals vaccinated and/or treated. 	CFSAM and ANLA.	Climatic conditions are conducive to crop and livestock performance. Funding requirements are met up to a sufficient level to achieve the output.

³⁹ In the context of food security, VaR can be defined in terms of the critical threshold level of the nutritional outcome consistent with a small (given) probability of the outcome falling below this level, over a given time period.

ANNEX 2: PROGRAMME PROFILES

Output 1: Improved food production	
Project O1.1	Transferring livelihoods' inputs to vulnerable populations
Objectives	To contribute to restoring the livelihoods of at-risk populations, including IDPs, returnees and the most vulnerable households in Southern Sudan.
Beneficiaries	1 500 000 people (250 000 households), comprising vulnerable returnees (15%), IDPs (17%), host and resident populations (68%) in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Eastern Equatoria states; 65% will be women-headed households.
Implementing partners	MoAF, SMOAs, WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP, UNMIS/RRR, IOM, WVI, ACF, CRS, PHO, CONCERN, Oxfam GB, VSF-G/B/S, AAH, SOLIDARITES, COOPI, INTERSOS, Tearfund, DRC, CHFI, RI, IRD, NPA, Intermon Oxfam, ACROSS, ACMI, SRC, ADRA, AMURT International, FAR, Mercy Corps, GAA, Caritas Germany, LWF, BRAC, WOTAP, MASRA, CRADA, NHDF, SALF, UNKEA, UNWWA, WS, Mana Sudan, GAP Nile Basin, FYF, YARRDSS, BED, PAPAD, NYCA, RAAH, CTC, MODA, KMFG, NEFT, CDOT, LRDA, CDA, KENDA, AORD, MCDF, KUCDA, APAD, CAD, CDAS, SSPD, SCOPE, INCODE, CDS, SUVAD, SSRDA, DUYCD, LAPFA.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 15 500 000.
Summary	<p>Crop production is a major livelihood activity throughout Southern Sudan. Cultivation is characterized by slash-and-burn rotational practices, and the use of rudimentary tools and traditional planting materials. Production is rainfed and subsistence oriented. Poor production methods limit households to cultivating an average of 2 to 4 <i>feddans</i> and yields are often quite low. Poor productivity is due to a number of factors, including lack of access to adequate and improved production inputs, poor farming practices, crop pests and diseases, limited access to seeds and tools, and limited labour.</p> <p>The combined impact of poor rainfall, crop failure and poor yields meant that over 100 000 households faced problems accessing seeds for replanting. Large numbers of the populations will, therefore, need help in 2010 and 2011 to resume production through livelihood input transfers to enable them to produce their own food.</p> <p>Southern Sudan makes up a third of Sudan's territory, but it accounts for 66 percent of fisheries resources in the country. This is largely because of the 100 000-ha Sudd swamps, which have rich aquatic resources. Southern Sudan's waters have very limited fishing pressure. The fish harvest for the Sudan is estimated at 60 000 tonnes per annum, 40 000 tonnes of which are from Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Fishing communities on the Nile River networks face many challenges in their livelihoods, including weak or absent infrastructure, such as roads, which makes access to markets difficult for the sale of produce or purchase of fishing gear. Fishing communities experience considerable losses in their harvests due to a lack of processing skills and materials and limited access to markets.</p>

	<p>A mid-year ANLA review and a Rapid Crop Assessment Mission carried out in July and August 2009 found that food insecurity and conflict were worse in 2009 than in 2008. Large-scale displacement, inter-tribal conflict and LRA attacks, the disruption of trade, and high food prices placed overwhelming pressure on households' coping strategies. Crop failure as a result of poor rainfall during the main rainy season led to critical food gaps in most parts of Southern Sudan. It was estimated that the cropped area was reduced by 20 to 30 percent in 2009 and overall cereal production by 30 to 40 percent.</p>	
Expected outcomes	<p>Reduced vulnerability to food insecurity through the provision of food production inputs/fishing gear among the targeted farming households in Southern Sudan.</p>	
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved accessibility to inputs among the target communities. • Increased adoption of improved crop varieties. • Improved agricultural production and productivity. 	
Key activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provision of agricultural production inputs (crop and vegetable seeds, hand tools and treadle pumps and fishing equipment): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) participatory identification of targeted beneficiaries; (b) procurement of production inputs; (c) selection of implementing partners and preparation of Letters of Agreement; and (d) distribution of the production inputs. 2. Provision of technical support and facilitation: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) carrying out tailor-made training activities; (b) targeting criteria; (c) gender mainstreaming; and (d) follow up and reporting on the use of the agriculture inputs. 3. M&E: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) monitor progress regularly through field visits, partners' progress reports and monthly reports using developed formats; (b) in collaboration with MAF and SIFSIA, conduct pre-harvest assessment to determine crop performance; and (c) conduct post-distribution assessment and use results for improved intervention. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	500 000
	Contracts (with partners)	2 900 000
	Travel	200 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	190 909
	Expendable equipment	9 620 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, etc.)	240 000
	Technical support services	140 000
	General operating expenses	300 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	1 409 091
	Total	15 500 00

Output 1: Improved food production	
Project O1.2	Supporting livelihoods' diversification and technology transfer
Objectives	To ensure target communities have access to production technologies, skills and information that support the creation of other livelihood opportunities.
Beneficiaries	Over 6 000 returnee, IDP, agropastoralist and farming households (60% female-headed) in the five priority areas and other states in Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners	SMoAs, NGOs both international and national, CBOs, and faith-based organizations operating within the targeted five priority states.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 1 957 000.
Summary	<p>The majority of households in Southern Sudan rely on cattle rearing, crop production, fishing, wild food collection and trade for their livelihoods, with various combinations of these activities making up the household economy, depending on geographic location. Crop production is a major livelihood activity across Southern Sudan. Cultivation is characterized by slash-and-burn rotations, use of rudimentary technology and poor quality planting materials, and subsistence farming in a rainfed production system. Yields are often low and households are generally only able to plant 2 to 4 feddans.</p> <p>Livestock (cattle, goats and sheep) play an important role in the livelihoods of agropastoralist groups, making a significant contribution to household food and income. Seasonal migration of livestock for pasture and water characterizes the livelihood system of large numbers of people in Southern Sudan. Major constraints to livestock production include inadequate veterinary extension services to control livestock diseases and improve animal husbandry practices, insecurity in the form of cattle raiding, and poor livestock marketing infrastructure. Improving the animal health delivery system will greatly improve the food and livelihood security of agropastoralist communities.</p> <p>Despite the abundant water resources in Southern Sudan, small-scale irrigation during the dry season is still minimally practiced. Traditional hand irrigation takes place in riverbeds during the dry season for the production of mainly tobacco and local vegetables. Beekeeping exists as an untapped resource that could offer an alternative source of food for families, but is not widely practiced in Southern Sudan. Poultry production still follows traditional practices, with limited productivity, resulting in significant imports from neighbouring countries. Prolonged conflict left many returnees and IDPs with no or limited livestock herds. The project will, therefore, empower the target beneficiaries to employ alternative livelihood activities to increase their access to food.</p> <p>The project focuses on promoting livelihoods diversification and technology transfer in five priority states of Southern Sudan that are prone to hazards and disasters. These include Jonglei, Upper Nile, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap and Eastern Equatoria. The project targets over 6 000 farming households of returnees, IDPs and resident agropastoralist and farming communities (60 percent of which will be female-headed).</p>
Expected outcomes	Reduced vulnerability to shocks among the targeted farming households in Southern Sudan.

Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to food for the target communities. Increased adoption of production technologies and practices. Increased awareness of available livelihood options in food production. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on different livelihood options. Promoting the adoption of following production options: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> small-scale vegetable production and small-scale irrigation technology transfer; apiculture and honey processing; and poultry (meat and egg) production. Establishing micro-grant system to support access to inputs such as irrigation equipment, beekeeping kits, day-old chicks and poultry equipment, goats, etc. Facilitating the formation and organization of farmers' groups and/or associations. Monitoring and evaluation of the planned activities. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	450 000
	Contracts (with partners)	250 000
	Travel	90 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	100 000
	Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	450 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	120 000
	Technical support services	100 000
	General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, in-country transport, storage and handling [ITSH])	260 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	137 000
Total	1 957 000	

Output 1: Improved food production

Project O1.3	Supporting natural resource-based conflict transformation and land tenure security for rural communities
Objectives	Ensure equitable access to land and tenure security for rural communities and develop institutional capacity in resource-based conflict resolution.
Beneficiaries	Rural farming households, returnees and traditional and civil leaders in resource-based conflict-prone areas of Upper Nile, Jonglei and Warrap states and other states with potential for resource-based conflicts.
Implementing partners	Southern Sudan Land Commission, UN agencies, NGOs, local government and CBOs.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 1 468 500.
Summary	<p>As is the case elsewhere in sub-Saharan Africa, land tenure and access to natural resources are among the key structural factors contributing to poverty and the outbreak of violent conflict in Southern Sudan. Land is not just a means of survival or material gain, it has profound religious, cultural, social and political significance. Land is an extremely sensitive issue and was not addressed in depth during the negotiations that led to the signing of the CPA. Instead, the CPA recognized that the land in Southern Sudan is governed by customary practices and the matter was to be comprehensively dealt with in the post-CPA interim period.</p> <p>The majority of the population of Southern Sudan depends on land and natural resources for their livelihoods. Secure access to land by the rural poor is, therefore, essential to the process of post-conflict recovery and promotion of sustainable rural development and, most importantly, food production at the community level. Improving people's knowledge of their land rights will make these rights real, allowing the right holders to invest in the land, thereby improving their livelihoods. The land rights of the people of Southern Sudan have been guaranteed in the Interim Constitution of Southern Sudan (2005).</p> <p>Secure land tenure in a post-conflict situation – particularly for poorer and more vulnerable groups – is key to poverty reduction and should be guaranteed through appropriate policies and legislations that protect the land rights of the poor. Women's tenure rights, which are often considered subservient to those of men, require particular attention. In Southern Sudan, as in other developing countries in Africa, women are the main users of land and play a key role in food production. Continued land tenure insecurity, due to prevailing customary norms and practices, which discriminate against women will profoundly affect household and community food security.</p> <p>Competition over access to and use of natural resources, particularly water and pasture land, is the main driver of inter- and intra-ethnic conflict. This is exacerbated by the growing human and livestock populations and impact of climate change-related events such as floods and drought, which have reduced the natural resources on which livelihoods depend, thereby intensifying competition over access. This can become violent and lead to the displacement of people from their sources of livelihood and destruction of their livelihood assets, compounding an already fragile food security situation. In the past, traditional institutions ensured that access to and use of natural resources was negotiated and clear terms of use</p>

	<p>were agreed between different parties. However, the proliferation of small arms among pastoral communities has undermined the authority of traditional institutions, which has been hijacked by armed gangs of youth, who disregard traditional norms of negotiated access. It is critical that mechanisms for resolving resource-based conflicts be re-established to ensure the recovery and development of sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>The following approaches will be adopted for activities related to land tenure and the resolution of land- and natural resource-based conflicts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementing tested methodologies for community land-use planning, natural resource (pasture and water) management, and stakeholders' dialogue on land tenure issues. 2. Carrying out studies on customary land tenure and conflicts in selected conflict-affected areas. 3. Promoting the ADR mechanism for land-based conflicts. 4. Mapping/GIS of water for livestock resource development, traditional range use and management, and institutional capacity development in land administration, policy and law development. 	
Expected outcomes	Improved access to land and tenure security for returnee, IDP and other vulnerable households.	
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanisms developed for effective response to land rights claims and access to livelihood resources. • Traditional and civil administrators are well informed and play increased roles in the resolution of local land- and resource-based conflicts. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting participatory community land use and natural resource management planning exercises. • Undertaking natural resource mapping, developing water points for livestock and mechanisms for the management of water and rangeland resources. • Facilitating community dialogue on land tenure arrangements, and access to and use of livelihood resources such as pasture, water, forest products. • Providing training in ADR for resource-based conflict management at the community level. • Building institutional capacity through technical assistance, training, and re-tooling. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	725 000
	Contracts (with partners)	135 000
	Travel	70 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	95 000
	Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	85 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	80 000
	Technical support services	40 000
	General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, in-country transport, storage and handling, ITSH)	105 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	133 500
Total	1 468 500	

Output 1: Improved food production

Project O1.4

Sustainable agricultural climate change adaptation strategies

Objectives

To promote the adaptation of agricultural production to mitigate the effects of climate change and improve food security.

