

# Food Security and DRP South Sudan

Promoting appropriate Response to  
the present emergency situation in  
East Equatoria.

AHI – M2

UPEC

University de Creteil- Paris XII

Aloysius John  
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# Introduction

- This document is a reflexion on preparing a Disaster response in a complex extreme environment. The case of South Sudan is an interesting subject, in the sense that it is a compound crisis and the covariate shocks are quite numerous, posing a major challenge to the humanitarian sector.
- The aim of this paper is to propose a Disaster Response after an analysis of the present situation.

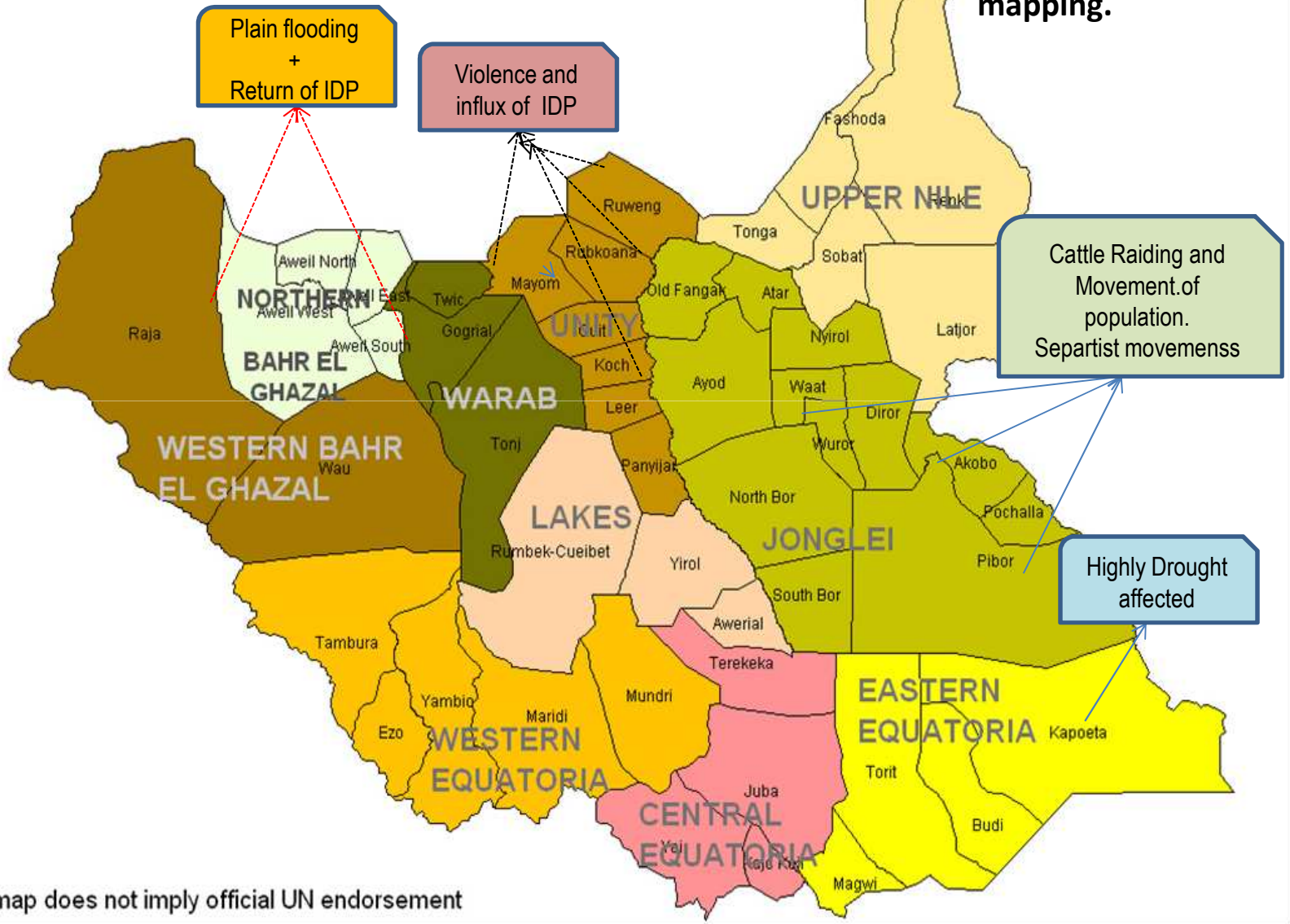


South Sudan is bordered by Ethiopia to the east Kenya to the south east, Uganda to the south , DRC to the south west and Central African Republic to the west. The north is bordering with Sudan from where south Sudan got its independence.

**January 1, 1956  
Line of Demarcation**

# SOUTHERN SUDAN MAP BY COUNTY/STATE

**Risk and vulnerability mapping.**



This map does not imply official UN endorsement

aj-february2012

# Responding to the Humanitarian crisis

- The challenges for the humanitarian crisis response in South Sudan needs to be addressed urgently. It is important to keep in mind that the concept of Relief –Rehabilitation-Development continuum is subject to major challenge in this humanitarian crisis.
- In a context of high political vulnerability and insecurity; a protracted emergency situation ; a highly sensitive inter-ethnic violence, there is a need to device a multi pronged disaster recovery plan with a major focus on transitional peace building initiatives, community based peace building and relief activities leading to varied extension programs and ultimately to development programs, keeping in mind the specific complexities of the context.
- Any humanitarian response without taking into account the political and ethnic violence realities will only lead to a prolonged relief activities in particular food distribution keeping the beneficiaries in a situation of chronic dependency rendering all development activities a major challenge for the future.

## Natonal Food insecurity-Categorisation of the phenomenon

State or Area concerned	Food Insecurity Causes	Identification of problems	Possibilities for action or potential solution to be explored
