

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?

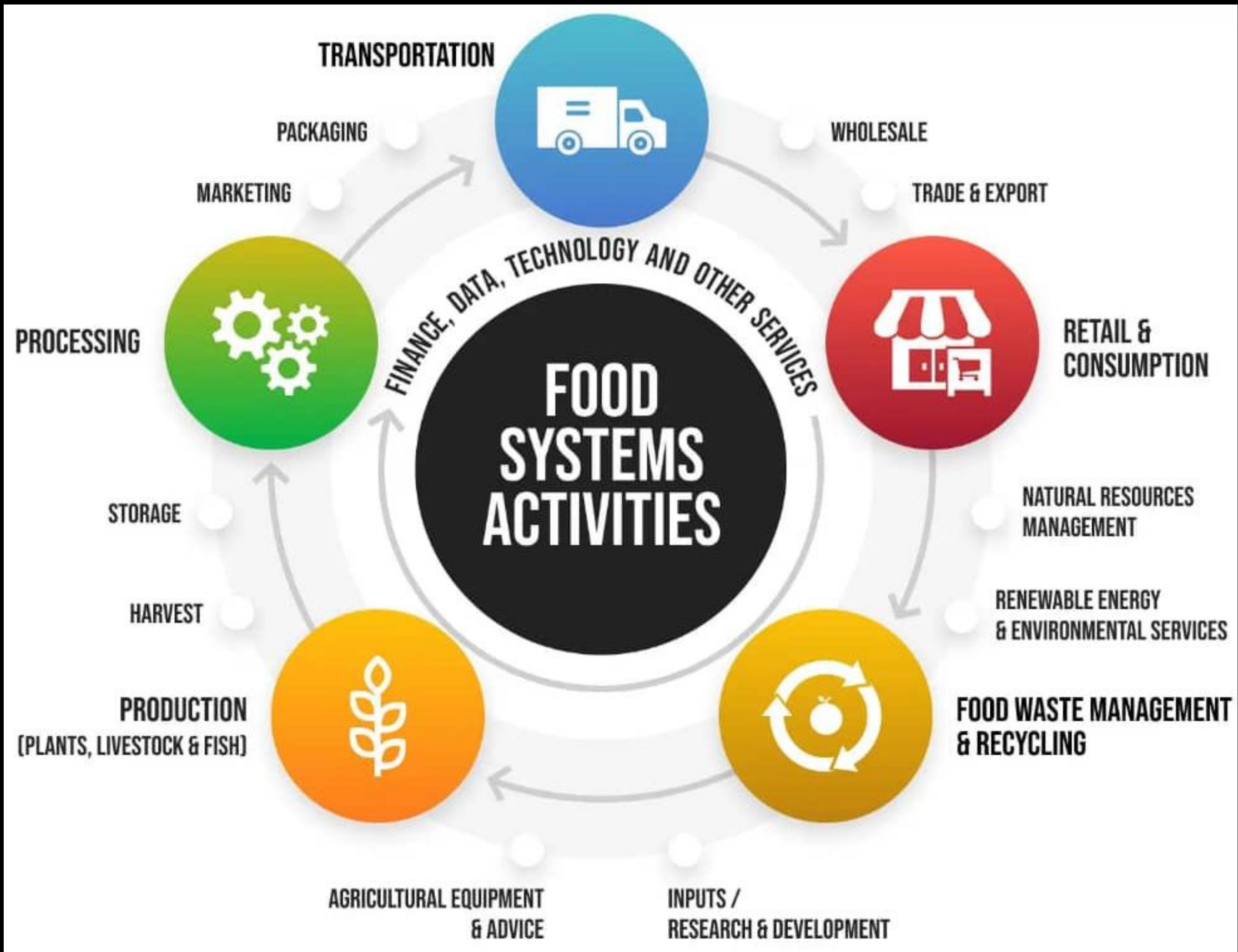


Food Systems Assessment
NEW TRENDS AND CHALLENGES

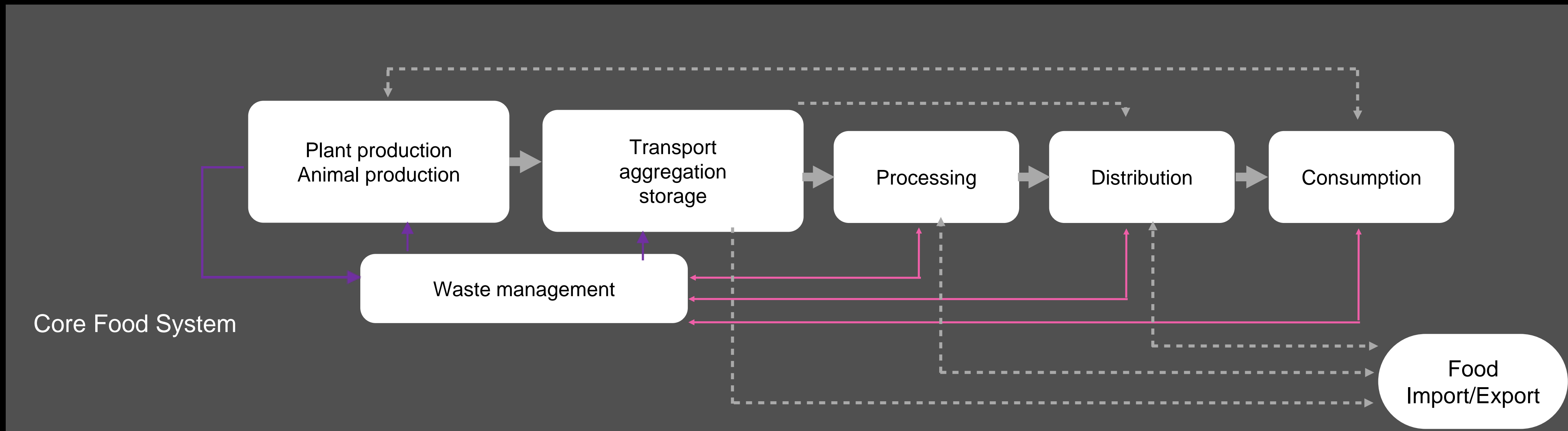
It concerns the way food is: produced; processed; transported; traded; distributed; consumed; disposed of