Beneficiaries

Vulnerable pastoralists, agropastoralists, farmers and fishers in the five target states of Southern Sudan.

Implementing partners

Government of Southern Sudan and SMOAs, NGOs and CBOs.

Project duration

24 months.

Funds requested

USD 4 900 500.

Summary

Agriculture is particularly vulnerable to changes in climatic conditions. The increased intensity and frequency of storms, drought and flooding, altered hydrological cycles and precipitation variance have implications for future food availability. Climate change and variability are among the most important challenges facing less developed countries, including Southern Sudan, because of their heavy reliance on natural resources and rainfed agriculture. In Southern Sudan, 90 percent of agricultural production depends on rainfed production. In sub-Saharan Africa, the areas suitable for agriculture, the length of the growing season, and crop yields, especially along the margins of arid and semi-arid areas, are expected to decrease according to the projections of the UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change. In some African countries, yields from rainfed farming could fall by as much as 50 percent by 2020. Reports indicate that cereal crop yields will decline by up to 5 percent by 2080, including for crops such as sorghum in Sudan, which is a major staple food crop.

Farmers, particularly women, interact daily with the environment and are well placed to implement sustainable agricultural practices that can adapt to and mitigate climate change, while benefiting rural and urban populations.

Given the changes in precipitation and hydrology, temperature, length of growing season and frequency of extreme weather events, it is essential that mechanisms be put in place to mitigate the impact of climate change and variability in order to assist rural communities in Southern Sudan. For example, during the 2009 agricultural season, poor rainfall led to widespread dry spells throughout Southern Sudan and resulted in a poor harvest. It is important that mechanisms be put in place to adapt to these, such as farmers adapting to different precipitation patterns by changing the type of crop grown or using different harvesting and/or sowing dates. Farm-level analyses have shown that a considerable reduction in the adverse impact of climate change is possible when appropriate adaptation mechanisms are implemented. Efforts to adapt to climate change through an integrated approach to land and water management are urgently needed to secure sustainable development and food security in Southern Sudan. Among the activities to be initiated in Southern Sudan is an improved meteorological network as adaptation practices require extensive and high-quality data and information on climatic conditions, and on the agricultural, environmental and social systems that are affected by the climate, in order to carry out realistic vulnerability assessments.

Expected outcomes

Communities and individuals are better prepared for climatic shocks through a strengthened adaptive capacity.

Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacity of the Government of Southern Sudan, state governments, community-based organizations (CBOs) and NGOs to promote climate change adaptation methodologies. • Vulnerable communities in Southern Sudan implement adaptation methodologies. • The meteorological network is expanded in Southern Sudan and provides climate-related information for planning of agricultural activities. • CA methodologies are practiced by resource-poor and vulnerable farmers. 																							
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributing rain gauges to volunteer farmers and training them to use rainfall data to plan sowing, fertilizer application and harvesting. • Implementing activities to build capacity and farmers' self-reliance for sustainable agricultural production for food security. • Expanding the meteorological network in Southern Sudan. • Analysing historical climate data to better understand the onset, cessation and length of growing seasons. • Promoting low-tillage production and maintenance of permanent soil cover to increase soil organic matter and reduce the impacts of flooding, erosion, drought, heavy rains and winds. • Promoting storage of excess rainfall and the use of resource-efficient irrigation methodologies. 																							
Budget	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="408 675 1217 711"><i>Item</i></th> <th data-bbox="1217 675 1479 711"><i>USD</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 711 1217 751">Personnel (international and national)</td> <td data-bbox="1217 711 1479 751">1 060 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 751 1217 791">Contracts (with partners)</td> <td data-bbox="1217 751 1479 791">1 540 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 791 1217 831">Travel</td> <td data-bbox="1217 791 1479 831">180 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 831 1217 871">Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)</td> <td data-bbox="1217 831 1479 871">400 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 871 1217 911">Expendable equipment</td> <td data-bbox="1217 871 1479 911">150 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 911 1217 951">Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, etc.)</td> <td data-bbox="1217 911 1479 951">575 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 951 1217 991">Technical support services</td> <td data-bbox="1217 951 1479 991">200 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 991 1217 1031">General operating expenses</td> <td data-bbox="1217 991 1479 1031">350 000</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 1031 1217 1070">Support costs (10% of sub-total)</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1031 1479 1070">445 500</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="408 1070 1217 1090">Total</td> <td data-bbox="1217 1070 1479 1090">4 900 500</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>	Personnel (international and national)	1 060 000	Contracts (with partners)	1 540 000	Travel	180 000	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	400 000	Expendable equipment	150 000	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, etc.)	575 000	Technical support services	200 000	General operating expenses	350 000	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	445 500	Total	4 900 500	
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Output 2: Improved food accessibility

Project O2.1	Supporting community food security through the transfer of livelihoods resources
Objectives	To improve the resilience capacities of vulnerable communities to cope with and respond to food insecurity and livelihood impoverishment.
Beneficiaries	50 000 vulnerable people (about 8 000 households), including women, children, the elderly and people with disabilities.
Implementing partners	NGOs, CSOs, community- and faith-based organizations, local administrations, women's groups, farmers' groups, and youth groups.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 5 555 000.
Summary	<p>Decades of civil conflict and resulting marginalization, the fragile post-conflict economy and weak governance capacity, limited physical and social infrastructure, widespread prevalence of floods, drought, conflict and endemic diseases (human and livestock) have meant that communities' vulnerability to hazards and disasters is high throughout Southern Sudan. Given the weak response capacity and considerable vulnerability, the occurrence of disasters has a devastating impact on communities' livelihoods. The cumulative adverse effects of hazards result in the loss of lives and livelihoods, population displacement, destruction of property, damage to social and physical infrastructure, reduced access to livelihood resources and basic services, increased food insecurity and malnutrition, erosion of community coping mechanisms, and dismantling of communities through displacement in many parts of Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Critical acute food insecurity was forecast for 2009 and beyond owing to the failure of the main season's rains in most areas. Additionally, over 250 000 IDPs were affected by widespread ethnic conflict and LRA attacks. The situation was worsened by the increased price of basic food commodities and lower livestock prices. This requires appropriate DRR measures to address critical food gaps in order to protect the lives and livelihoods of vulnerable communities.</p> <p>The project's approach will include directing several interventions (distribution of seeds and tools, access to cash-for-work opportunities and training in community-based disaster risk mitigation) to increase income diversification and stabilize access for poor households to the minimum food basket. The target beneficiaries are poor returnee, IDP or resident community households in poor wealth groups (i.e. owning no cattle or a few sheep/goats).</p>
Expected outcomes	Increased diversification of income and production and reduced vulnerability to disaster risks.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communities are empowered, capacitated, and organized to effectively respond to and mitigate disaster risks. • Resilience to food insecurity is strengthened through improved access to livelihood resources and income. • Community-based early warning systems are established and strengthened.

Key activities

- Carrying out a participatory disaster risk appraisal and training on disaster preparedness risk mitigation measures.
- Supporting livelihood resource transfers through the distribution of production tools and seeds, and livestock for restocking.
- Implementing cash-for-work activities by creating employment opportunities through micro-projects for community-level infrastructure development.
- Providing technical support to Government of Southern Sudan institutions in DRR policy development and institutional capacity building.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
Personnel (international and national)	1 270 000
Contracts (with partners)	500 000
Travel	120 000
Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	180 000
Expendable equipment	2 500 000
Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	130 000
Technical support services	100 000
General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, ITSH)	250 000
Support costs (10% of sub-total)	505 000
Total	5 555 000

Output 2: Improved food accessibility

Project O2.2	Managing post-harvest losses
Objectives	To improve the food security status of rural communities in Southern Sudan through the reduction of post-harvest losses and improvement of household food storage capacities.
Beneficiaries	20 000 households (60 percent headed by women) in five target states of Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners	SMoA/country agriculture departments (CADs), NGOs and CBOs.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 6 941 715.
Summary	<p>The general food security situation has improved in Southern Sudan since the signing of the CPA in 2005. The average yield estimate of traditional cereal production in 2008 was 24 percent higher than that of 2007 (CFSAM, 2009). Similar improvements were noted by development partners in the production and yields of legumes, oil crops, and roots and tubers. However, these improvements are threatened by poor post-production techniques for processing, handling and storage. While a better performance of cereals was recorded in 2008, there was an average 20 percent reduction that was attributed to post-harvest losses for crops.</p> <p>Post-harvest losses, in the form of quantity or quality, should be minimized if the improved crop performance is to be translated into greater food security. Quantity losses can occur as a result of inconsistent harvest methods, spillage during transportation, or damage by pests causing reductions in weight or volume. Quality losses can occur as a result of poor processing, drying and storage methods. This can lead to changes in colour, smell or taste; contamination by toxins, pathogens, insects or rodent excreta; a reduction in nutritional value; or a loss of viability if the harvest is meant to be used as seed. The proposed intervention will, therefore, focus on minimizing losses arising from poor post-harvest handling.</p> <p>The project focuses on promoting appropriate post-harvest techniques (drying, processing and storage) in all ten states of Southern Sudan. It targets extension agents, local artisans (blacksmiths) and over 20 000 farming households (60 percent of which are headed by women) as direct beneficiaries.</p> <p>The intervention envisages a wide adoption of improved post-harvest handling techniques and a storage system that will reduce the current level of post-harvest losses (20 percent) to less than ten percent, thereby further improving food security in Southern Sudan.</p>
Expected outcomes	Improved post-harvest handling technologies and storage systems adopted by farming households in Southern Sudan.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The post-harvest extension system is strengthened through the training of at least 300 extension agents (180 from CAD and 120 implementing partners) and 180 local artisans (blacksmiths) in the construction of silos and improved storage structures. There is increased awareness and use of appropriate post-harvest management technologies (improved dryers, use of organic pesticides) at farm level through training workshops and FFS (340).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved post-harvest equipment (threshers, chippers, graters and mills) is distributed in selected rural communities, combined with training on the operation and maintenance of the equipment. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training implementing partners and CAD extension agents and farmers' groups in post-harvest management techniques and improved storage. Training local artisans (blacksmiths) in the construction of silos and improved storage (silo) structures. Establishing FFS to train farmers in post-harvest techniques and the construction of silos and improved traditional storage structures. Developing post-harvest losses management information. Establishing community-based agroprocessing units based on the production level of a given crop, vegetable and/fruit. Providing post-harvest equipment and tools to organized farmers' groups and/or associations. M&E. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	628 450
	Contracts (with partners)	3 723 000
	Travel	180 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	200 000
	Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	819 200
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	380 000
	Technical support services	100 000
	General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, ITSH)	280 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	631 065
	Total	6 941 715

Output 2: Improved food accessibility	
Project	Stimulating economic growth and food security through market information systems
Objectives	To contribute to economic growth and food security through stimulating urban and rural markets in Southern Sudan by establishing a functioning market information system.
Beneficiaries	The rural and urban population in Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners	Government of Southern Sudan and state-level Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources, Government of Southern Sudan Ministry of Trade and Industry, SSCCSE, UN agencies, NGOs, and the private sector.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 4 543 000.
Summary	<p>Markets must function effectively in order to achieve food security and economic growth. However, protracted conflict has meant that markets in Southern Sudan have not functioned for decades. A lack of infrastructure, insecurity, absence of an information system, lack of market extension, absence of transport and other factors have resulted in inefficient markets and lead to dependence on imports from North Sudan and other neighbouring countries. Following the signing of the CPA and relative peace since in Southern Sudan, there have been some signs that markets are improving. Despite this, markets remain under-developed and reliance on the import of food and other commodities continues to be a key challenge facing Southern Sudan.</p> <p>Effective macro, trade and agricultural policies are required to stimulate market development, revitalize local production and gradually reduce dependence on imports. A reliable and timely market information system is of critical importance for producers, traders, consumers and policy-makers to enable them to make informed business and policy decisions. The SIFSIA programme has recently established a pilot market information system in Southern Sudan, which covers markets in the ten state capitals. Real-time price information for major crops, livestock and fisheries products is being made available online and will soon be available in SMS form. This pilot market information system covers only a limited number of markets and commodities owing to a lack of financial and human resource support to the Government of Southern Sudan and state counterparts.</p> <p>Therefore, significant investment is needed to increase the technical knowledge of Government counterparts, and to scale up and out the system's coverage in order to provide comprehensive information to a wide range of stakeholders. The market information, in addition to facilitating trade and stimulating markets, will enable the Government, donors and other development and humanitarian partners to plan, implement and monitor appropriate policies, strategies and programmes for economic growth.</p>
Expected outcomes	Effective crop and livestock market information system covering major commodities and markets in the ten states of Southern Sudan is in place.

Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A functioning market information system is in place, covering major commodities and markets in Southern Sudan. • Improved functioning of rural and urban markets, and greater market transparency and efficiency. • Better integration of markets within Southern Sudan and with markets in North Sudan and neighbouring countries. • Improved business decision-making by market participants (producers, traders, consumers, etc.). • Strengthened capacity of the federal and state governments to monitor market developments and plan appropriate policies and market interventions for economic growth and food security. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consolidating the collection and analysis of market information by the Government of Southern Sudan and the ten states. • Providing necessary equipment and facilities to the Government of Southern Sudan and state partners (transport, communication, information technology equipment, etc.). • Providing timely market information to stakeholders (producers, consumers, traders, policy-makers, donors, NGO/CBOs, etc.). • Training relevant staff in the Government of Southern Sudan and the ten states on marketing and market information systems. • Producing market analysis reports, policy briefs and bulletins to inform the Government, donors, and NGOs/CBOs about appropriate market development policies and programmes. • Undertaking market analysis for early warning and response planning to mitigate and avert human catastrophes. • Monitoring and reporting. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	980 000
	Operating cost of market information system (contracts with state partners)	1 200 000
	Travel	250 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	550 000
	Expendable equipment	150 000
	Non-expendable equipment (computers, vehicles, motorbikes, etc.)	450 000
	Technical support services	100 000
	General operating expenses	450 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	413 000
Total	4 543 000	

Output 3: Improved agricultural productivity

Project O3.1

Participatory extension and learning

Objectives

To reduce food poverty by 25 percent compared with current levels, through improved availability of effective, efficient and inclusive rural advisory services.

Beneficiaries

Rural farmers in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Upper Nile, Jonglei, Warrap, and Eastern Equatoria states.

Implementing partners

SMoAs, CAD, CBOs and NGOs.

Project duration

24 months.

Funds requested

USD 5 930 320.

Summary

At present, the Government lacks the capacity or capability to provide extension, research, financial services and marketing support to farmers. Almost all the inputs and limited technical backstopping that have been available in the last two decades have been associated with the relief effort, including the provision of seeds, tools, animal health services, fishing equipment and training, by international agencies, donors and NGOs. These were often provided as a supplement to food distribution interventions. Over the last few years, these organizations have increasingly focused on longer-term development rather than just emergency response. Some progress has been made, particularly in the introduction of properly tested seeds, ox-plough cultivation, improved tools and the piloting of micro-credit approaches and agribusiness initiatives. However, few of these have involved any significant consultation with or participation of the recipients. Experiences and results with agricultural advisory services have been limited to interventions by NGOs and UN agencies such as FAO.

Farming systems in Southern Sudan comprise a mixture of crop and livestock production, fishing and forestry activities. Productivity is very low in the crop and livestock subsectors owing to inappropriate and inefficient farming practices, declining soil fertility, low quality seeds, animal health problems, lack of vaccination services, lack of effective extension services, and the inadequate or lack of involvement of non-state actors. Extension services are so weak that there are virtually no services available at and below the county level. In areas where such services are available, they tend to be top-down and based on "delivery", with farmers seen as passive beneficiaries with no role in decision-making.

With the relative peace in Southern Sudan, the Government is committed to formulating agricultural and livestock extension services that are inclusive and participatory and that promote the empowerment of small-scale farmers to enable them to meet their specific needs based on their own priorities. FFS and grassroots services through CAHWs have been seen as key mechanisms to promote group-based, inclusive and participatory approaches to address livelihood (crop, livestock, fisheries, forestry) needs based on farmers needs and priorities and to strengthen grassroots-level services for these sectors.

First tested in Indonesia, as *Sekolah Lapangan*, with FAO's support, the FFS have proven to be an effective means of providing technical support and building farmers' capacity. Farmers generate knowledge that is functional and necessary to improve their production and livelihood potential. It also helps to empower farmers as they are both the users and owners of the knowledge.

	<p>The community-based animal health service provision was developed, applied and championed through the CAHWs network during the conflict. This proved to be a highly effective tool for the eradication of rinderpest in Southern Sudan and provided much-needed animal health services at the community level. However, after the signing of the CPA and establishment of the Government, donor support to the CAHW system has almost completely disappeared, creating a vacuum between service providers and livestock farmers. Of nearly 4 000 trained CAHWs, only about half are functioning and they urgently need refresher training, basic tools and veterinary kits. Cold chain facilities, which are vital for sustained animal health service provision, have deteriorated, making vaccination programmes difficult. If the Government is to successfully optimize community-based animal health services, it must provide support to revive the system.</p>
Expected outcomes	<p>Rural farmers are able to secure effective and productive services through strengthened rural advisory services through FFS and CAHWs.</p>
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 000 FFS (for livestock, crops and fisheries) are set up in five states and reach 25 000 rural households. • Production of key crops has increased by at least 25 percent through the use of quality seeds, efficient farming practices, and access to information and services. • Local farmers are able to identify crop varieties that are tolerant to drought, major pests and diseases. • There is greater access to support services through the engagement and strengthening of key actors in the crop, livestock and fisheries production chains. • Support services are available at the county, boma, and payam levels through the development of expertise (FFS facilitators, master trainers and CAHWs). • The livestock subsector is more productive owing to the treatment (prophylactic and curative) of animals through the upgraded services of 250 CAHWs. • Vaccination programmes and treatment services are locally available through the establishment of cold chain facilities.
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizing training of trainers' sessions for 50 master trainers on the FFS methodology. • Providing training of trainers courses for at least 1 000 FFS facilitators. • Establishing 1 000 FFS (200 per state). • Engaging and training CBOs and NGOs on the FFS methodology. • Organizing refresher training for 250 CAHWs and providing basic toolkits. • Providing training of trainer courses for 50 CAHW master trainers. • Establishing a revolving fund to support CAHWs and FFS to initiate veterinary pharmacies and establish field schools respectively at the grassroots level. • Organizing cross-learning visits (in-country and regional) to facilitate learning and sharing. • Providing logistical support (motorcycles) to master trainers and (bicycles) FFS facilitators and CAHWs. • Supporting the formation of FFS and CAHWs' associations (voice creation). • Organizing refresher training courses. • Organizing field days and awareness-raising campaigns. • Conducting sharing workshops and seminars. • Documenting lessons learned and dissemination. • Monitoring and follow up.

Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	1 084 000
	Contracts (with partners)	2 400 000
	Travel	227 200
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	420 000
	Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	460 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	200 000
	Technical support services	360 000
	General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, ITSH)	240 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	539 120
Total	5 930 320	

Output 3: Improved agricultural productivity

Project O3.2	Integrated pest and disease management
Objectives	To promote sustainable pest and disease management practices for improved food productivity in Southern Sudan.
Beneficiaries	4 000 households, comprising returnees, IDPs and residents of agrarian and agropastoral communities (60 percent women, 40 percent men).
Implementing partners	SMoAs, CADs, NGOs and CBOs operating in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria and Warrap states.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 2 188 956.
Summary	<p>Agriculture (including crop, livestock, fisheries and forestry production) is the main livelihood source for over 90 percent of Southern Sudan's population. However, productivity remains low owing to a combination of floods, droughts, insecurity, pest and disease outbreaks, unproductive practices, the use of rudimentary technologies, etc. This has resulted in chronic food insecurity and is reflected in the cereal production deficits (CFSAM, 2008) that have been seen in Northern Bahr el-Ghazal, Warrap, Upper Nile, Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states. While floods, droughts and insecurity remain outside the control of individual farmers, other constraints, such as pests and diseases, could be easily addressed by farmers at the household and community levels.</p> <p>The prevalence of pests and diseases has significantly limited the achievement of higher yields in all crops and even more so with vegetables, where losses of up to 100 percent have been reported. As noted in the</p>

	<p>2008 CFSAM report, the prevalence of pests and diseases is attributed to a lack of crop protection extension services and, therefore, lack of access to information and inputs for pest and disease management among farmers. While the Government has restricted the use of inorganic chemicals, including pesticides, the threat to agriculture from pests and diseases remain high owing to the absence of appropriate strategies and alternatives for pest and disease control.</p> <p>The project will, therefore, seek to adopt an IPDM strategy, which is an approach to coordinate economically and environmentally acceptable methods of pest control with the judicious and minimal use of toxic pesticides. This will be done through a number of activities, including the careful assessment of local conditions (such as climate, crop characteristics, agricultural practices, soil quality and Government regulations). The goal of this is to maintain the current minimal use of chemicals in crop production, while keeping pests and diseases to an economically-manageable level. The safe use of chemicals in some circumstances, such as vegetable production, will be promoted through training farmers and dialogue with the MAF on the safe use of toxic chemicals to control pests and diseases of economic importance.</p>	
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPDM practices are adopted for crop production by targeted farmers. • Information manuals on IPDM are produced. • There is increased awareness and integration of IPDM as a component in agricultural extension services. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Profiling local knowledge on pest and disease management, incorporating scientific knowledge and developing a manual for IPDM practices for Southern Sudan, which will be translated into various local languages and distributed to partners and users. • Training partners including NGOs, CBOs and Government extension agents, and farmers' groups on IPDM practices. • Engaging the MoAF in dialogue on pesticides' policy. • Establishing demonstration units through FFS for training of farmers in IPDM. • M&E of the project activities. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	600 000
	Contracts (with partners)	500 000
	Travel	86 960
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	90 000
	Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	200 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	125 000
	Technical support services	100 000
	General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, ITSH)	288 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	198 996
	Total	2 188 956

Output 3: Improved agricultural productivity

Project O3.3	Supporting community-based seed production and supply
Objectives	To increase the availability of and access to quality, locally produced seeds and planting materials.
Beneficiaries	Seed producers, returnees, IDPs and other vulnerable households.
Implementing partners	NGOs, CBOs, MAF/Southern Sudan Agricultural Research and Technology Organization (SSARTO), SMOA/CADs.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 3 604 095.