CENTRAL EQUATORIA	High food demand from returnees and high prices of food items	Low income of the urban dwellers and poor conditions of the returnees. Poor infrastructures (roads, aricultural equipements etc)	Possibilities for extension activities : Promoitng fishing, diversification of agriculture, CBA for building comercial exchange within the communities.
EASTERN EQUATORIA	High demand due to the returnees. Resulting in high prices of food commodities in the market	Eastern Equatoria State is generally food insecure with high risk especially for the returnees and the poor households.	Rehabilitaiton of the returnees and extension activities. Implement FFW pgms to make the roads usable. Diversificaiton of production and extensions activities to be promoted.
NORTHERN BAHR EI GHAZAL	Worsening food insecurity situation due to influx of returnees from the north	High and unaffordable food prices Livestock conditons very bad due to lack of water and animal care. Host communities are inhighly vulnerable situation.	Relief activities for the returnees, extension activties and diversification of cash crops.
WARRAB	Worsening food insecurity conditons due to returnees	High food price and bad livestock conditions.	Relief activities for the returnees and rehabilitation of the families in safe areas Extension activities to be undertaken.

## Food insecurity-Categorisation of the phenomenon

State or Area concerned	Food Insecurity Causes	Identification of problems	Possibilities for action or potential solution to be explored
JONGLEI	High insecurity due to cattle raiding Return of the Displaced Landmines and agricultural activities impossible	Cattle raiding and ethnic problems Difficult to undertake agricultural activities due to landmines. Insecurity is a major issue preventing agricultural activities.	Community based Peace Building activities to be undertaken; Land mine clearance Agricultural seeds and extension activities.
Western Equatoria	Situation less acute than elsewhere.	The tribal clashes in Mvolo County between Jur and Dinka resultng in IDP (9000) to Bahr Grindi, Kokori and Mvolo town . Lack of infrastructure (road) to sell the agricultural products	Transitional Peace building and disarming of the groups. Initiate education programs fro the children Mother and child care to be initiated.
Western Bahr El Gazal	Food insecurity getting to be a concern	Food stock is consumed and creates problems. Poor households unable to access food items. High prices for food commodities.	Introduce diversification of agricultural products and activities. Introduce Community Based IGP in the agricultural sector to enable people to sell their products.