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

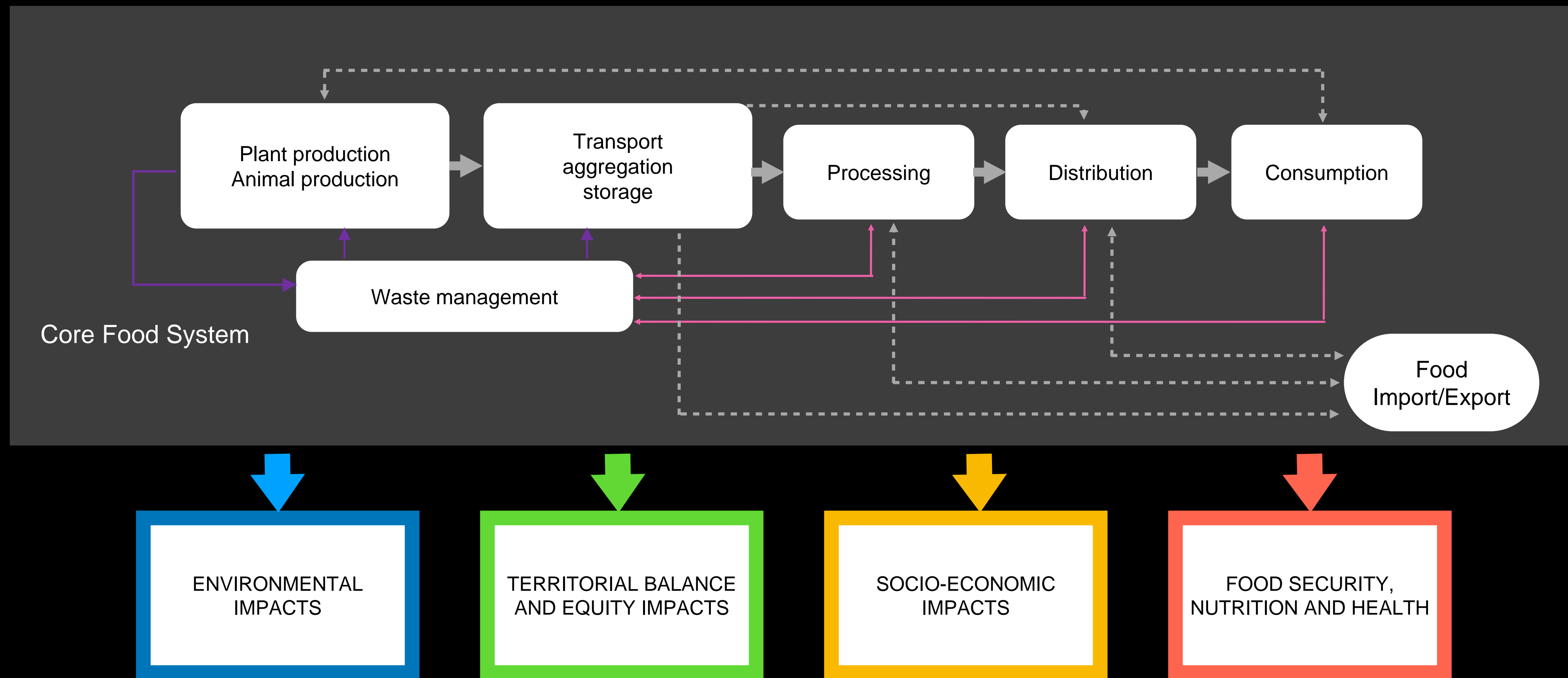
Food systems actors and activities shapes the **health**, **environmental**, **social**, and **economic** outcomes of a country's food system.