Summary	<p>Seeds are the basic requirement for agricultural production and are central to farmers' livelihoods worldwide. In Southern Sudan, farmers normally obtain seeds from various sources, such as seed selected from grain; received, exchanged and/or bought from neighbouring families, friends or relatives; and received as emergency assistance or through rehabilitation and development interventions. No formal seed system exists in Southern Sudan.</p> <p>FAO, in collaboration with the Government/MAF and NGOs/CBOs has been trying to overcome this through support to community-based seed production and supply schemes in order to increase the availability of and access to quality, locally adapted and improved crop varieties. Although there has been some success in this (through projects funded by the Governments of France and Japan), there are still a number of challenges to be addressed, including the uncertainty of the seed market, household labour constraints, problems associated with seed drying in the first season, poor access to credit and services, the need for basic/foundation seeds of improved/new crop varieties, weak seed extension services, and the need to upscale FFS. Therefore, the proposed intervention will seek to address some of these issues.</p> <p>In order to build on achievements and narrow the existing gaps in the development of a functional seed production and supply scheme, the project targets 400 community-based seed growers in Southern Sudan. Based on agro-ecological suitability, the project will be implemented in Eastern Equatoria (Magwi county), Central Equatoria (Yei River, Juba Lainya and Morobo counties), Lakes (Rumbek East county), Warrap (Tonj county), Western Bahr el-Ghazal (Wau county) and Western Equatoria (Yambio and Nzara counties).</p> <p>The seed produced from these six states is expected to meet local seed demand at the community level, as well as the needs of returnees and IDPs within and outside of the project areas. Some 800 tonnes of seed are expected to be produced by the end of the project. This should increase access to quality seeds of selected crop varieties among over 200 000 farming families throughout Southern Sudan. This will not only increase seed and food security, but also reduce dependence on seed aid imported from outside Southern Sudan. It will ensure that aid money is injected directly into local economies.</p> <p>Farmers will benefit from the introduction of appropriate seed technologies (improved varieties, agronomic practices, seed processing, storage and marketing), which will augment their income and livelihoods. It is envisaged that the intervention will serve as an entry point for the development of private-sector seed enterprises in Southern Sudan and will trigger the development of the commercial seed sector in the longer term. This community-based seed production project is part of FAO's effort to move from pure emergency/humanitarian interventions towards rehabilitation and development.</p>
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Expected outcomes	A quality seed production and supply scheme is established and/or strengthened in six states of Southern Sudan.	
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Over 400 seed growers are organized and their capacity is strengthened to enable them to produce quality seeds of adopted and improved crop varieties. Seed extension services are strengthened in all the project locations so that seed growers are able to produce quality seeds of adopted and improved crop varieties. About 800 tonnes of quality seeds of adapted and improved crop varieties (beans, cassava, cowpea, green grams, maize, sesame and sorghum) are produced and distributed to over 200 000 target beneficiaries (returnees, IDPs and vulnerable residents). There is improved access to seed marketing channels by the current seed growers in Southern Sudan. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training both seed extension agents and progressive seed growers in aspects of seed enterprise development, seed production, processing and marketing. Establishing FFS for continuous adult learning in seed production techniques, post-harvest handling and storage. Establishing Seed Quality Boards at the county level. Providing agricultural inputs (basic seeds, equipment, chemicals and tools). Supporting basic seed multiplication by SSARTO. Constructing community-based seed stores and drying yards. Establishing a revolving seed fund scheme. Organizing and strengthening of community seed growers' associations/groups. Supporting mechanized seed processing and packaging. Re-collecting adopted crop varieties for multiplication as well as for distribution. Conducting regular field inspections by seed extension agents. Conducting regular laboratory seed sample analysis. Assessing seed market demand and supply and creating market linkages. Stimulating local seed demand through seed fairs. M&E. 	
Budget	Item	USD
	Personnel (international and national)	628 450
	Contracts (with partners)	1 515 400
	Travel	130 200
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	100 000
	Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	221 600
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	340 800
	Technical support services	100 000
	General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, ITSH)	240 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	327 645
Total	3 604 095	

Output 3: Improved agricultural productivity

Project O3.4	Supporting capacity for effective response to animal disease prevention and control
Objectives	To improve access to animal health services by communities for increased livestock productivity.
Beneficiaries	50 000 livestock-owning households in areas with disease outbreaks, targeting Jonglei, Eastern Equatoria, Warrap and other areas of animal disease outbreaks in Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners	MoARF, State Departments of Animal Resources and Fisheries, NGOs (Vétérinaires sans frontières agencies, World Vision, ADRA, SNV, NPA, DOT, Vetwork Trust, Farm Africa and COOPI) CBOs and FBOs.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 5 775 528.
Summary	<p>Livestock production plays an important role in the livelihoods and food economy of agropastoralist households. The husbandry system is characterized by seasonal movements in search of water and pastures. Key constraints to livestock production include weak institutions for animal health and production services, and poor access to markets. Improving the animal health delivery system will contribute significantly to increasing livestock production and productivity and, therefore, improving the food and livelihoods security of agropastoralist communities.</p> <p>Southern Sudan was declared free of rinderpest in 2008, mainly as a result of the efforts of a network of CAHWs, who were involved in the rinderpest vaccination campaign and the control and prevention of other diseases. The lessons and experience gained from the rinderpest campaign can be used to improve the animal health service delivery system. A strong coordination and information sharing mechanism was developed among the agencies involved in livestock services delivery. However, this has weakened in the post-CPA period. Although the capacity of MARF has significantly improved since its formation in 2005, considerable effort is required to build its capacity to provide adequate livestock advisory and veterinary services.</p> <p>This project will, therefore, support the relevant Government of Southern Sudan institution in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planning and coordinating interventions in the livestock sector to enhance the quality, coherence and impact of service delivery to agro- and pastoralist communities; • strengthening the public and private veterinary service delivery system to ensure its accessibility for the majority of livestock keepers in Southern Sudan; and • strengthening monitoring and surveillance mechanisms, and supporting efforts to control transboundary and emerging zoonotic diseases, such as H5N1, HPAI, H1N1 and RVF.
Expected outcomes	Increased livestock production and productivity.
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community-based animal health delivery services are re-established and access to animal health services is improved. • A functional cold chain facility is established in five states of Southern Sudan. • There is improved monitoring and surveillance of transboundary and emerging diseases and response to outbreaks. • There is improved coordination of livestock services delivery.

Key activities

1. **Coordinating animal health activities:** FAO will support the Government in consolidating and strengthening the existing animal health coordination mechanism to ensure the most effective outcomes of the overall livestock development assistance. The project activities will focus on training of partners in the use of the Livestock Emergency Guidelines Standards. FAO will support the responsible Government ministry in developing plans, policies and strategies for a sustainable veterinary service delivery system.
2. **Supporting the cold chain system safety net:** The management of the existing cold chain system for vaccine storage will be consolidated and strengthened through the procurement of fridges, vaccine carriers, cool boxes and moving spare parts for the facilities. Cold chain hubs will be established in Wau/Rumbek for Greater Bahr el-Ghazal and in Malakal for Greater Upper Nile, and will support the establishment and maintenance of cold chains in areas with high livestock populations, and train fridge operators.
3. **Vaccine procurement and management:** Appropriate vaccines will be procured and distributed to different locations in the field.
4. **Supplying veterinary drugs:** The project will support the procurement and placement of essential drugs in situations of outbreaks to be accessed by the animal health service delivery agencies and the CAHWs.
5. **Laboratory support:** FAO will support the newly-established laboratories in MoARF in the procurement of equipment and reagents. FAO will also contribute to supporting the development of capacity for the laboratory staff by providing technical and specialized training.
6. **Disease surveillance and control:** This will involve strengthening the surveillance and control of transboundary diseases including emerging zoonotic diseases such as H5N1, HPAI, H1N1 and RVF.
7. **Veterinary public health:** FAO will support the Government and partners in information dissemination on zoonotic diseases such as rabies, anthrax, H5N1, HPAI, tuberculosis and H1N1, and their prevention through community awareness campaigns.

Budget

<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
Personnel (international and national)	900 000
Operating cost of market information system (contracts with state partners)	600 000
Travel	330 480
Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	500 000
Expendable equipment (all agricultural commodities and consumables)	500 000
Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, computers, printers, other hardware and software)	300 000
Technical support services	220 000
General operating expenses (including office rent, maintenance of vehicles, UN contribution, ITSH)	400 000
Support costs (10% of sub-total)	525 048
Total	5 775 528

Cross-cutting activities

Project C1.1	Streamlining food security coordination and the early warning system
Objectives	To improve food security information collection, analysis and dissemination, and provision of early warning information to decision-makers for timely interventions to save human lives.
Beneficiaries	Vulnerable communities in Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners	Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources, NGOs, and CBOs.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 5 241 500.

Summary	<p>The definition of an early warning system (EWS) depends on the purpose of the system, its institutional structure and role, the scope of activities, and the type of information products produced. Many systems focus on agroclimatic and food supply monitoring, while others are developed in the context of disaster management and risk reduction (International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, 2002). A comprehensive early warning system covers aspects of food security that examine supply, access and nutrition, and after rigorous analysis provides information to warn a country months in advance of a serious impending food insecurity situation. Such systems seek to help prevent or respond to food insecurity by providing decision-makers with specific information about hazard conditions or dwindling crop yields, based on assessment. The establishment of a demand-driven system is critical to the effectiveness and long-term sustainability of an early warning system.</p> <p>In the 1990s, early warning systems tended to focus on rainfall and vegetation and forecast expected agricultural production. Food security has become much more complex and to provide reliable early warning information based on which decisions can be made, food security analysts need to combine agricultural production maps, data and satellite imagery with local market prices and trade inflows and outflows, and information about local livelihoods in order to determine what can be purchased locally, what can be brought in and what people can afford.</p> <p>The SIFSIA programme was designed to establish an information system for food security in Southern Sudan. During the inception period, it became clear that the programme design did not allocate resources for the states from which the food security information would be collected. After the mid-term review, there was a strong recommendation that resources be allocated to the states for food security data collection. SIFSIA re-allocated some resources to the states, but this has not been sufficient. The current livelihood information and livelihood zones were developed many years ago and should be reviewed as livelihood sources have changed considerably in the context of relative peace. This is critical for a proper understanding of food insecurity and vulnerability.</p> <p>This project will build on existing food security information activities, taking into account critical partnerships in data collection and food security analysis, which have been shown to help overcome human resource constraints, improve the quality of analysis and strengthen capacity. In this context, the Government of Southern Sudan will work with development partners, NGOs and universities. Extensive capacity building will be conducted in the five states because the way in which information is collected analysed and disseminated is critical to its use in decision-making and supporting timely national responses to transitory food and nutrition crises. The early warning system will be part of an expanded food security information and analysis system and will be enhanced to produce viable, relevant and credible information for use in responding to short-term emergencies, as well as contributing to longer-term development programming.</p>
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Expected outcomes	An effective early warning system is in place and providing timely food insecurity information, based on which decision-makers take decisions.	
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened Government of Southern Sudan and state-level, CBO and NGO capacities in primary data collection information systems. • A strengthened food security coordination platform. • Improved early warning analysis with a full understanding of transitory, chronic and structural food insecurity. • Improved quality of early warning reports that have undergone analytical rigour and with subsequent monitoring and scenario building. • Improved delivery of early warning information for decision-making to avert human catastrophe. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the capacity of the federal and state Ministries of Agriculture to coordinate food security and livelihood interventions. • Training federal and state staff on data collection and analysis. • Providing communication equipment. • Providing transportation means for data collection in rural areas. • Facilitating state- and federal-level FSL Cluster partners' coordination forums. • Promoting cross-cutting issues, such as gender, HIV/AIDS, peace initiatives and environmental conservation. • Conducting and disseminating assessment and case study results. • Updating livelihood zones. • Collecting data on agricultural production and estimation. • Monitoring food security. • Monitoring vulnerability. • Collecting market price data for the crop and livestock market information system (CLiMIS). • Monitoring cross-border trade. • Documenting and disseminating FSL lessons learned and good practices. • M&E. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	1 505 000
	Contracts (with partners)	1 500 000
	Travel	250 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	450 000
	Expendable equipment	250 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, etc.)	400 000
	Technical support services	110 000
	General operating expenses	300 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	476 500
Total	5 241 500	

