





Building Food Systems Resilience in the Face of increasing Shocks and Stresses in South Sudan-Lessons and Opportunities

13th Quarterly Review Meeting

21st - 22nd June 2022

The Royal Castle Hotel

Wau, South Sudan

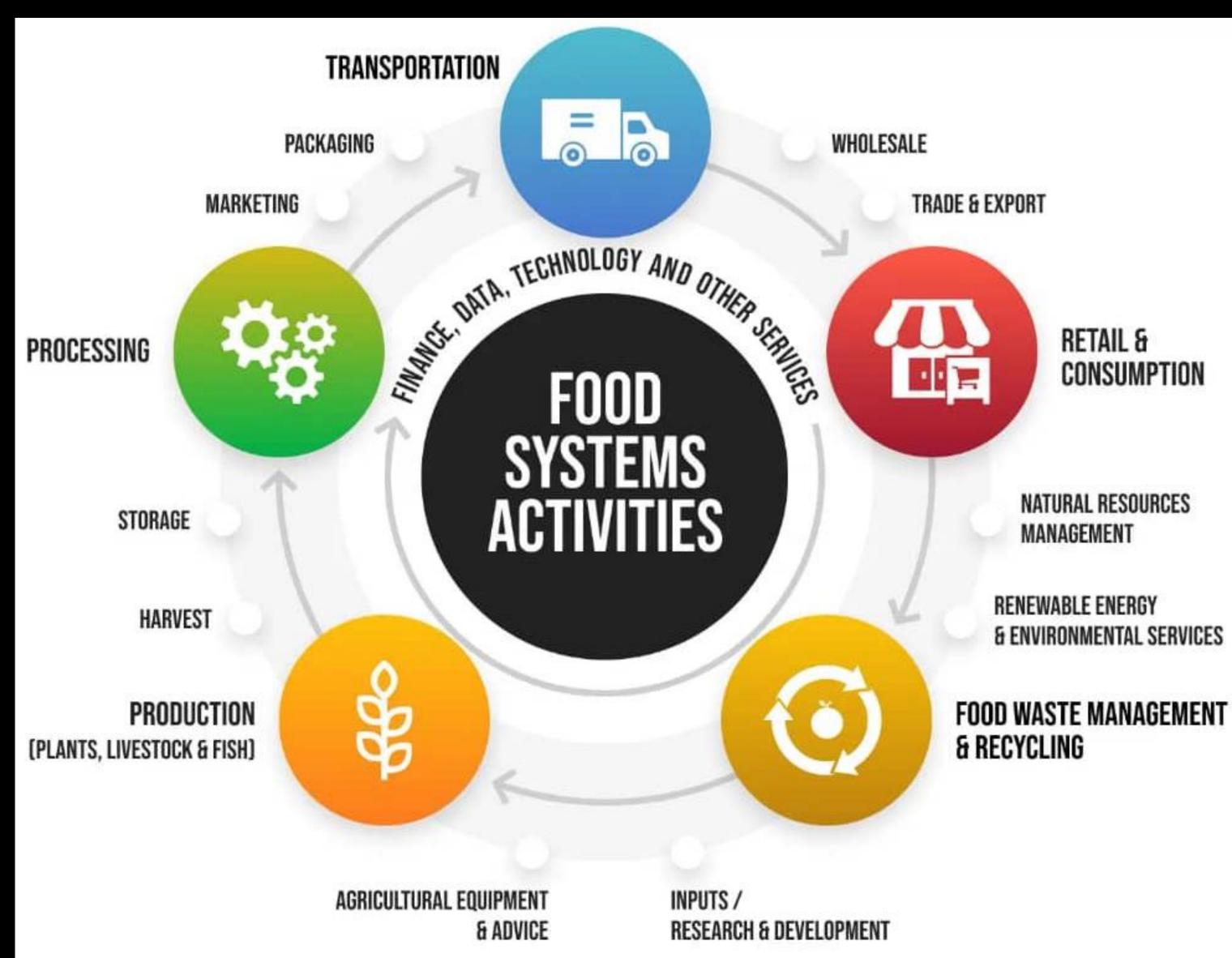
What do we mean by food systems?



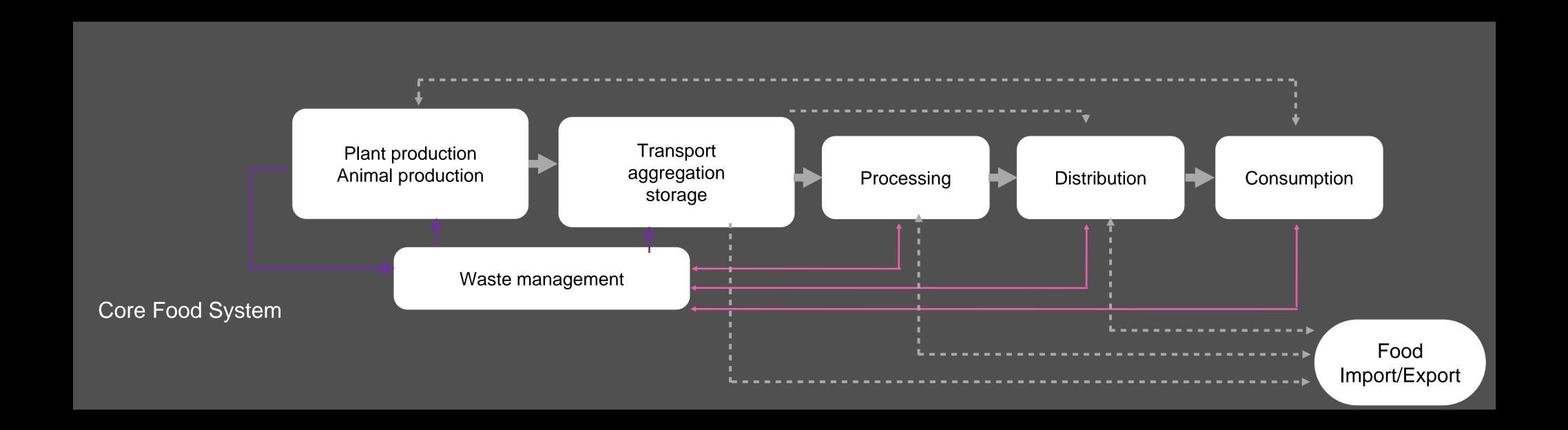
It concerns the way food is: produced; processed; transported; traded; distributed; consumed; disposed of