The Core of the Food System

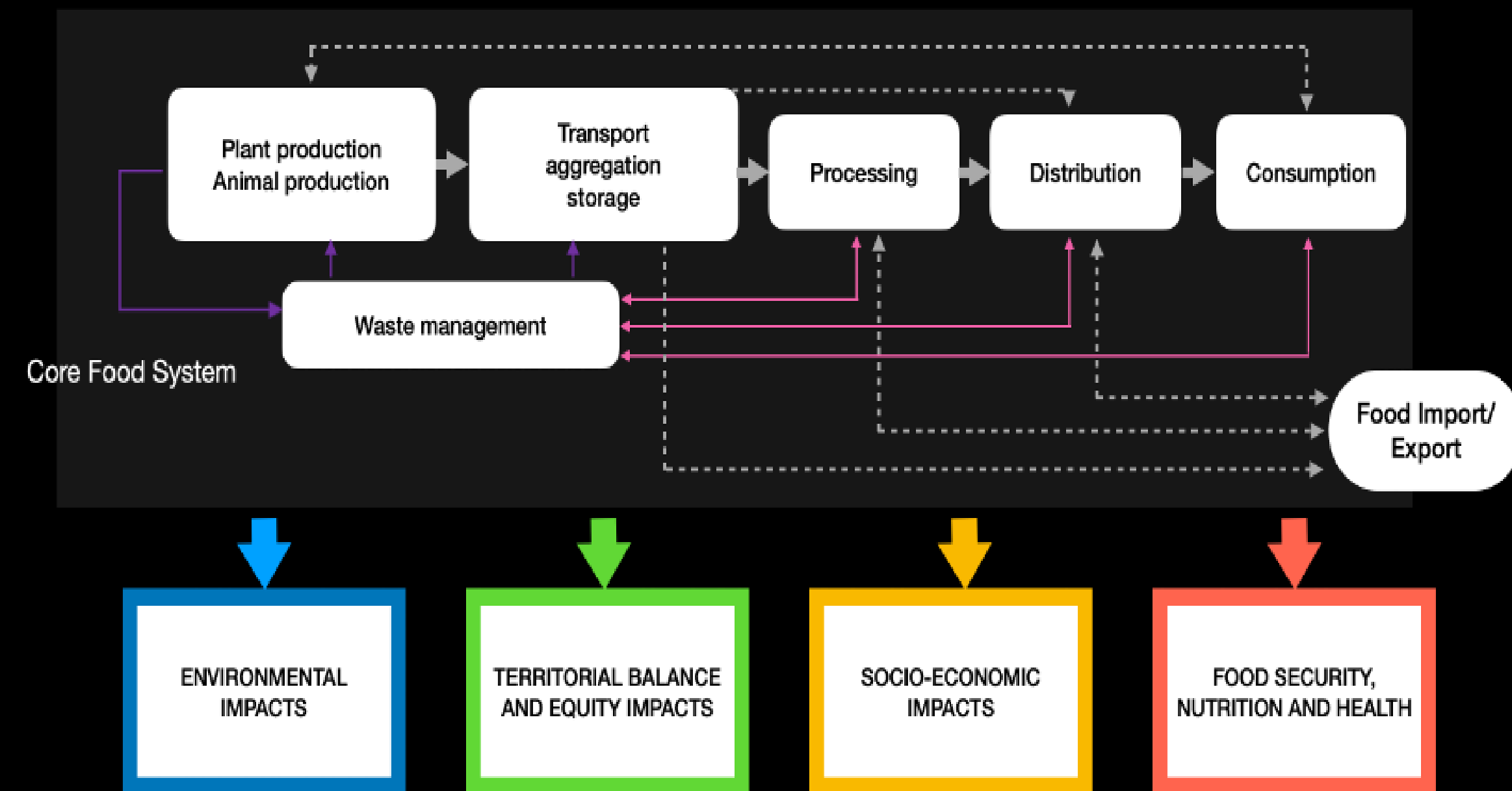


The impacts generated by the food system

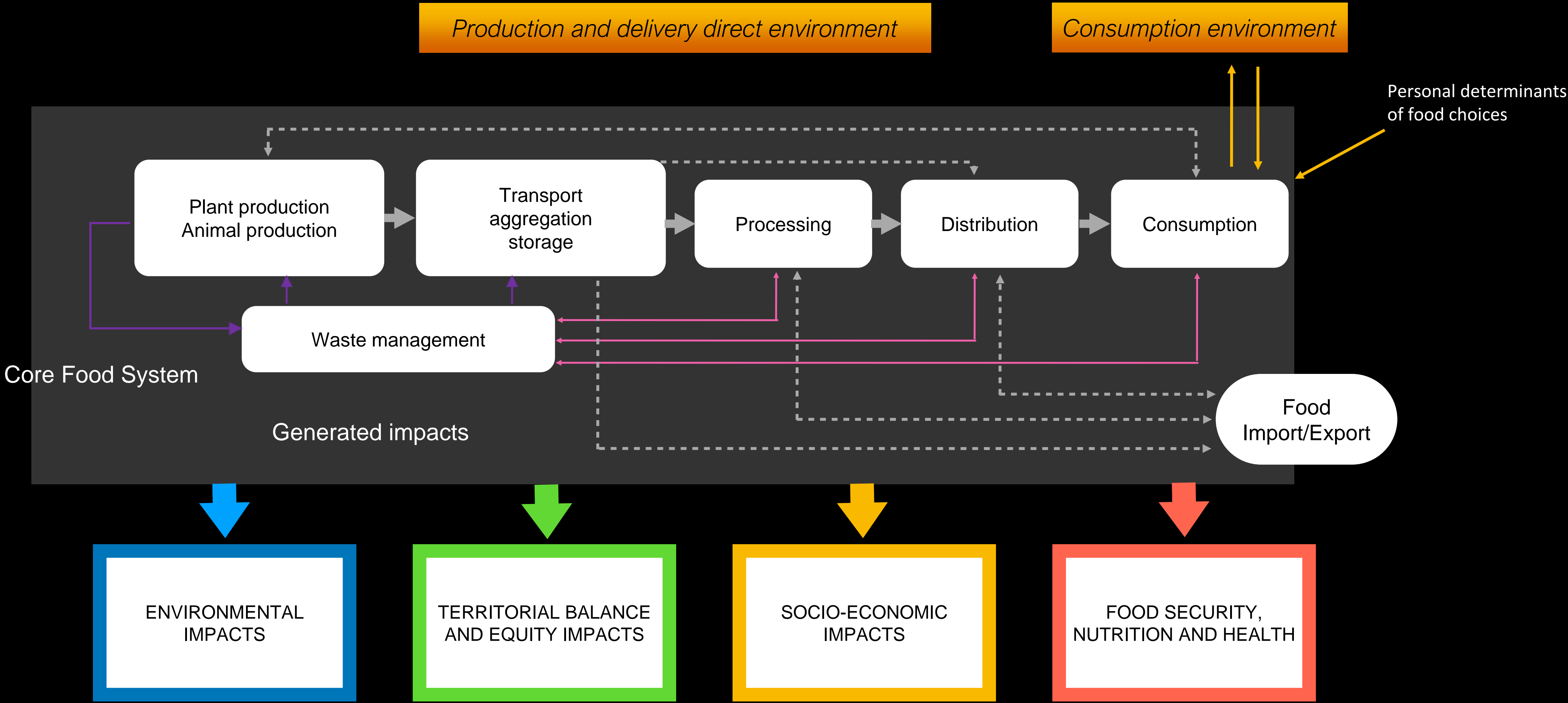


Outcomes: four main dimensions