Cross-cutting activities	
Project C1.2	Streamlining agricultural statistics to empower rural communities
Objectives	To improve the incomes and food security of rural communities by compiling agricultural production statistics to stimulate agricultural production markets.
Beneficiaries	Resource-poor and vulnerable communities in Southern Sudan.
Implementing partners	Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture and Animal Resources, NGOs, and CBOs.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 3 712 500.
Summary	<p>Southern Sudan has a land mass of about 640 000 km² and an estimated population of between 8.5 and 10 million. The population is expected to grow over the next couple of years as a result of natural population increase and the return of refugees and IDPs. Decades of conflict, insecurity and lack of access to basic services have undermined livelihoods, increased poverty levels, reduced economic and educational opportunities and led to high rates of malnutrition.</p> <p>The signing of the CPA led to relative peace and stability and encouraged the return of over 3.5 million refugees and IDPs (according to the UN Sustainable Return Team, 2005). The UN Return, Reintegration and Resettlement Working Group estimated in 2008 that over a million people had returned to areas in Southern Sudan's ten states. The relative peace in Southern Sudan has stimulated various livelihood activities. However, in rural areas, the majority of households continue to depend on subsistence agricultural production for their livelihoods. Most of Southern Sudan's people reside in rural areas and rely on farming for their food and income.</p> <p>A number of donors are currently or are in the process of implementing market-related activities in order to empower resource-poor rural communities. Other activities seek to enhance the Government's capacity to collate and analyse food security information, such as the SIFSIA programme. However, the SIFSIA programme did not allocate resources for the states from which food security information would be received. With market-related activities being developed, there is an urgent need to improve the states' capacity to generate agricultural statistics and realize their full potential. Currently, agricultural statistics in Southern Sudan are generated by the WFP/FAO CFSAM and presented as combined cereals, without disaggregating individual crops. It is known that procuring agricultural produce from rural communities empowers these communities. However, if this is done without clear information on quantities being produced in particular localities; this could push communities into food insecurity as all their production could be purchased and shipped to other regions.</p> <p>The project will build on existing SIFSIA activities on food security, taking into account critical partnerships in data collection for agricultural statistics and analysis, which have been shown to help overcome human resource constraints, improve the quality of analysis and strengthen capacity. In this context, the Government of Southern Sudan will work with development partners, NGOs and universities. Extensive capacity building will be conducted in five states (Western and Central Equatoria, Western and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile) to standardize agricultural production data collection methodologies. Similar methodologies for data collection, analysis and dissemination are critical for decision-making and stimulating market response. The agricultural statistics data collection will be part of the SIFSIA food</p>

	security information and analysis system and will assist in empowering communities through credible information systems, which highlight the potential of the indicated states as a source of agricultural produce without jeopardizing the food security of farming communities.	
Expected outcomes	Agricultural statistics are generated and standardized, contributing to increased agricultural production, income and empowerment of rural communities.	
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacities of federal- and state-level Government institutions, CBOs and NGOs in agricultural data collection and analysis. • Improved generation of agricultural statistics and database for planning and policy development. • Improved food security of rural communities through income generation from their agricultural produce. • Improved delivery of quantitative agricultural production information for decision-making and market stimulation. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training federal and state Government staff on data collection and analysis. • Providing communication equipment. • Providing transportation means for data collection in rural areas. • Collecting data on agricultural production and estimation. • Collecting market price data for CLiMIS. • Publishing quantitative estimates of agricultural production of various crops. • Providing agricultural production information to potential buyers. • M&E. 	
Budget	<i>Item</i>	<i>USD</i>
	Personnel (international and national)	960 000
	Contracts (with partners)	960 000
	Travel	180 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	400 000
	Expendable equipment	150 000
	Non-expendable equipment (vehicles, motorbikes, etc.)	375 000
	Technical support services	100 000
	General operating expenses	250 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	337 500
Total	3 712 500	

Cross-cutting activities	
Project C1.3	Building capacity for integrated food security, nutrition and livelihoods programming
Objectives	To build the capacity for planning, implementing and evaluating interventions leading to sustainable improvements in food and nutrition security.
Beneficiaries	Ultimate beneficiaries: vulnerable households benefiting from FAO and partner institutions' assistance. Direct beneficiaries: Government institutions and civil society providing food security and livelihoods support to vulnerable populations.
Implementing partners	State ministries, local agricultural offices, national NGOs, local communities; and FAO implementing partners involved in other FAO projects.
Project duration	24 months.
Funds requested	USD 503 250.
Summary	<p>The prevalence of undernutrition in Sudan is among the highest in the world. According to national estimates, 31 percent of children under five are underweight, 14.8 percent are wasted and 32.5 percent are stunted. These estimates mask significant sub-national and seasonal variations. The prevalence of moderate underweight children is estimated at 32.9 percent in Southern Sudan. The prevalence of wasting is estimated at 14.9 percent, while the prevalence of underweight children is estimated at 42.9 percent. Localized surveys on micronutrient status report night blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency from less than 1 to 4.8 percent. Undernutrition not only increases vulnerability to disease and death, it undermines learning capacity and productivity, thereby locking vulnerable households in a cycle of destitution and undermining sustainable livelihoods.</p> <p>Key factors contributing to increasing malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies among children are poor intake of nutritionally balanced diets; chronic household food insecurity, infectious diseases, poor health services and sanitation situation. The SHHS observed that poor community awareness and poor health care seeking behaviours aggravates a situation characterised by extremely high rates of maternal and child mortality. The food security and livelihood situation for the vast majority of rural households is undermined by chronic poverty; constrained agricultural production; limited economic opportunities; prolonged disruption and loss of economic activities; and reduced livestock and fisheries production and productivity. High prices for food commodities have left an estimated 76 percent of resource-limited rural populations at risk for their survival and food security. The majority of resource-poor farmers are producing food below their subsistence requirements. As such, social, political and economic factors are inextricably connected as a source of vulnerability and undernutrition among affected populations. A multisectoral response integrating the sustainable supply of, and access to, nutritious and safe foods, with appropriate health and care is required to protect and promote nutrition in the Sudan.</p> <p>Agriculture and food security interventions have a key role to play in improving nutrition. However, this impact must be fostered by ensuring programmes are designed to target and meet the nutritional needs of vulnerable households; these households must be given the skills to make the best use possible of the food and income resources they have; and appropriate linkages must be made to relevant interventions in other sectors such as health, education and social protection.</p>

	Building the capacity of local stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society and NGOs to design, implement and evaluate integrated interventions that lead to sustainable food and nutrition security is central to linking relief and development and to DRM and thus to the achievement of FAO's SO I.	
Expected outcomes	Improved capacity for planning, implementing and evaluating integrated interventions leading to sustainable improvements in food and nutrition security.	
Expected outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food security, nutrition and livelihoods issues adequately addressed in relevant policies and programmes. • Strengthened collaboration with other sectors working in areas related to food security, nutrition and livelihoods. • Government institutions, CSOs and NGOs trained on how to strengthen their programmes' impact on food and nutrition security. • Nutrition education integrated into agriculture and livelihoods interventions. • Lessons learned on successful food security, nutrition and livelihoods interventions documented and shared at the national and regional levels. 	
Key activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in relevant policy-making and programming exercises to ensure food security, nutrition and livelihoods are effectively addressed (e.g. agriculture sector policies, DRM strategies, etc.). • Participation in relevant coordination mechanisms (e.g. nutrition cluster) and joint programming to promote multi-sectoral interventions at the field level (with health, education, social affairs, women's affairs, etc.). • Training of partner institutions on how to integrate food security, nutrition and livelihoods into their work (e.g. training on food, nutrition and livelihoods concepts and tools, participatory planning workshops at national and district level, etc.). • Development of nutrition education materials; training on nutrition education; implementation of nutrition education as part of agriculture and livelihoods interventions. • Lesson sharing workshop and preparation of materials to document and disseminate success stories and good practices. • Other relevant activities designed to strengthen the impact of interventions on food and nutrition security as identified during project implementation. 	
Budget	Item	Amount USD
	Personnel (international and national)	300 000
	Contracts (with partners)	50 000
	Travel	30 000
	Training (of partners, staff and beneficiaries)	37 500
	Expendable equipment	10 000
	Technical support services	20 000
	General operating expenses	10 000
	Support costs (10% of sub-total)	45 750
	Total	503 250



ANNEX 3: FAO IN EMERGENCIES

FAO's vision is that by 2020 we will all be living in *"A world free of hunger and malnutrition where food and agriculture contributes to improving the living standards of all, especially the poorest, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner"*. This will be achieved through the active pursuit of three **Global Goals**:

- reduction of the absolute number of people suffering from hunger, progressively ensuring a world in which all people at all times have sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life;
- elimination of poverty and the driving forward of economic and social progress for all, with increased food production, enhanced rural development and sustainable livelihoods; and
- sustainable management and utilization of natural resources, including land, water, air, climate and genetic resources, for the benefit of present and future generations.

The mission: *We support countries and partners to prepare for and respond to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.*

The people we serve: *We help farmers, fishers, foresters, herders and their families to recover from crises.*

In order to achieve these and its vision, FAO has defined 11 Strategic and 2 Functional Objectives, which focus on where FAO can best assist its Members to achieve sustainable impacts in addressing the challenges faced in food, agriculture and rural development.

FAO Strategic Framework 2010 – 2019

SO A	Sustainable intensification of crop production
SO B	Increased sustainable livestock production
SO C	Sustainable management and use of fisheries and aquaculture resources
SO D	Improved quality and safety of food at all stages of the food chain
SO E	Sustainable management of forests and trees
SO F	Sustainable management of land, water and genetic resources and improved responses to global environmental challenges affecting food and agriculture
SO G	Enabling environment for markets to improve livelihoods and rural development
SO H	Improved food security and better nutrition
SO I	Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies
SO K	Gender equity in access to resources, good, services and decision-making in the rural areas
SO L	Increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development
FO X	Efficient collaboration with Member States and stakeholders
FO Y	Efficient and effective administration

The 11 Objectives represent a combination of inter-linked sectoral and cross-sectoral impacts that address crops, livestock, fisheries, food safety, forestry, natural resources, enabling environments, food security, gender, emergencies and investment.

Activities included in the PoA under Output 1 (food production), Output 2 (food access), Output 3 (food productivity) and cross-cutting (early warning, coordination, institutional capacity building) mark a clear step towards achieving all aspects of FAO's SOI: *"Improved preparedness for, and effective response to, food and agricultural threats and emergencies"*.

Under this, there are three Organizational Results (ORs):

- OR1: Countries' vulnerability to crisis, threats and emergencies is reduced through better preparedness and integration of risk prevention and mitigation into policies, programmes and interventions;
- OR2: Countries and partners respond more effectively to crises and emergencies with food- and agriculture-related interventions; and
- OR3: Countries and partners have improved transition and linkages between emergency, rehabilitation and development.

This does not mean the other Strategic Objectives are not relevant. On the contrary, the PoA also commits to contributing to the achievement of the other Strategic Objectives, some of which are covered under the programme profiles.

FAO Structure

Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division (TCE): TCE is a part of FAO's Technical Cooperation Department and is responsible for implementing emergency and rehabilitation activities related to food and agriculture. The Division has personnel in its headquarters in Rome and in over 50 regional/subregional and country offices worldwide: (sub)regional offices – Asia and the Pacific (Bangkok); Near East (Amman); Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama City and Bogota); Africa (Nairobi, Dakar and Johannesburg) – and operations personnel in FAO Representations, regional and subregional Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases Operations units, as well as ERCUs in over 40 countries, including Southern Sudan.

At field level, the ERCU in Southern Sudan, within the FAO Representation, provides information and technical advice to all the organizations engaged in emergency and rehabilitation assistance in the agriculture sector in Southern Sudan, including NGOs, the Government and donors. FAO ERCU's coordination role aims to activate synergies and promote networking among FSL partners and to keep all emergency agricultural and food security stakeholders informed about who is doing what and where. As a result, there are fewer gaps in the delivery of the emergency assistance, less duplication of effort and fewer wasted resources.

Furthermore, the FAO ERCU is a co-lead for the country-level Interagency Standing Committee Cluster on Food Security and Livelihoods. FAO is, therefore, accountable to the Humanitarian Coordinator for ensuring effective and timely assessments and response in the Cluster, and for acting as provider of last resort. In addition, cluster leads have mutual obligations to interact with each other and coordinate to address cross-cutting issues.

Technical divisions: FAO is in the process of moving toward a results-based management framework, whereby the whole Organization works towards common goals and objectives. The Organization's technical divisions/services/units are being restructured around the overall FAO Strategic Framework. The diverse technical units of the Organization will support the implementation of the PoA covering a wide range of subjects as highlighted in the FAO Strategic Framework.

Procurement: As much as possible, FAO prioritizes local procurement of inputs and commodities. In any case, FAO organizes the procurement of inputs following the rules and regulations of the FAO Procurement Service.

As a general rule, procurement actions are undertaken on the basis of competitive tenders with a minimum of three responsive suppliers. Procurement is carried out through Purchase Orders utilized for goods and commodities. Unless otherwise stated in the tender, Purchase Orders are awarded to the lowest bidder meeting the specifications. In emergency situations, delivery terms are considered, together with the quotations, as the prime factor in the selection of the supplier and will be so stated in the tender.