The complete set of people, institutions, activities, processes, and infrastructure involved in producing and consuming food for a given population.

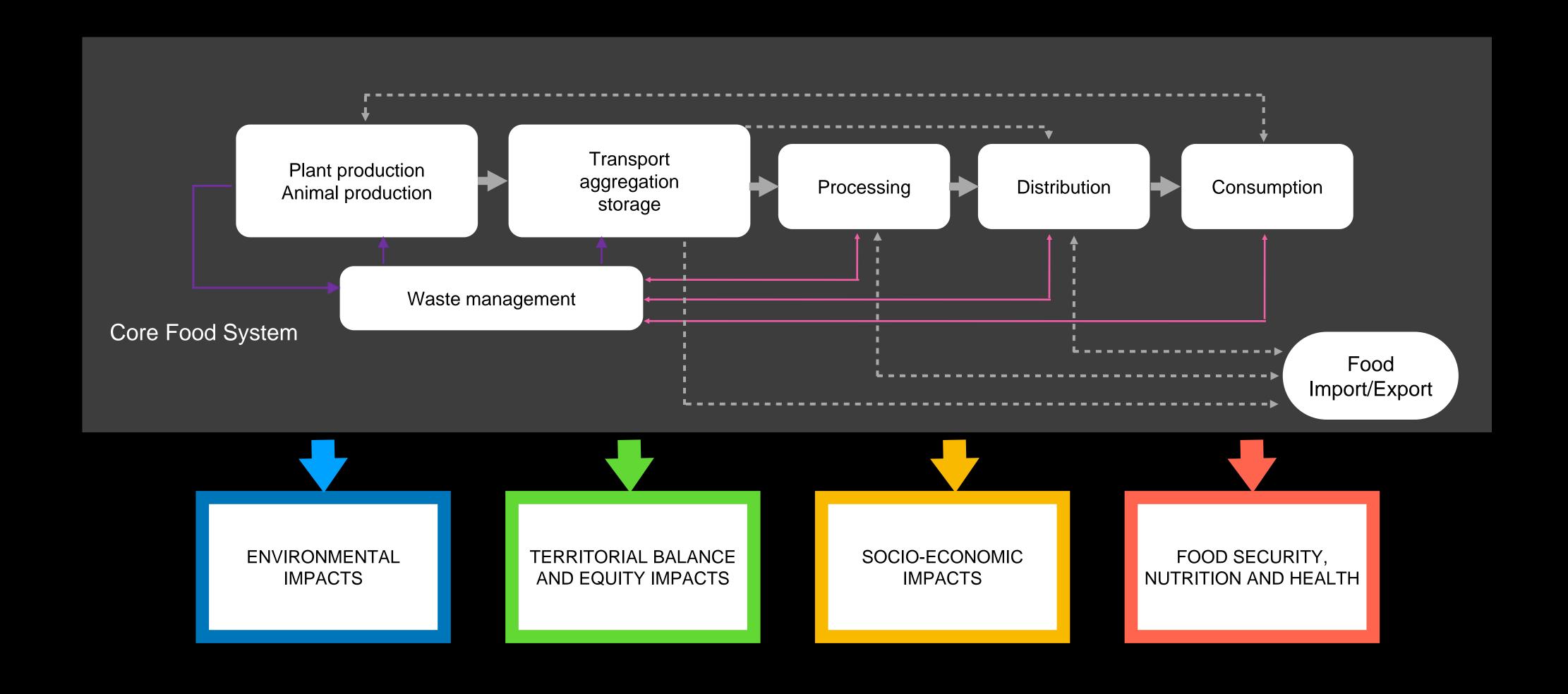
Food systems actors and activities shapes the health, environmental, social, and economic outcomes of a country's food system.