## Food insecurity-Categorisation of the phenomenon

State or Area concerned	Food Insecurity Causes	Identification of problems	Possibilities for action or potential solution to be explored
Lake state	Acute food insecurity in some areas and risk zone in other areas.	<p>Intra-and inter-State conflict in Rumbek North and Yirol West Counties.</p> <p>Armed clashes between cattle owners of Rumbek North and Unity State: loss of lives and hundreds of cattle in January.</p> <p>Ethnic fight between pastoralists from Yirol West Coutny in Lakes State and farmers of Mvolo County in Western Equatoria State .</p> <p>IDP due to these internal conflicts</p> <p>Livestock condition has been affected by diseases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Community Based Peace Building activities to be undertaken</li> <li>-Diversification of agricultural activities.</li> <li>-Animal and livestock care to be increased or put in place.</li> </ul>
Unity State	<p>High risk area due to clashes between the SPLA and the militia groups in the region.</p> <p>IDP and returnees</p>	<p>Insecurity and scaling down of other activities : fishing and outbreak of animal diseases leading to poor economic condtions.</p>	<p>Peace building and relief activities to be undertaken.</p>
Upper Nile	<p>Acutre food security situation due to returnees and clashes between the SPLA and the armed factions</p>	<p>Highly deteriorating food insecurity situation is gaining grounds.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">aj-february2012</p>	<p>CB peace building to bring in transitional peace..</p> <p>Rehabilitation of the youth.</p>