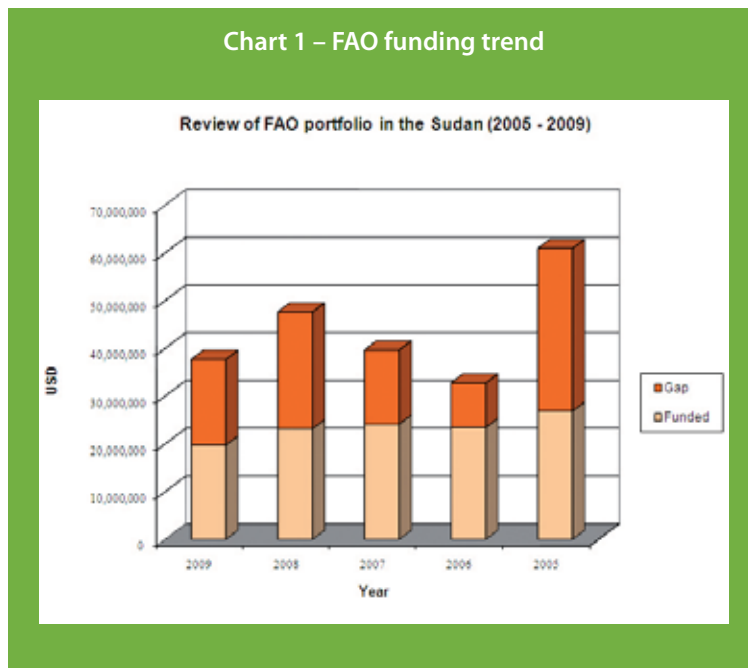


ANNEX 4: SUMMARY OF DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO FAO IN THE SUDAN

This section provides information about donor contributions to FAO's activities in the Sudan⁴⁰. Chart 1 provides an overview of funding trends to FAO and highlights, in particular, the stability of the FAO portfolio since 2005 (average of USD 23.4 million per year). It also indicates that the funding gap is relatively high (average of 46 percent).

Table 6 and Charts 2 and 3 provide an analysis of the 2009 budget portfolio and demonstrate that the European Union, either through the European Commission Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) or through its Delegation, is by far the biggest donor to FAO in the Sudan at present (63 percent of total contribution). It also demonstrates the importance of UNOCHA as a key channel for Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) and Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) financing.

While "direct response" (OR2) was the main component of FAO's portfolio in early 2000, a key direction (reflected in both the 2010 UN and Partners' Work Plan for Sudan and in the 2010–12 PoA) has been taken by FAO starting in 2010 to significantly strengthen the level of preparedness and mitigation capacity of both the Government and communities for natural and human-induced disasters. The main projects classified under "rehabilitation" are the European Union-funded Sudan Productive Capacity Recovery Programme (SPCRP) and the European union-funded SIFSIA.



⁴⁰ This includes all national programmes, i.e. Abyei, Blue Nile, Darfur, and Eastern states, Khartoum and other Northern states, Southern Kordofan, Southern Sudan.

Table 6 - 2009 Donor contribution to FAO's work in Southern Sudan

Donor	Contribution (USD)	Organizational Result
CHF	5 100 000	Preparedness & rehabilitation
CERF	799 195	Response
CERF	385 414	Response
France	781 371	Rehabilitation
ECHO	1 404 499	Preparedness, response & rehabilitation
Switzerland	189 277	Rehabilitation
European Union (SIFSIA) ⁴¹	3 019 480	Preparedness & rehabilitation
European Union (SPCRP) ⁴²	6 644 336	Rehabilitation
Multidonor Trust Fund (Support to Agriculture and Forestry Development Project)	704 894	Rehabilitation
Multidonor Trust Fund (Livestock and Fisheries Development Project)	405 670	Rehabilitation
Total	19 434 136	

Chart 2 – 2009 FAO donors

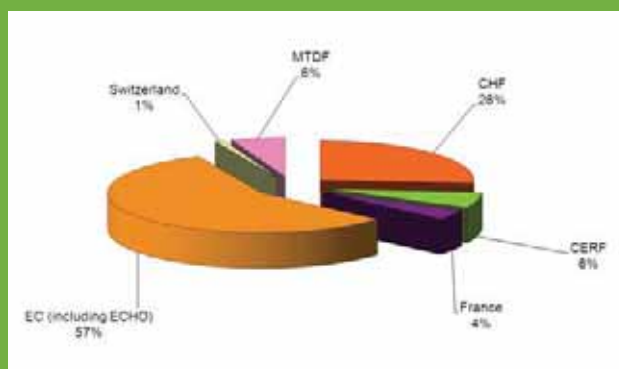



Chart 3 – 2009 portfolio according to FAO OR



41 SIFSIA is a four-year programme with a total budget of USD 12.3 million for Southern Sudan. The contribution mentioned here is the expenditure for 2009 only.

42 SPCR is a four-year programme with a total budget of USD 27.3 million for Southern Sudan. The contribution mentioned above is the expenditure for 2009 only.

ANNEX 5: INTERLOCKED STRATEGY MATRIX FOR SOUTHERN SUDAN

	NFSAP (SOUTH SUDAN)	UNDAF 2009-2012	NMTPF 2008-2012
GOAL	Address the different FS problems of resource poor HH and vulnerable groups	Supporting peace consolidation and stability in the country	
OUTCOME	<p>Improve/rehabilitate the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and pastoralists</p> <p>Ensure the immediate and long-term access of vulnerable groups to food</p> <p>Promote a greater stability of food supply at HH, local and national levels</p> <p>Address some of the bottlenecks to smallholder agr. and livestock prod.</p> <p>Promote a sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>Promote a sound policy and institutional framework for food security</p>	<p>Outcome 1 Peace building</p> <p>Outcome 2 Governance and rule of law</p> <p>Outcome 3 Livelihoods and productive sectors</p> <p>Outcome 4 Basic services</p>	<p>Cluster 1 Growth and reduction of poverty</p> <p>Cluster 2 Improvement of quality of life and livelihood</p> <p>Cluster 3 Good governance and accountability</p>
	<p>Programmes</p> <p>P1 - Recovering and diversifying rural livelihoods</p> <p>P2 - Improving food access, food quality and stability</p> <p>P3 - Strengthening rural services and policy and institutional envir. for FS</p>	<p>Sub-outcomes (O3)</p> <p>S01 - More rural HH employed with increased sust. agri. production/diver.</p> <p>S02 - Individuals access to improved income-generating opportunities</p> <p>S03 - Transportation and market infrast. improved thus fostering ag. and ind. prod.</p> <p>S04 - Improve sust. NRM and resilience to national disaster (climate change)</p> <p>S05 - Equitable, compet. and socially responsible private sector in place</p>	<p>Results</p> <p>R1.1 - Support capacity of implementing and monit. of ag. and rural dev. programmes</p> <p>R1.2 - Implementation of the National Food Security Action Plan (NFSAP)</p> <p>R2.1 - Food safety measures</p> <p>R2.2 - Control of unpredicted outbreaks of pests and diseases</p> <p>R3.1 - Strengthen local government and CBOs for self-reliance</p>
	<p>Legend:</p> <p> To interlink with PoA</p>		