The Core of the Food System

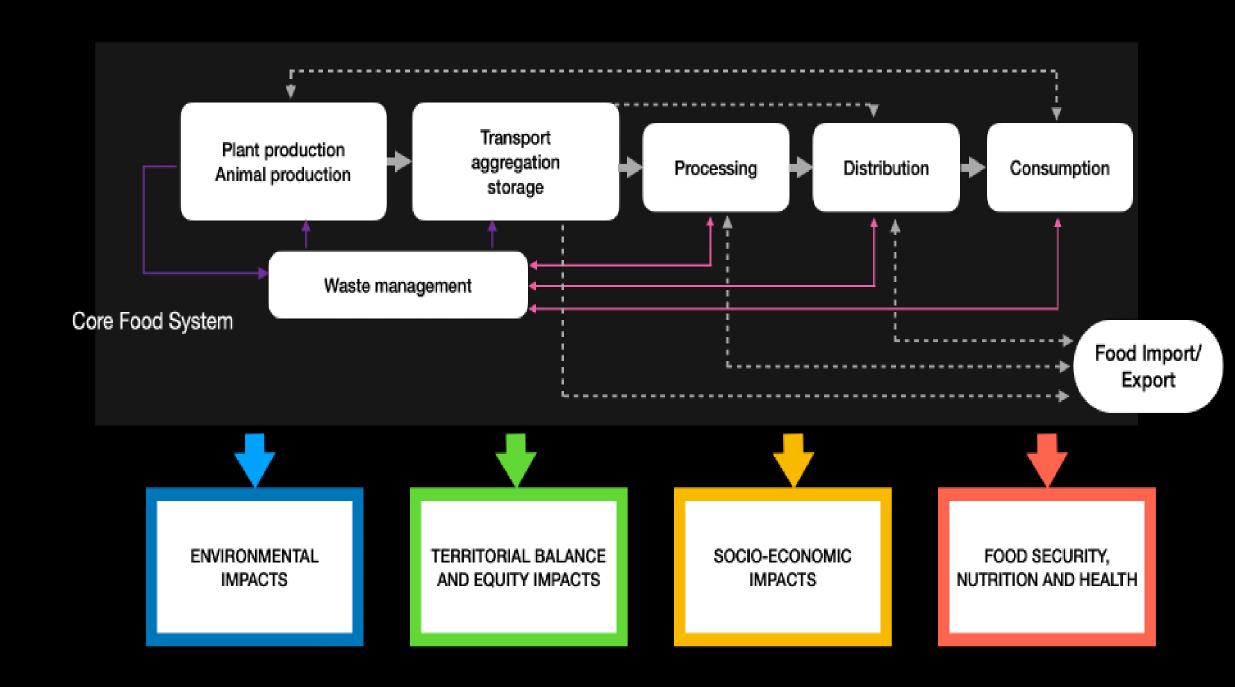


The impacts generated by the food system

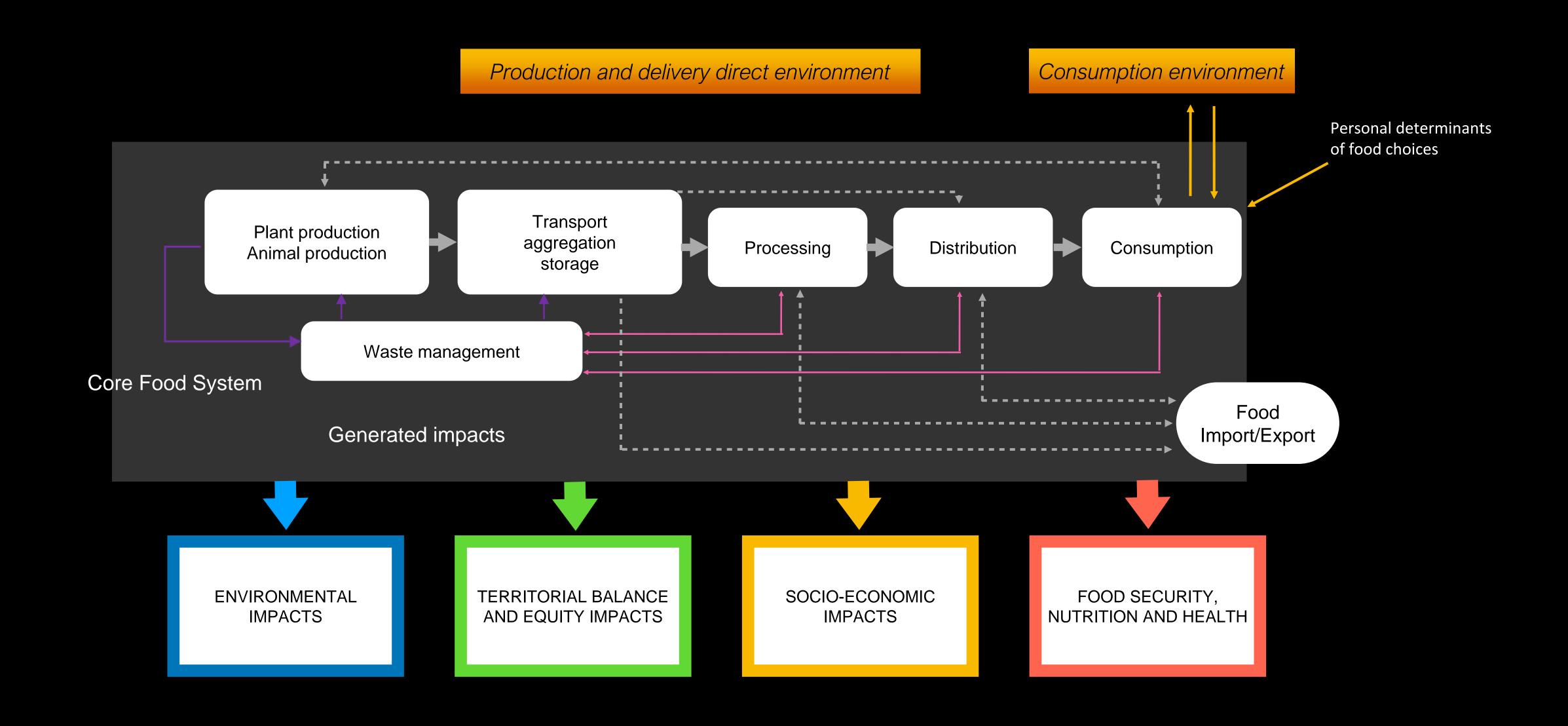


Outcomes: four main dimensions

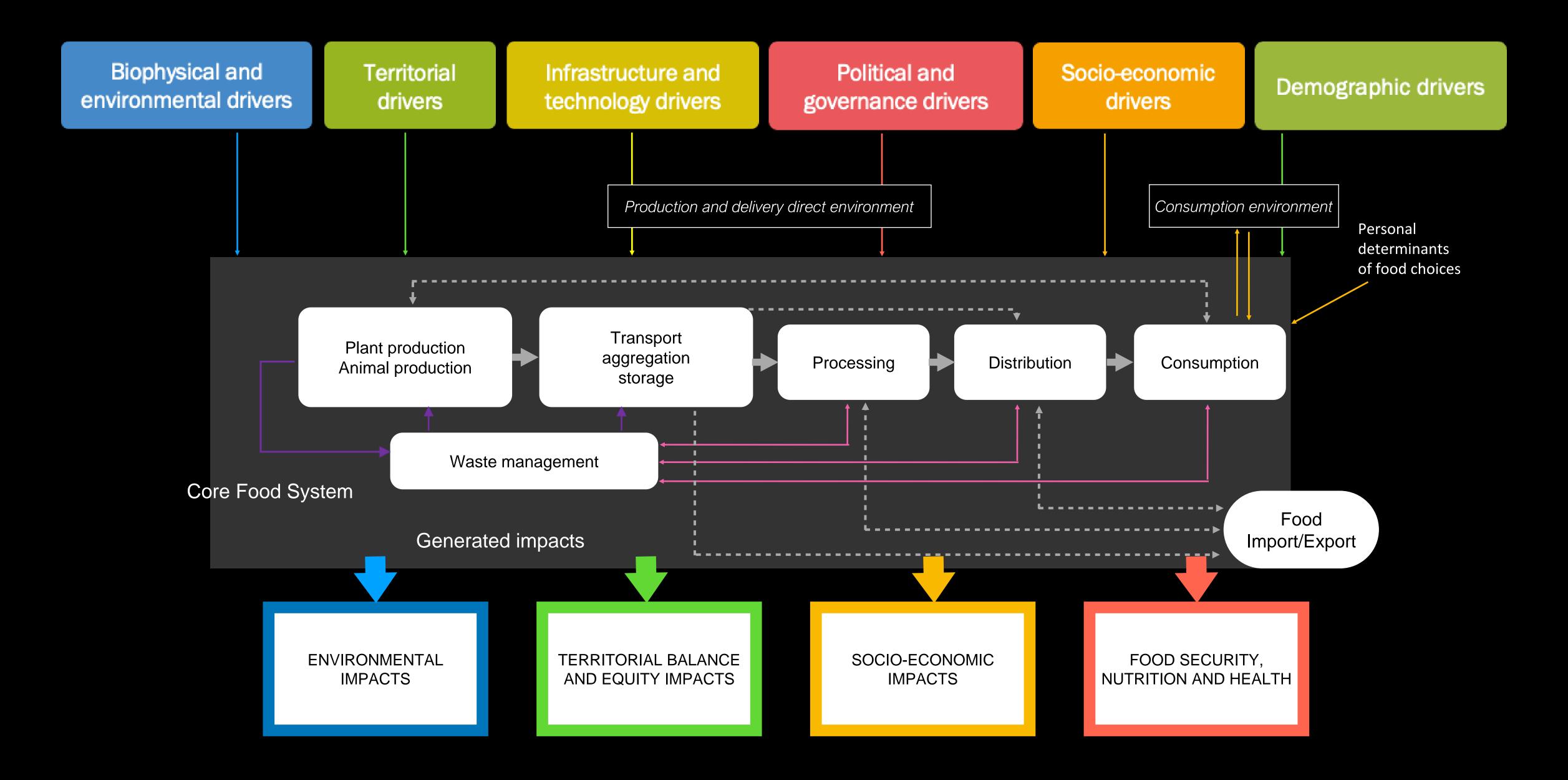
- (i) Food security, nutrition and health: Ensure food security and provide healthy, balanced and nutritious diets, to contribute to health for all.
- (ii) Socio-economy: Provide decent livelihoods and jobs for all food system actors, and an improved food trade balance.
- (iii) Territorial balance: Contribute to balanced power distribution and territorial development (Governance National/State levels), fostering stability and equity among food system actors.
- (iv) Environment: Manage, preserve/regenerate ecosystems and natural resources and limit their effects on climate.