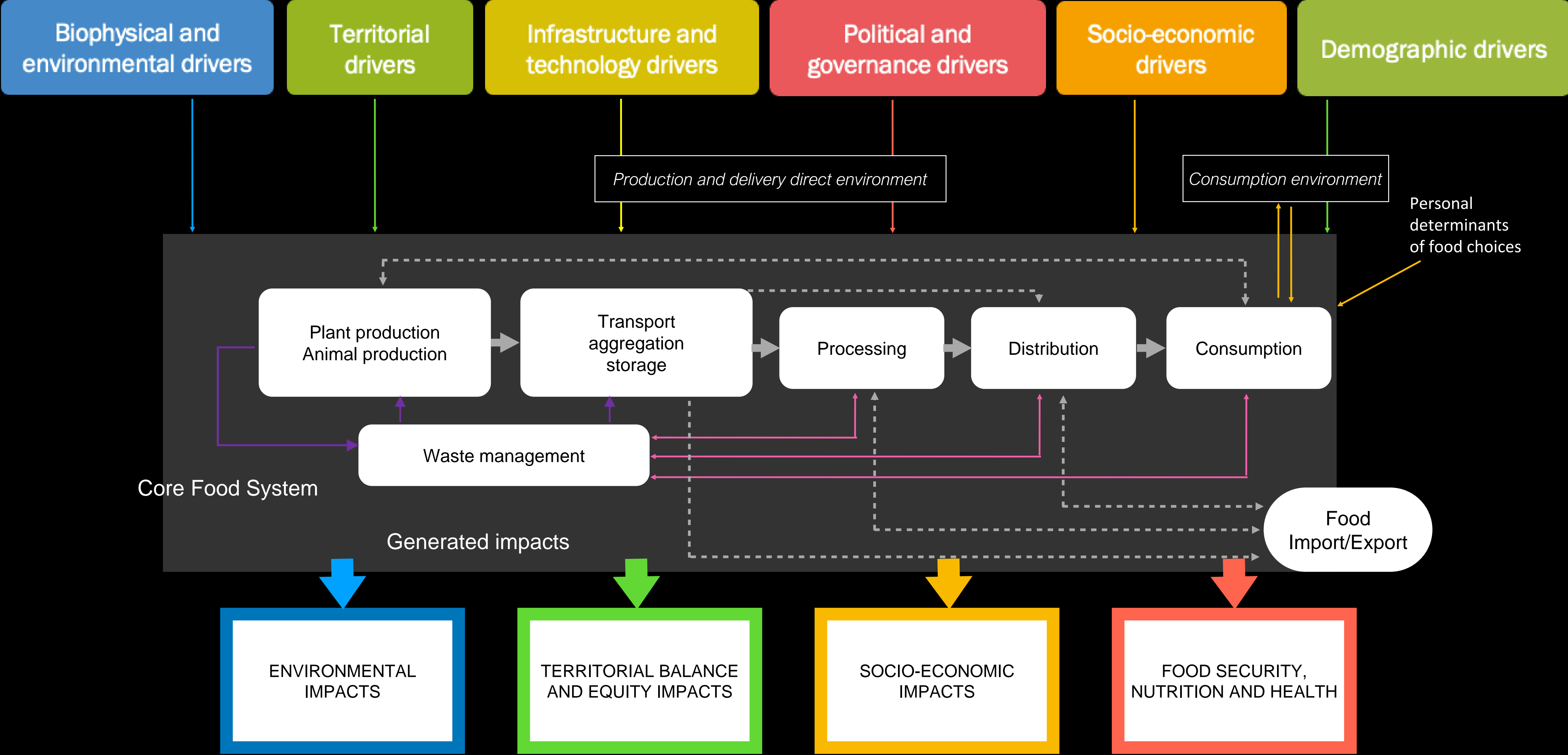
- (i) **Food security, nutrition and health:** Ensure food security and provide healthy, balanced and nutritious diets, to contribute to health for all.
- (ii) **Socio-economy:** Provide decent livelihoods and jobs for all food system actors, and an improved food trade balance.
- (iii) **Territorial 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.