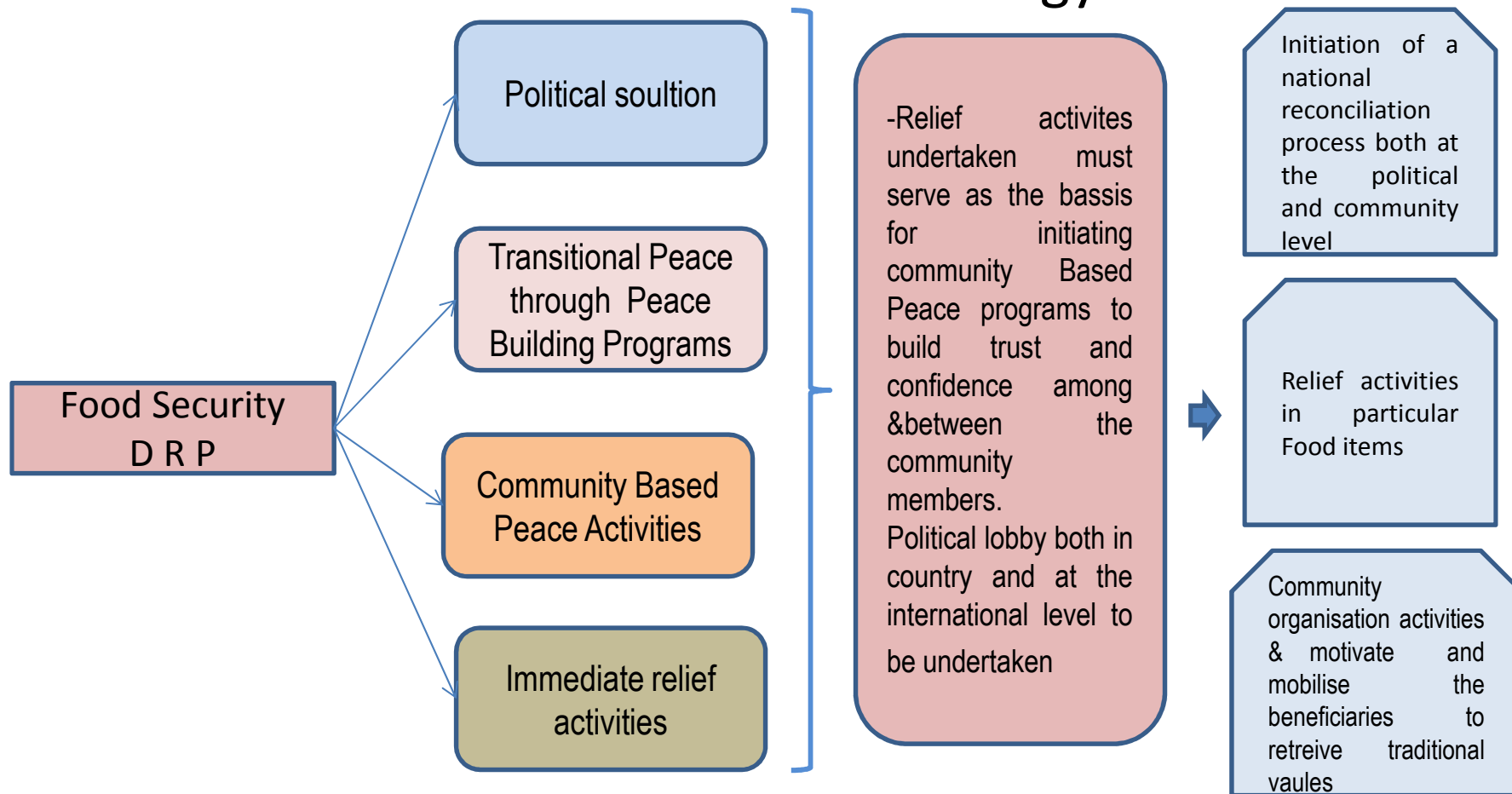
## Food Insecurity intervention

	Extreme Environemnet	Ethnic violence	Lack of Material et other problems	Diseases and pests
Defintion of problems.	Drought and floods	Fight between ethnic groups	Lack of means for takin gup agricultural activities	Grasshoppers or pest Livestock is affected by diseases ad other problems
Identification of zones				
Activities to be introduced and solution to be found	-Propose extension activities, diversification of culture, introduce irrigation mechanisms, water management	Promote Community Based Dévpt. Activities with a peace building component.	Need anlaysis in terms of agricul-tural toos and integrate them in the project plann-ing for distribuion +introduce agricultural diversification	Introduce anti pest treatment -Open access to animal husbandry care -introduce preventive treatments -promote CBDA

Continue relief activities using them as means to introduce long term devpt.activities.

Advocacy and lobby activities at the national level and at the international level.

# Food Security-Disaster Recovery Plan Intervention Methodology



# Food security Analysis –E.Equatoria



## Food insecurity- East Equatoria State

Area concerned and its characteristics	Food Insecurity Causes	Identification of problems	Possibilities for action or potential solution to be explored
<p><b>Lafon</b> Highly productive, influx of refugees</p>	<p>Lack of seeds Floodings These causes lead to lesser food production</p>	<p>-Seed procurements points to be identified -CBDA to be introduced to integrate the refugees. Low land agriculture is of high risk due to floods Road infrastructure is a problem</p>	<p>-There is a high need to introduce community Based development programs with a peace building component. -Introduce water management programs for managing water resources at the community level -Road infrastructures to be built or upgraded in order to facilitate the movement of agricultural products -Introduce canal building -Identify seed procurement points within Equatoria and in the neighbouring countries.</p>
<p><b>Torit</b> Highly fertile Biggest NGO camps Traditional farming Household labour sufficient Diversification of agriculture.</p>	<p>-The population is mobile and dependant. -Need for quick impact programs <b>Lesser problem for Food security</b></p>	<p>-Need for diversification of agricultural programs. -Lack of means for extension programs to take up different types of program. -Need for quick impact programs</p> <p style="text-align: right;">aj-february2012</p>	<p>-IGP : Poultry keeping -Introduce systems for animal treatments -Bee Keeping high needs of additional funds. -Introduce CBDA activities with small scale farming Diversification of agricultural products</p>