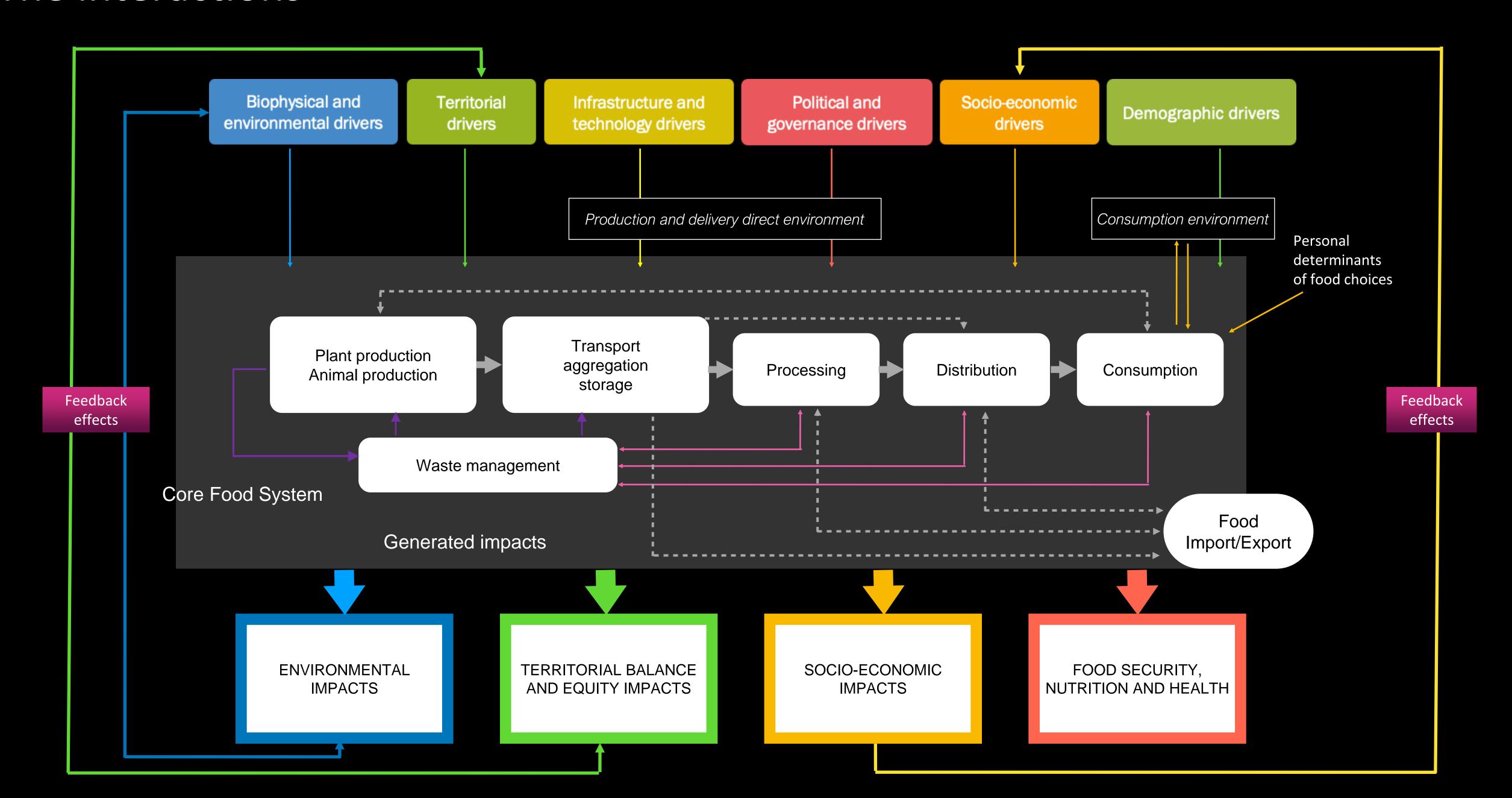
The Direct Environments Influencing Food Systems Actors



The Drivers



The interactions



Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations to food crises and climate stresses in South Sudan (PRO-SRVP)

PROJECT SUMMARY - PRO-SRVP

Project Title	STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS TO FOOD CRISES AND CLIMATE STRESSES IN SOUTH SUDAN (PRO-SRVP)	
Project Code	OSRO/SSD/105/EC	
Starting Date	1 Aug 2021	
Ending Date	31 July 2023	
Duration	2 years	
Goal	To contribute to improved country wide food and nutrition security in a sustainable manner.	
Government/other counterparts:	GRSS & WFP and UNICEF	
Target Area ^[1]	National and four Partnership areas for Resilience and Recovery (PfRR)	
Budget	USD 5,006,987	
Funding Source	European Commission (EC) with 3.1% co-financing	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Specifically, the Project will:

- Improve food security, nutrition governance (SO1);
- Improve prevention and preparedness for food crisis (SO2); and
- Adopt relevant resilience strategies and investment plans (SO3).

[1] Disclaimer: names and designations of areas, (former) States and Counties are merely indicative and do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by FAO

Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations to food crises and climate stresses in South Sudan (PRO-SRVP)

 Output 3.2 knowledge management and advocacy efforts from integrated actions along the HDP nexus in PfRR partnership areas are ensured

- Output 1.1 Effective cross-sector partnerships (institutional set-up) for Food Security Information System re-established
- Output 1.2: GoSS capacity in governance, management and decision making for food security and nutrition enhanced
- 1.2.1 Prepare Strategic Food Reserve proposal and facilitate its establishment

- Output 2.2: Capacity for food security analysis for effective humanitarian response, resilience programming and policy planning is built
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- Output 2.1: Country wide quality data on agriculture, food security and nutrition made timely available and utilized
- Food Security Advisory forum (including donors, UN agencies, NGOs, Civil Society, etc.)