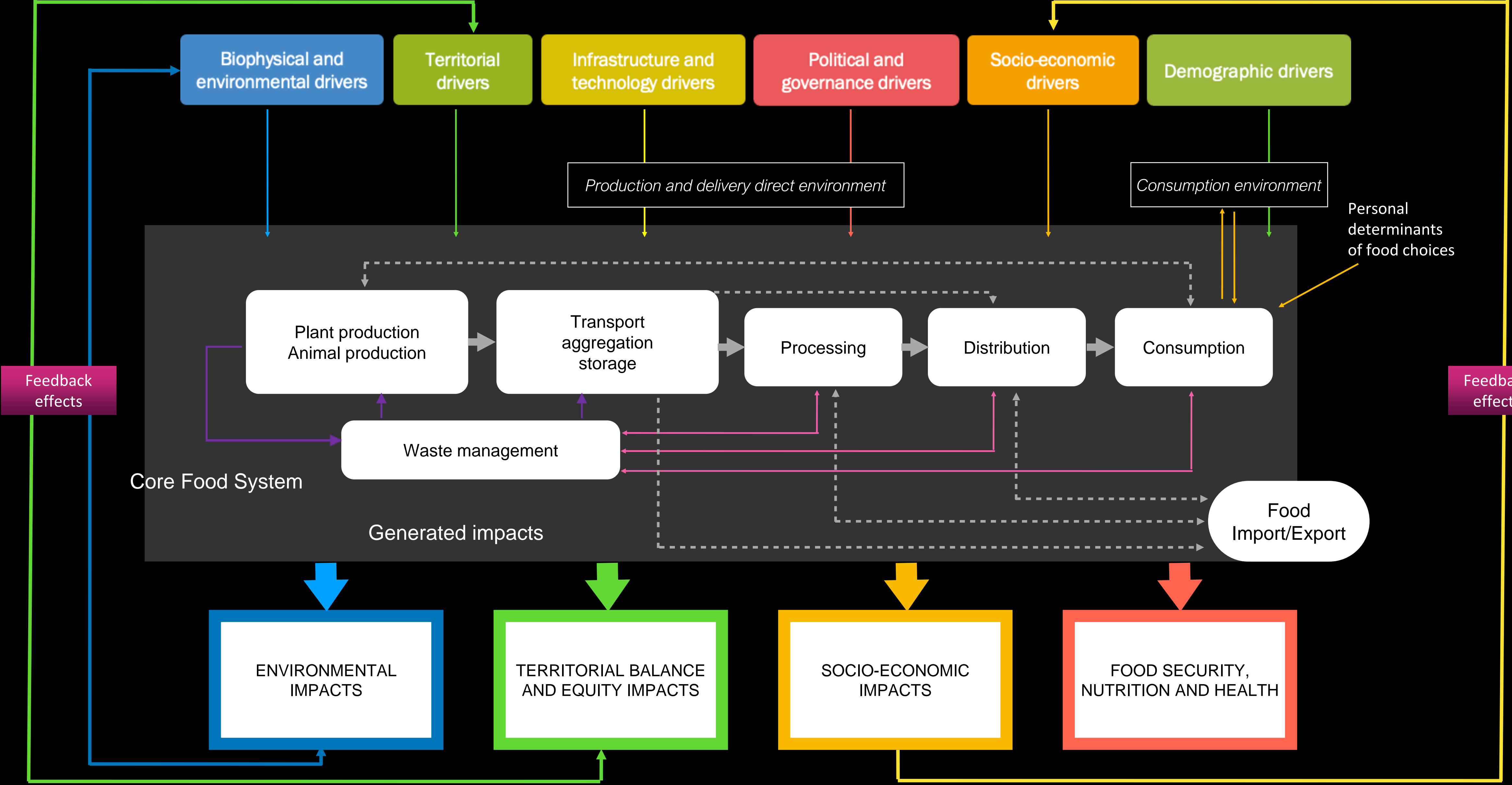
The Direct Environments Influencing Food Systems Actors