## Food insecurity- East Equatoria State

Area concerned and its characteristics	Food Insecurity Causes	Identification of problems	Possibilities for action or potential solution to be explored
<p><b>East Kaptoea</b> Drought affecte although fertile Bad rainfall</p>	<p>Sorgha crops but subject to rainfall. Highlly food insecure. Most insecure area , yet to be rehabilitated.</p>	<p>-Lack of irrigation systems -traditional farming -Dfficulty to to diversify agricultural production. Staff trained ; seeds and tools distributed, but htere is no impact. There is also a problem of storage of seeds or excess products.</p>	<p>Introduce CBDA and water management programs -Motivate the population for diversifying their agricultural products. Rehabilitation of the differetrn ethnic gorups is a priority. Promote peace buildingactivites.</p>
<p>Chukdulum Very fertile but lack of seeds and tools.</p>	<p>Lack of agricultural materials No seeds Highly traditional and no rotation of crops leading to crop failure NGO are not present to help the population.</p>	<p>The potentials of the lad is not full used (it can support different kinds of crops but due to traditional farming there is no diversification)</p>	<p>Need for awareness building on rotation of crops, Introduce peace building and community based programs -Identify seed procurement points and accompany farmers in seed procurements either in E.Equatoria or outside E.E. -Need to build communities and inter ethnic peace building due to cattle raiding and conflicts.</p>

## Food insecurity- East Equatoria State

Area concerned and its characteristics	Food Insecurity Causes	Identification of problems	Possibilities for action or potential solution to be explored
<p><b>Kimotong</b> The land is rich and can support a variety of crops. Cattle raiding is a major problem and cause for inter ethnic conflicts.</p>	<p>Inter-ethnic conflicts due to conflict raiding Displacement of the population due to inter-ethnic conflict rendering agricultural activities difficult.</p>	<p>-Cattle raiding and interethnic problems -Youth are highly armed -IDP due to inter-ethnic conflicts</p>	<p>-Peace building and community based development programs. -Procurement of a variety of seeds to enhance agricultural activities. Build awareness on cattle trading to sell livestock and introduce expenditure on other items in the community.</p>
<p><b>Ikotos</b> Composed of two regions : Rich and fertile windward zone and the arid zones behind the mountains.</p>	<p>The arid zones are food insecurity zones due to scarce rainfall. Problem of returnees and conflict between the communities.</p>	<p>Food security strategy in the secure zones and insecure zones consisted of diversifying the cash crops : Cassava and Peanuts. Now the orientation is to involve them into procurement of high yielding variety of crops and vegetables. Magwi is not a food insecure zone.</p>	<p>-There is a need to keep the present momentum of continuing the crop diversification. --High yielding varieties to be soon introduced but need for more financial means. --Extension programs are necessary to motivate the farmers to optimize their revenue. -Need to introduce community based development activities.</p>

# Conclusion

- The different experience of DRP and the needs expressed in EE/Torit diocese, confirms the need for a well planned intervention strategy :
  - An integral approach with a high peace building component to promote social harmony.
  - Introduction of diversified agricultural products without destabilizing the local traditional practices.
  - New extensions programs to enhance production, marketing possibilities .
  - Introduce high yielding variety of crops and also high resistance crops due to the extreme environments.
  - With the communities explore seed outlets within and outside south Sudan for early procurement.
- Peace-building activities must be enhanced through relevant training and capacity building of the staff.
- Promote dialogue between the government and the communities to build confidence and initiate a national reconciliation process.
- Through community based development activities facilitate the emergence of traditional and local leadership to manage the communities.
- Commitment and support on the part of the partners of the local major NGO to go in this direction is needed.

# Future Challenge

- Peace Building activities to be introduced as part of all Disaster response in South Sudan.
- Promote Community Based Development Programs to facilitate the emergence of local leaders to manage the communities. Rehabilitate local leadership.
- Facilitate and promote community based agriculture with a special emphasis on marketing the agricultural products.
- Carry awareness building on crop diversification and other extension programs to enhance the capacity of the farmers to gain more money.
- Undertake lobby activities with the government and the international community to disarm the guerillas and at the same time promote conditions for alternative activities for the youth.