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



TERRITORIAL BALANCE
AND EQUITY IMPACTS



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS



FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations to food crises and climate stresses in South Sudan (PRO-SRVP)



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

 SO2 Improved prevention of and preparedness for food crises



TERRITORIAL BALANCE AND EQUITY IMPACTS

- 2.2 Capable experts at national and state level on policy analysis, institutional setup and food security monitoring.
- Food Security Advisory forum (including donors, UN agencies, NGOs, Civil Society, etc.)
- 1.1.1 Reactivate the high-level Food Security Inter-Ministerial Committee; and
- Food Security Council (FSC)
- 1.1.9 Food Security Crisis
 Preparedness Plan for South
 Sudan



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

 SO3 Adopted relevant resilience strategies and investment plans



FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Improve food security through agriculture, food and nutrition security information systems
- SO1 Improved food security and nutrition governance

Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's

Cross-Border Areas With Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya And Uganda

- Output 4.1: Knowledge on resource conflict resolution mechanisms
- improved Capacity on sustainable NRM for improved resource sharing, peace building response and community planning is built
- Output 4.2: Knowledge on information management system for NRM dialogue, planning and process improved Improve management and equitable access to natural resources for livelihood activities within target communities

- Output 2.1: Veterinary institutional capacity and enabling environment improved
- Output 2.2: Access to animal health services improved
- Output 2.3: Knowledge on TAD prevention, detection and control systems/measures availed
- Output 2.4: Access to livestock market support systems increased.
- Output 3.1: Knowledge on livelihoods diversification opportunities enhanced.

- Output 1.1: Access to up to date Food Security and Nutrition information, data and statistics improved
- Output 1.2: Capacity on food security analysis for effective humanitarian response, resilience programming and policy planning is built.



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



TERRITORIAL BALANCE AND EQUITY IMPACTS



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS



FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

Strengthening the Livelihoods Resilience of Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Communities in South Sudan's

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



TERRITORIAL BALANCE AND EQUITY IMPACTS



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS



FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- Equitable access to natural resources
- Local governance and peacebuilding

- Improve households' income
- The creation of alternative economic opportunities, especially for women and youth.

 Improve food security through he Emergency Livelihood Response Programme

WEAK GOVERNANCE

Lack of agricultural extension & Services

Scarce human and financial resources

Diminished social cohesion and trust

Weak links with local governance

ANIMAL DISEASES & CROP

Lack of appropriate inputs

PESTS

New types of disease (footand-mouth)

Weak links to research

Early warning systems on anticipated threats

Insecurity and conflict

CLIMATIC SHOCKS

Climate variability

Drought, heavy rainfall and flooding.

Direct impact on agricultural production

No market information systems

Free inputs by NGOs

ECONOMY

Disrupted market functionality

Very low investment

Economic shocks

Lack of income

No employment opportunities

Pastoralism not integral to national food system

NATURAL RECOURCE DEGRADATION

Deforestation (Charcoal)

NR Management Capacity

Changing livestock migration patterns

TECHNOLOGY

Solar crier for grains

OPPORTUNITIES

NUTRITION

Information on diet variaty

School feeling programmes

SEED POLICY

Provide information

School feeling programmes

Storage facilities

Extension services

Land use systems

MACRO-ECONOMIC POLICY

Inflation, Debt, exchange rate management

Storage facilities

INCLUSIVE BUSINESS MODELS

Cooperatives: substance to commercial

Access to finance/equity

NATIONAL FOOD RESERVE AGENCY

Trading/MSMEs

Inputs/finance/technical assistance

GOSS CAPACITY

Building GoSS capacity in governance and management of food security and nutrition

integrating actions along the HDP nexus in PfRR partnership

DATA AND ANALYSIS

Country wide quality data on agriculture, FS&N made available and utilized

Building capacity for FS&N analysis for effective humanitarian response, resilience programming

INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

Functional FSC, Food Security Technical Committee - Secretariat (FSTC/FSTS)

Strategic Food Reserve

NATURAL RESOURCE EXPLOITATION

Charcoal/energy

Tree border planting

Political will/support

SOCIO-ECONOMICS OUTCOMES

Improved prevention of and preparedness for food crises

Adopted relevant resilience strategies and investment plans

FOOD SECURITY & NUTRITION OUTCOMES

Improved country wide food and nutrition security in a sustainable manner

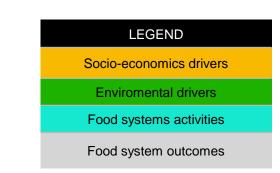
ENVIRONMENTAL OUTCOMES

Improved prevention of and preparedness for food crises

TERRITORIAL BALANCE

Improved food security and nutrition governance

Effective cross-sector partnerships for Food Security Information System



CBartel 2022

Thank you



Food Security & Resilience in Transitioning Environments (FORESITE) Project

Crop production + Aggregation





June 2022





Key project strategies with respect to the food system

- Increase production



- Income Diversification



- Promote Peacebuilding









Increase Production

• Promote climate-smart agriculture

Farmer associations (aggregation)



Agri-input dealers









Income Diversification

S4T- Promote a culture of savings



Mother gardens

Youth empowerment











Promote Peacebuilding

Youth-led peace clubs in cattle camps



Peace Development Committees

Sports for peace









Challenges being addressed in relation to the South Sudan Food System

- Inter communal conflicts, cattle raiding and counter raiding,

- Low level of food production;

- Youth unemployment;

- Farmers mindset (handouts).