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

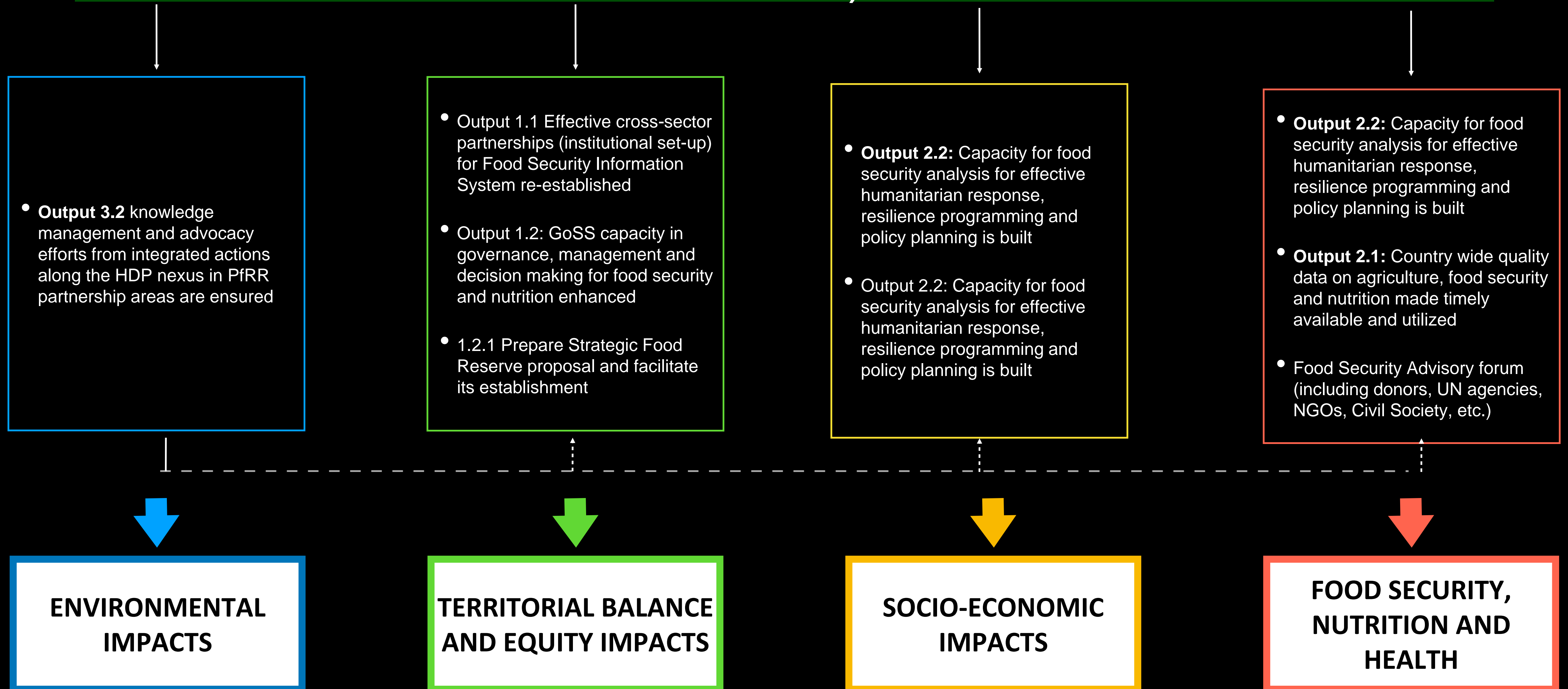
Project Title	STRENGTHENING THE RESILIENCE OF VULNERABLE POPULATIONS TO FOOD CRISES AND CLIMATE STRESSES IN SOUTH SUDAN (PRO-SRVP)
Project Code	OSRO/SSD/105/EC
Starting Date	1 Aug 2021
Ending Date	31 July 2023
Duration	2 years
Goal	To contribute to improved country wide food and nutrition security in 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

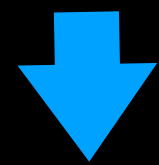
Specifically, the Project will:

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

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



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



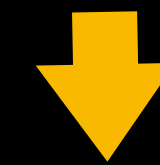
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