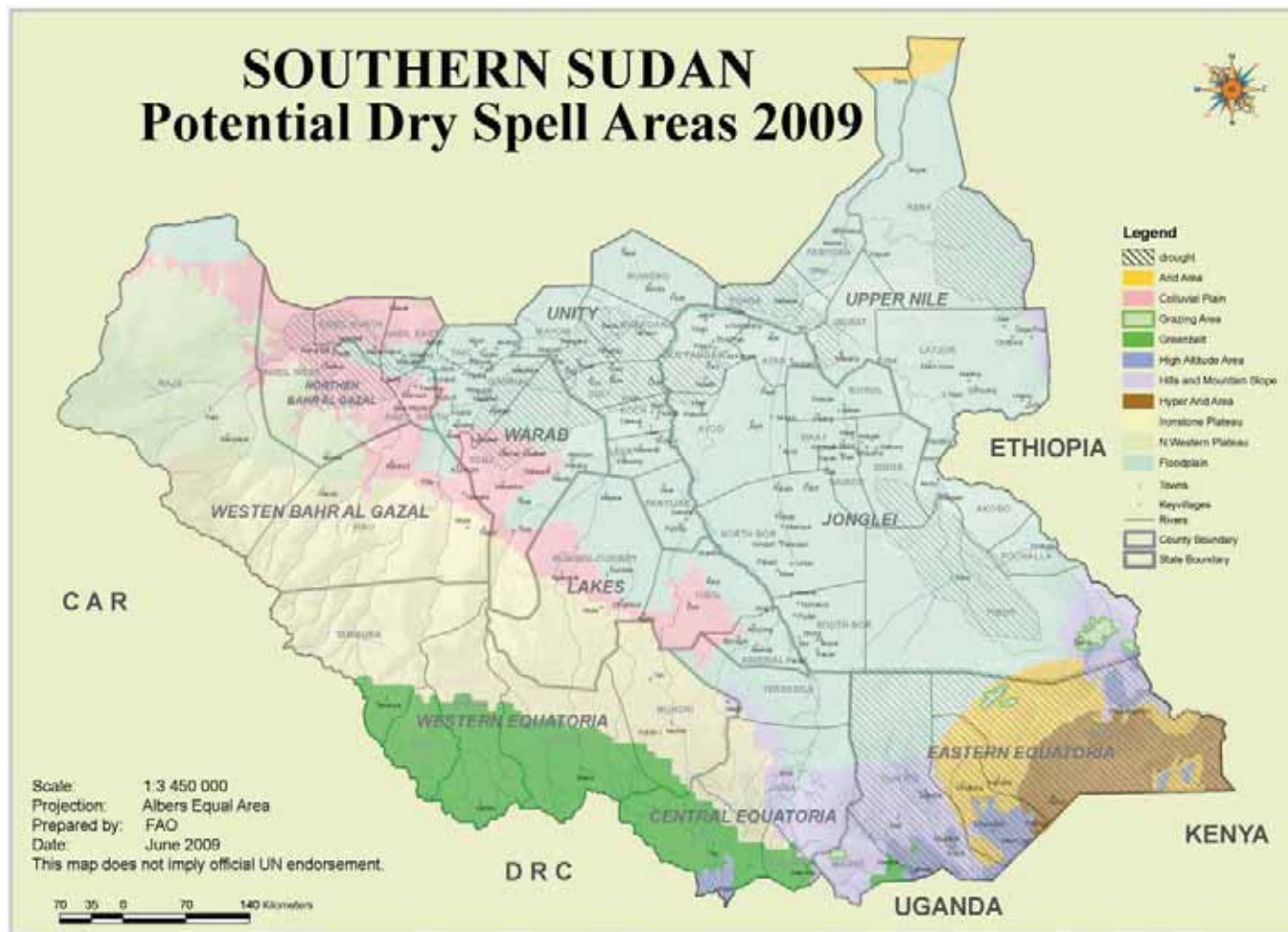
ANNEX 6: IPC REFERENCE TABLE

Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification Reference Table

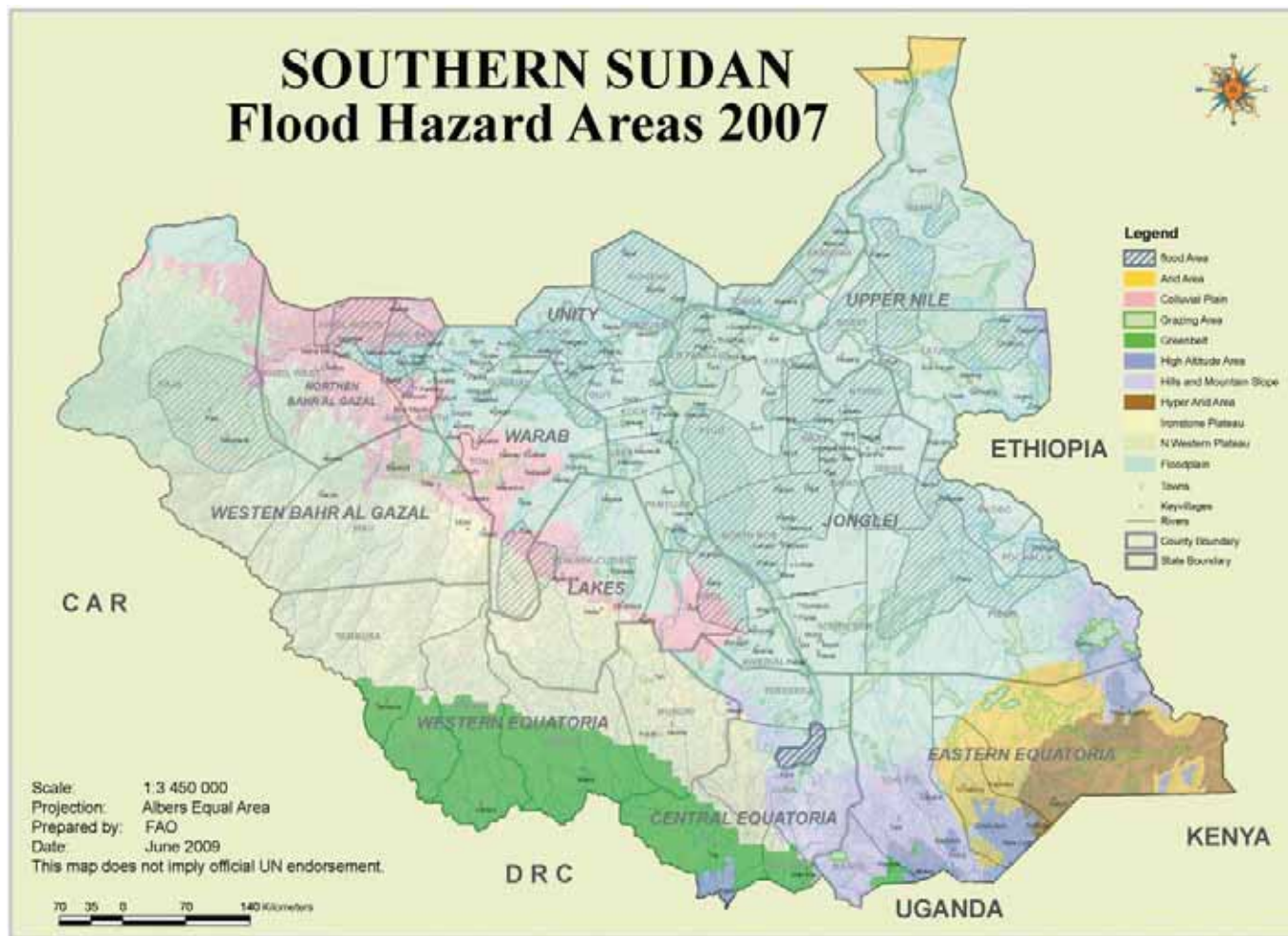
Phase Classification		Key Reference Outcomes <i>Current or imminent outcomes on lives and livelihoods. Based on convergence of direct and indirect evidence rather than absolute thresholds. Not all indicators must be present for classification..</i>	Strategic Response Framework <i>Objectives:</i> (1) mitigate immediate outcomes, (2) support livelihoods, and (3) address underlying causes
1A	Generally Food Secure	<p>Crude Mortality Rate < 0.5 / 10,000 / day</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition <3 % (w/h <-2 z-scores)</p> <p>Stunting <20% (h/age <-2 z-scores)</p> <p>Food Access / Availability usually adequate (> 2,100 kcal ppp day), stable</p> <p>Dietary Diversity consistent quality and quantity of diversity</p> <p>Water Access / Avail. usually adequate (> 15 litres ppp day), stable</p> <p>Hazards moderate to low probability and vulnerability</p> <p>Civil Security prevailing and structural peace</p> <p>Livelihood Assets generally sustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)</p>	<p>Strategic assistance to pockets of food insecure groups</p> <p>Investment in food and economic production systems</p> <p>Enable development of livelihood systems based on principles of sustainability, justice, and equity</p> <p>Prevent emergence of structural hindrances to food security</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
1B	Generally Food Secur	<p>Crude Mortality Rate <0.5 / 10,000 / day; U5MR<1 / 10,000 / day</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition >3% but <10 % (w/h <-2 z-score), usual range, stable</p> <p>Stunting >20% (h/age <-2 z-scores)</p> <p>Food Access / Availability borderline adequate (2,100 kcal ppp day); unstable</p> <p>Dietary Diversity chronic dietary diversity deficit</p> <p>Water Access / Avail. borderline adequate (15 litres ppp day); unstable</p> <p>Hazards recurrent, with high livelihood vulnerability</p> <p>Civil Security Unstable; disruptive tension</p> <p>Coping "insurance strategies"</p> <p>Livelihood Assets stressed and unsustainable utilization (of 6 capitals)</p> <p>Structural Pronounced underlying hindrances to food security</p>	<p>Design & implement strategies to increase stability, resistance and resilience of livelihood systems, thus reducing risk</p> <p>Provision of "safety nets" to high risk groups</p> <p>Interventions for optimal and sustainable use of livelihood assets</p> <p>Create contingency plan</p> <p>Redress structural hindrances to food security</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
2	Moderately / Borderline Food Insecure	<p>Crude Mortality Rate 0.5-1 / 10,000 / day, U5MR 1-2 / 10,000 / dy</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition 10-15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing</p> <p>Disease epidemic; increasing</p> <p>Food Access / Availability lack of entitlement; 2,100 kcal ppp day via asset stripping</p> <p>Dietary Diversity acute dietary diversity deficit</p> <p>Water Access / Avail. 7.5-15 litres ppp day, accessed via asset stripping</p> <p>Destitution / Displacement emerging; diffuse</p> <p>Civil Security limited spread, low intensity conflict</p> <p>Coping "crisis strategies"; CSI > than reference; increasing</p> <p>Livelihood Assets accelerated and critical depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>Support livelihoods and protect vulnerable groups</p> <p>Strategic and complimentary interventions to immediately food access / availability AND support livelihoods</p> <p>Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Strategic interventions at community to national levels to create, stabilize, rehabilitate, or protect priority livelihood assets</p> <p>Create or implement contingency plan</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
3	Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis	<p>Crude Mortality Rate 1-2 / 10,000 / day, >2x reference rate, increasing; U5MR > 2 / 10,000 / day</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition >15 % (w/h <-2 z-score), > than usual, increasing</p> <p>Disease Pandemic</p> <p>Food Access / Availability severe entitlement gap; unable to meet 2,100 kcal ppp day</p> <p>Dietary Diversity Regularly 3 or fewer main food groups consumed</p> <p>Water Access / Avail. < 7.5 litres ppp day (human usage only)</p> <p>Destitution / Displacement concentrated; increasing</p> <p>Civil Security widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Coping "distress strategies"; CSI significantly > than reference</p> <p>Livelihood Assets near complete & irreversible depletion or loss of access</p>	<p>Urgent protection of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Urgently food access through complimentary interventions</p> <p>Selected provision of complimentary sectoral support (e.g., water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Protection against complete livelihood asset loss and / or advocacy for access</p> <p>Close monitoring of relevant outcome and process indicators</p> <p>Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
4	Humanitarian Emergency	<p>Crude Mortality Rate > 2 / 10,000 / day (example: 6,000 / 1,000,000 / 30 days)</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score)</p> <p>Disease Pandemic</p> <p>Food Access / Availability / extreme entitlement gap; much below 2,100 kcal ppp day</p> <p>Water Access / Avail. < 4 litres ppp day (human usage only)</p> <p>Destitution / Displacement large scale, concentrated</p> <p>Civil Security widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Livelihood Assets effectively complete loss; collapse</p>	<p>Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Immediate policy / legal revisions where necessary</p> <p>Negotiations with varied political-economic interests</p> <p>Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>
5	Famine / Humanitarian Catastrophe	<p>Crude Mortality Rate > 2 / 10,000 / day (example: 6,000 / 1,000,000 / 30 days)</p> <p>Acute Malnutrition > 30 % (w/h <-2 z-score)</p> <p>Disease Pandemic</p> <p>Food Access / Availability / extreme entitlement gap; much below 2,100 kcal ppp day</p> <p>Water Access / Avail. < 4 litres ppp day (human usage only)</p> <p>Destitution / Displacement large scale, concentrated</p> <p>Civil Security widespread, high intensity conflict</p> <p>Livelihood Assets effectively complete loss; collapse</p>	<p>Critically urgent protection of human lives and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Comprehensive assistance with basic needs (e.g. food, water, shelter, sanitation, health, etc.)</p> <p>Immediate policy / legal revisions where necessary</p> <p>Negotiations with varied political-economic interests</p> <p>Use "crisis as opportunity" to redress underlying structural causes</p> <p>Advocacy</p>

Risk of Worsening Phase	Probability / Likelihood	Severity	Reference Process Indicators	Implications for Action
Watch	As yet unclear	Not applicable	Occurrence of, or predicted <i>Hazard</i> event stressing livelihoods; with low or uncertain <i>Vulnerability</i> Process Indicators: small negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Review current Phase interventions
Moderate Risk	Elevated probability / likelihood	Specified by predicted Phase, and indicated by color of diagonal lines on map.	Occurrence of, or predicted <i>Hazard</i> event stressing livelihoods; with moderate <i>Vulnerability</i> Process Indicators: large negative changes	Close monitoring and analysis Contingency planning Step-up current Phase interventions
High Risk	High probability; "more likely than not"		Occurrence of, or strongly predicted major <i>Hazard</i> event stressing livelihoods; with high <i>Vulnerability</i> and low <i>Capacity</i> Process Indicators: large and compounding negative changes	Preventative interventions with increased urgency for High Risk populations Advocacy

ANNEX 7: MAP OF POTENTIAL DRY-SPELL AREAS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN IN 2009



ANNEX 8: MAP OF FLOOD HAZARD AREAS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN IN 2007



ANNEX 9: FSL INTERVENTIONS AND SECTOR PARTNERS IN THE FIVE PRIORITY STATES OF SOUTHERN SUDAN⁴³

1.1 Eastern Equatoria										
County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Kapoeta East	ADEO									●
	CDOT				●	●				
	FAO	●	●			●				
	GRI	●			●					
	LOL					●				
	LRDA	●	●		●					●
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-G					●	●			
	VST					●				
	WFP									●
Kapoeta North	ADEO									●
	CDOT				●	●				
	FAO	●	●			●				
	LOL					●				
	LRDA	●			●					●
	SNV					●				
	UNICEF									●
	VST					●				
	WFP									●
	Kapoeta South	ADEO								
CDOT					●	●				
FAO		●	●			●				
LOL						●				
LRDA		●			●					●
SNV					●	●				
UNICEF										●
VST						●				
WFP										●

43 FAO, 2008: Report on food security and livelihoods interventions in Southern Sudan.

1.1 Eastern Equatoria (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Magwi	AAH-I	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		
	ACORD	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	CDOT	●								
	CRS	●		●						
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	IRC	●	●	●						●
	MASRA	●	●		●			●		
	NCA	●		●					●	
	SFM	●		●	●					
	WFS	●								
Ikotos	CDOT	●								●
	CRS	●								
	FAO	●	●			●				
	LWF	●								
	NCA	●								
Lofan/ Lopa	CDOT	●								
	CRS	●		●						
	FAO	●	●			●				
	LRDA	●								●
	NCA	●								
	SNV					●				
	UNICEF									●
WFP									●	

1.1 Eastern Equatoria (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Torit	AIC									●
	BRAC	●	●			●				
	CDOT	●	●							
	CRS	●								
	EFCS									●
	FAO	●	●			●				
	HODA	●		●						
	LRDA	●								●
	NCA	●								
	SARRA	●	●		●					
	SFL	●		●						
	SHEDP			●	●					
	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●
Budi	ADRA					●				
	CDOT	●	●							
	CDS									
	CRS	●		●						
	FAO	●	●			●				
	LRDA	●								●
	SNV	●	●			●				
	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●