Policy issues and gaps

- Resilience building needs longer-term investment;

- Investment in infrastructures;

- Youth unemployment.









Threats, Shocks and Stresses

Threats

- Climatic-related risks
- Diseases such as COVID 19

Shocks

- Economic Shocks (Price inflation/high food prices)
- Conflicts

Stresses

Youth unemployment









Opportunities

- Young population (70% under the age of 30)- Engage in self and wage employment;

- Technology adoption by smallholder farmers;

- Huge potential for agricultural production- need to capitalize on this through CSA.









Lessons

• Farmers are more willing to participate in the cost recovery approach (a good indicator of shifting attitudes towards empowerment and pathway to sustainability);

 Contract farming provides a good opportunity to transition farmers from subsistence farming to commercialization of farming (addresses the missing link between production and marketing in the value chain);

Peace-building (youth peace clubs, sports for peace) and social cohesion (S4T, FGs)
activities of the project have significantly contributed to reducing incidence of
conflict.









THANKYOU









SSR Project Food System Analysis

Quarterly Review Meeting 13 22nd June 2022



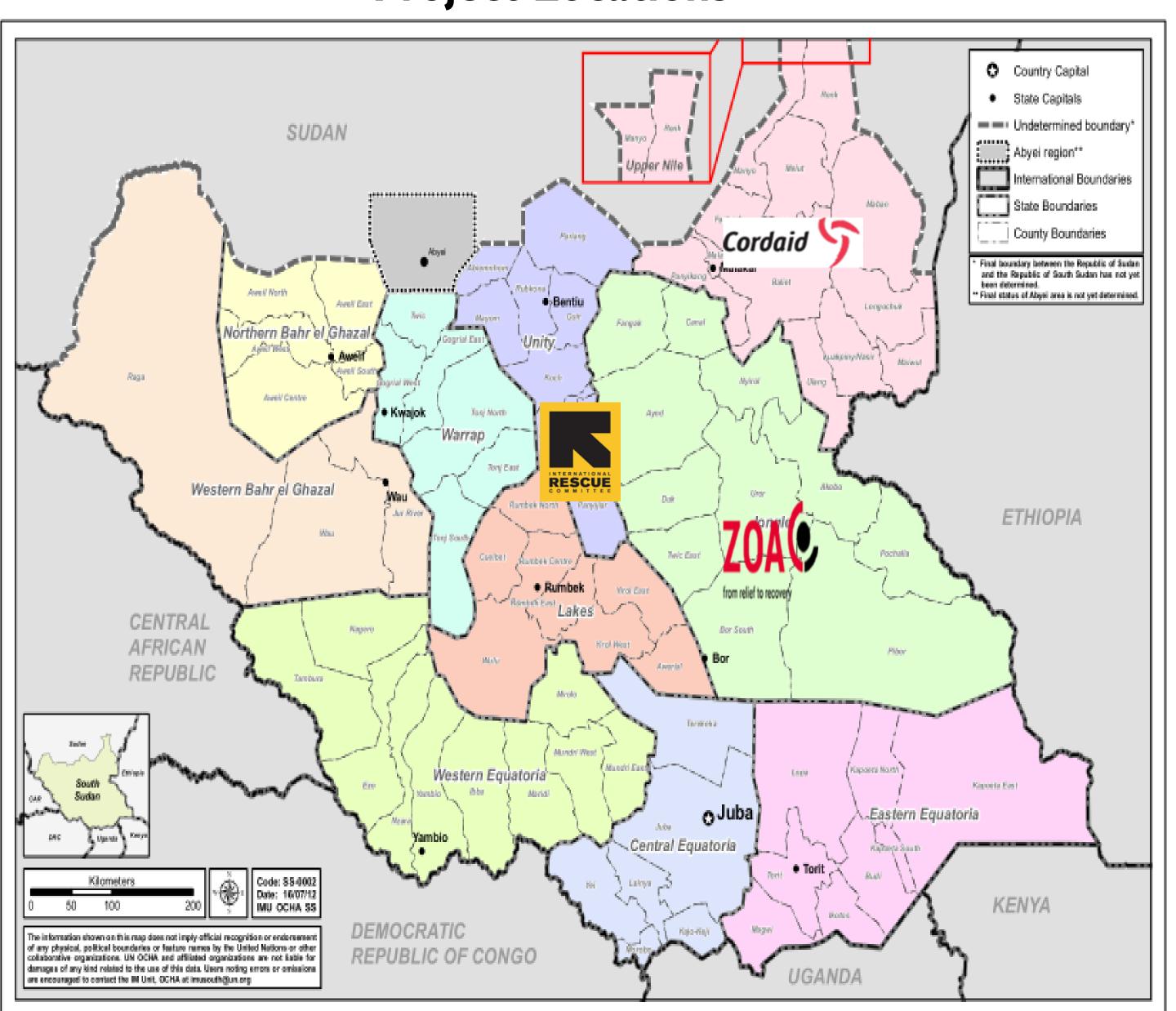




Project Summary

- Project Title: Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience in Greater Upper Nile
- ❖ Duration: 48 Months (Ist January 2020 31st December 2023)
- ❖ IP's: IRC-Lead, Cordaid and ZOA partners
- Locations: Unity (Panyijiar)-IRC, Jonglei (Pibor and Bor)-ZOA, and Upper Nile (Manyo, Malakal and Fashoda)-Cordaid

Project Locations



SSR Project Food System Analysis

E	nvironment	Economy	Systems/Institutions/Service	es	Technology	
essi	Climate change Deforestation (Charcoal/firewood)	 Limited/no employment or job opportunities for women & youth Lack of income Lack of rural financing Lack of quality inputs 			 Lack of access to simple and affordable, appropriate technology for adoption Lack of farmers knowledge and skills in improved farming practices 	
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Activities	Inputs (Seeds & Tools) Training on climate smart practices Seeds multiplication Animal Traction promotion Fruits Trees Seedlings production Fisher folks (Fishing Kits & Training) Small ruminant restocking (Goat) Lostock treatment & vaccination Strengthening Extension services	• Post-Harvest Management • Drying yard, storage & improved granary facilities construction	 Value addition machine (Groundnut paste) Training on value addition 	• Collective Market Committee (CM establishment • Market facilitation	ting C)	Consumption • Cooking demonstration - preparation and food consumption

Threats, Shock & Affecting Out

- Inter-communal conflict, cattle raiding & revenge killings
- Inflation
- Gender based Violence (GBV)
- High rate of poverty
- Crime and violence among youth

- Flooding
- Dry Spell

Biological

• COVID-19

Policy Issues & Gaps

Seeds Policy

- Lack of access to quality Seeds
- Lack of institutions /agencies for certification of Seeds producers
- Over dependency on imported seeds

Land Rights Policy

Community leaders & authorities should revise customary land ownership policy and prioritize giving women land rights to increase women food production capacity and assets ownership

Macro-economic Policy

- Inflation, exchange rate
- Over dependency on imported food improved value chain, storage facilities and strengthen market system

Opportunities

Access to Finance

 Access to affordable inclusive financial services (VSLA model)

DRR

• Integration of DRR into agriculture activities

Extension services

- Extension services system strengthen for CAD
- Bridging the gap between private and government own extension workers through certification

Market System Development

- Agro dealers' capacity strengthening as they are currently limited to reduce farmers over dependency on aid
- Market information, storage facilities, market linkages, farmers marketing association
- Value addition initiatives for fish and crops
- Strengthening farmers association/cooperative

Technology adoption

 Value addition machines for processing and simple tools for mechanization

Learnings

- DRR and VSLA enhance individuals and community capacity to bounce back in the aftermath of shocks including flooding as most women have access to VSLA savings after flooding and community engaged in dike construction
- Combining capacity building with inkind (Seeds, Tools and Cash grants) supports improved delivery of resilience
- Engaging households through the main and dry season response, enhance vulnerable households' resilience to access nutritional food in addressing food insecurity
- Access to income through the IGA's empower women and build resilience

Thank you!

















Feeder roads to strengthen the livelihoods and resilience of rural communities - to improve food security of the target vulnerable populations in Western and Northern Bahr el Ghazal and the Greater Upper Nile States

Project code T05-EUTF-H0A-SS-84-03

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

Implementation

October 2020-December 2024

Cooperating Partners-Implementation













World Vision





DAY TWO



South Sudan Resilient Food System (Shocks, Stresses & Opportunities)

1. Improving Agriculture production and productivity

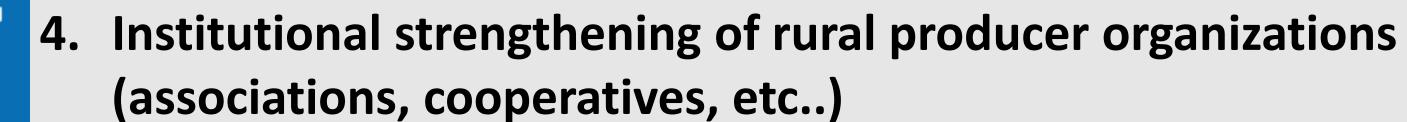
- Building productive community assets (e.g multi-purpose water ponds
- Distribution of inputs (seeds and tools)-grants and private sector
- Training of smallholder farmers on good agronomic practices,
 PHL

2. Improving market infrastructure/roads and storage

- Developing inclusive aggregation systems through construction of RACs
- Construction/rehabilitation of community access roads
- Training on warehouse management

3. Promoting low cost technologies to reduce food losses

- Distribution of hermetic bags, silos, solar driers, etc...
- Training (various approaches)









Policy issues and other gaps

Policy issues

- 1. Lack of Policy especially on Seeds and Fertilizers
- Lack of coherent Cooperatives or Farmer
 Organization Development Strategy

Other gaps

- Lack of effective coordination mechanisms
- Lack of funding-national and State level
- Limited extension support
- Lack of agricultural financing (Credit)
- Lack of access to appropriate inputs (seeds and tools)
- Low mechanization







Threats, shocks and stressors affecting achievement of project results

GUN

- OInter-communal violence
- Climate shocks-prolonged dry spells and floods
- Land degradation
- Dependency on aid

WBeG

- Land degradation and floods
- Climate shocks-prolonged dry spells and floods
- Dependency on aid





Opportunities

National	State
Donor interest	Technical staff-GBeG
Technical staff	Community willingness to participate and adopt
Partners with technical expertise and resources	Partners with technical expertise and resources



Lessons on building Resilient Food Systems in South Sudan

- Requires multi year funding and long term
- Requires multi-stakeholder engagement
- People at the center of deciding what works best/Don't be prescriptive
- Understanding the context