1.2 Jonglei

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Akobo	CRADA	●	●	●	●				●	
	FAO	●	●	●		●			●	
	HI/AL									●
	IMC	●	●			●				
	NHDF	●							●	
	UNYMPDA	●								
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●
Khorflus	ACF-USA	●	●						●	
	FAO					●				
	HI/AL									●
	VSF-G					●				
	WFP									●
Ayod	FAO	●	●			●				
	HI/AL									●
	NPA	●								●
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●
Duk	CC									●
	DUYCD	●			●				●	
	FAO	●	●			●				
	HI/AL									●
	LWF	●		●					●	
	NPA	●								●
	SUDA	●	●		●				●	
WFP									●	

1.2 Jonglei (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Twic East	FAO	●	●			●				
	HI/AL									●
	LWF	●		●					●	
	NPA	●								●
	SC-S									●
	SUDA	●	●		●				●	
	UNHCR	●								
	VSF-G					●				
	WFP									●
Nyirol	ACORD	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	CCRI	●								
	FAO	●	●			●				
	HI/AL									●
	IMC	●	●			●				
	NPA	●								●
	PACT Sudan									●
	SC-UK									●
	WFP									●
Fangak	ACF-USA	●				●				
	FAO	●	●			●				
	FHI	●	●		●					●
	HI/AL									●
	SALF	●								
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●

1.2 Jonglei (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Pibor	ACROSS									●
	CC									●
	COOPI	●				●				
	FAO	●	●			●				
	HI/AL									●
	JAM									●
	Marlin									●
	SPI									●
	UNYMPDA	●								
	VSF-G	●		●						
	WFP									●
Pochalla	CRADA	●	●	●	●				●	
	FAO	●	●	●		●			●	
	HI/AL									●
	WFP									●
	WR	●		●						
Bor	ADRA	●								
	BRAC	●	●			●				
	C&D									●
	CRS	●		●						●
	FAO	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	HI/AL	●	●							
	INTERSOS	●	●						●	●
	KDA	●	●		●					
	LWF	●								
	MSF-B									
	NPA	●								●
	PHO	●	●			●				●
	SUDA	●	●		●				●	

1.2 Jonglei (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Bor (cont.)	UNHCR	●								
	VSF-G					●				
	WFP									●
Wuror	AIC									●
	CC									●
	DUYCD	●			●				●	
	FAO	●	●			●				
	HI/AL									●
	MSF-H									●
	NPA	●								●
	Tearfund									●
	UNICEF									●
	UNWWA	●							●	
	WFP									●

1.3 Northern Bahr el-Ghazal

Aweil East	ACF-F	●	●						●	●
	AMURT	●	●	●						●
	CAD	●	●	●						
	CDAS	●	●		●					
	FAO	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	Ias	●	●		●	●				
	Mercy Corps	●	●							
	CS-S									
	SSRDA									
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-Ch					●				
	WFP									●
	WVI									●

1.3 Northern Bahr el-Ghazal (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Aweil North	CDAS	●	●		●					
	CONCERN	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
	FAO	●	●	●		●			●	
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-Ch					●				
	WFP									●
Aweil Centre	CARITAS-G	●								
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	HARD	●	●	●	●			●		
	KUCDA	●	●	●	●					
	SC-UK	●	●						●	●
	SSRDA									
	UNICEF									●
WFP									●	
Aweil South	CARITAS-G	●								
	FAO	●	●	●					●	
	FARM Africa	●								
	KUCDA	●	●	●	●					
	Tearfund	●	●	●					●	●
	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●
	WVI									●
Aweil West	CONCERN	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	
	FAO	●	●	●		●			●	
	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●

1.4 Upper Nile

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Fashoda	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-G	●	●			●			●	
Bailliet	IRD	●	●			●		●	●	
	NPA	●								
Longuchuk	ACORD	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	ADRA	●								
	CARE	●	●						●	
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	NPA	●								
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●
Maban	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	FAR					●				
	Medanai									●
	Mercy Corps									●
	NPA	●								
	RI	●	●						●	●
	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●
Maiwut	ACORD	●	●	●	●	●			●	
	ADRA	●							●	
	CARE	●	●						●	
	CEAS	●								
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	NPA	●								
	PRDA/SH	●								
	UNHCR	●								

1.4 Upper Nile (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Maiwut (cont.)	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●
Nasir	ADRA	●								
	CARE	●	●						●	
	FHI	●	●		●					●
	IRD	●	●			●		●	●	
	NCDA	●	●		●					
	Sudan Hope	●								
	UNICEF									●
	UNKEA	●	●		●					
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●
	Ulang	ACORD	●	●	●	●	●			●
ADRA		●								
CARE		●	●						●	
FAO		●	●			●			●	
IRD		●	●			●		●	●	
UNICEF										●
WFP										●
Manyo	LYU									
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●
	WVI			●			●			
Renk	YARRDSS	●	●						●	
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	FAR					●	●			
	Mercy Corps	●								
Renk	UNICEF									●
	WFP									●

1.4 Upper Nile (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Melut	FAR					●				
	Mercy Corps	●								
	UNICEF									●
Malakal	ACF-USA	●	●						●	●
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	IRD	●	●			●		●	●	
	Mercy Corps	●								
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-G	●	●						●	
	WFP									●
										●
Panyikang	ACF-USA	●	●						●	●
	CEAS	●								
	CMCM	●	●		●					
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	FHI	●	●		●					●
	NPA	●								
	UNICEF									●
	VSF-G	●				●			●	
	WFP									●
	WVI			●			●			
	YARRDSS	●								

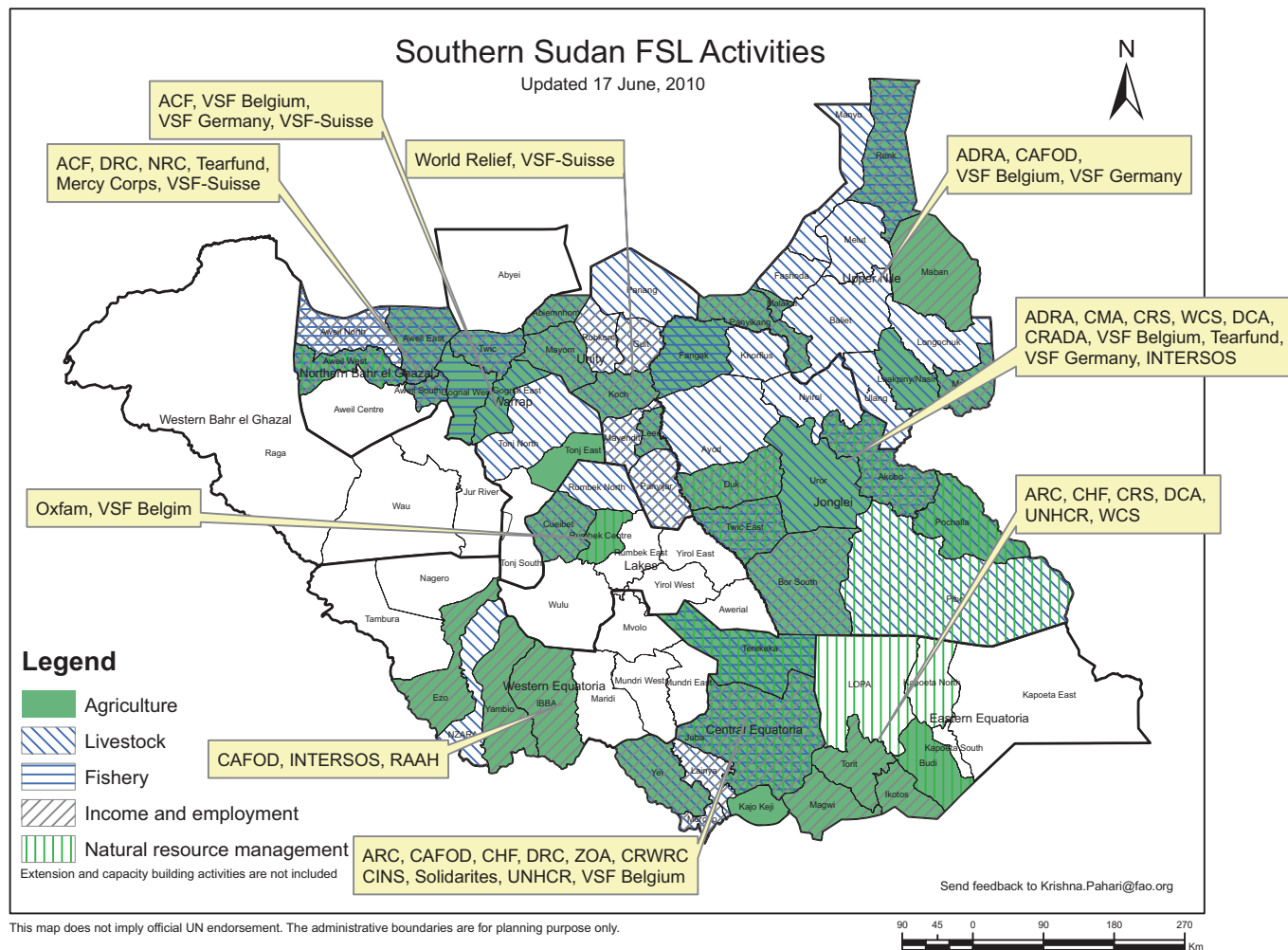
1.5 Warrap

Gogrial East	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	VSF-G					●				
	WFP									●
	WR			●						

1.5 Warrap (cont.)

County	Agency	Crop production and post-harvest handling	Vegetable and fruit production	Animal traction	Environmental protection and natural resource use	Livestock production	Animal re-stocking	Beekeeping	Fisheries	Food aid and nutrition
Gogrial West	ACF-USA	●				●				
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	FARM Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●			
	NCA									
	WFP									●
	WVI	●	●	●	●					
Tonj East	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	INCODE				●					
	SSPD	●	●							
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●
	WVI	●	●	●	●		●			●
Tonj North	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	VSF-B					●			●	
	WFP									●
	WVI	●	●	●	●		●			●
Tonj South	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	MEDIC/LWTL									
	SSPD	●	●							
	VSF-B					●				
	WFP									●
	WVI	●	●	●	●		●			●
Twic	ACF-USA	●	●						●	●
	FAO	●	●			●			●	
	GOAL	●	●						●	●
	Mercy Corps	●	●						●	●
	SUPRAID			●						
	VSF-Ch					●				

ANNEX 10: MAP OF NGOS AND UN AGENCIES INVOLVED IN FSL INTERVENTIONS IN SOUTHERN SUDAN



This map does not imply official UN endorsement. The administrative boundaries are for planning purpose only.

ANNEX 11: KEY ACHIEVEMENTS OF FAO IN SOUTHERN SUDAN IN 2008/2009

- Seed distribution enabled a quarter of a million families to resume production in 2008/09.
- Community-based seed production and supply provided an opportunity to develop the local seed sector and reduce seed imports by just under 43 percent in 2008 and 55 percent in 2009.
- Through training and input support, blacksmiths have strengthened their capacities and business and are producing traditional and preferred agricultural tools, reducing the need to source them from outside Southern Sudan.
- Training, distribution of vegetable seeds and irrigation support have helped the most vulnerable to improve their food security, incomes and nutrition status, especially during the dry season.
- Support to the multiplication, promotion and adoption of improved, high-yielding and disease-resistant cassava planting materials has reduced the risk of cassava mosaic disease and protected the livelihoods of families that rely on cassava production.
- The introduction of conservation agriculture tools and methods has already reduced the labour required of farmers and will have a long-term beneficial impact on the environment.
- Post-harvest losses have been reduced and value added to food products through training in improved post-harvest processing.
- Fishing communities have received fishing kits and participated in training on fish processing and conservation.
- Through the training of community animal health workers and provision of drugs and vaccines for 3 million animals, pastoralist communities' livelihood activities have been guaranteed.
- Institutional capacity building was supported and information systems for food security developed to improve strategies for public administration in agriculture and rural development.
- Functional institutions for food security policy and planning were established and strengthened.
- Key agricultural support services have been improved, including advisory services, market access and rural business.



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