- SO2 Improved prevention of and preparedness for food crises



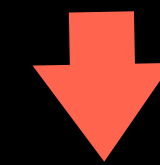
TERRITORIAL BALANCE AND EQUITY IMPACTS

- 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

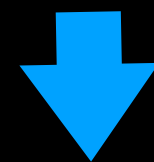
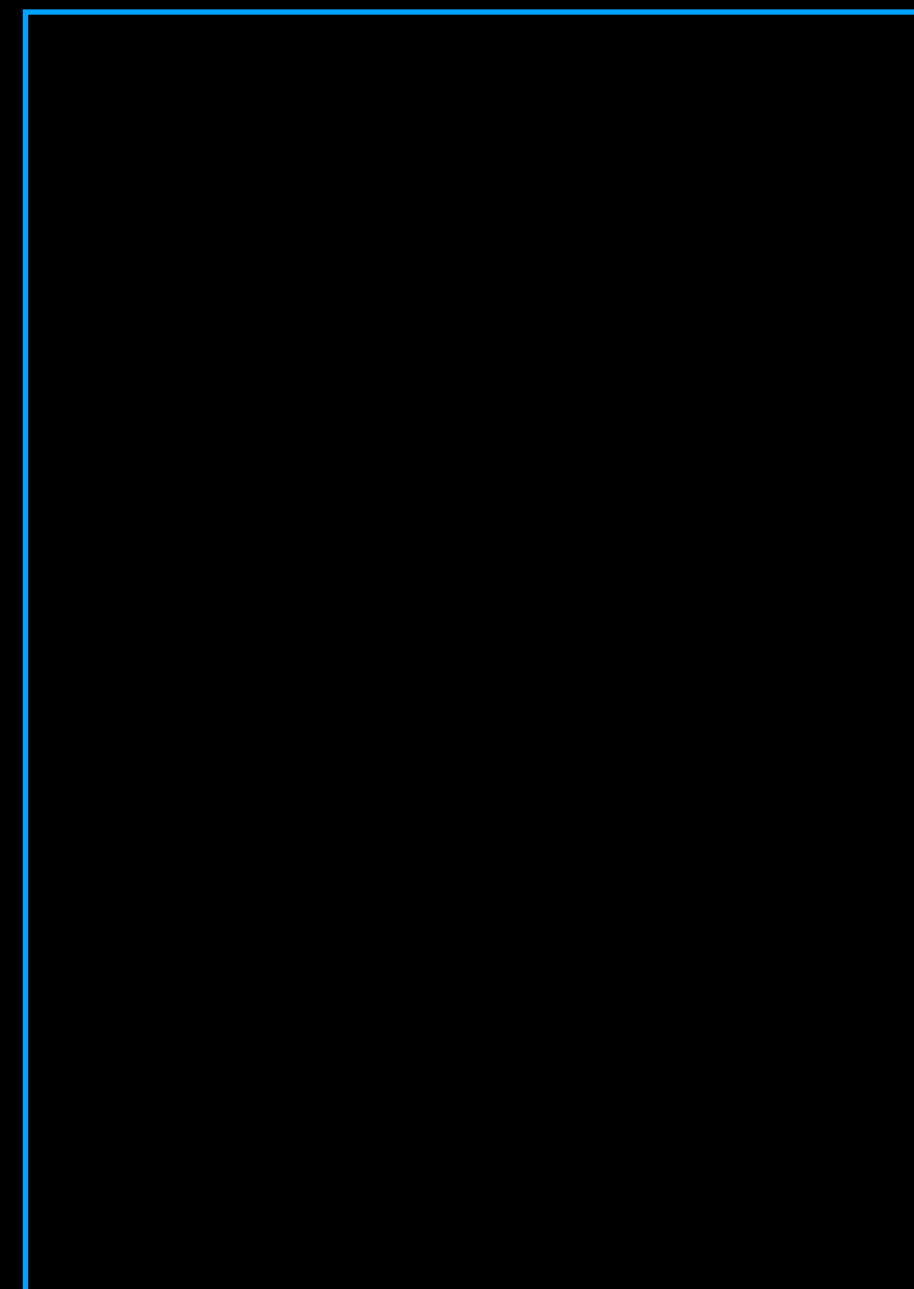


FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

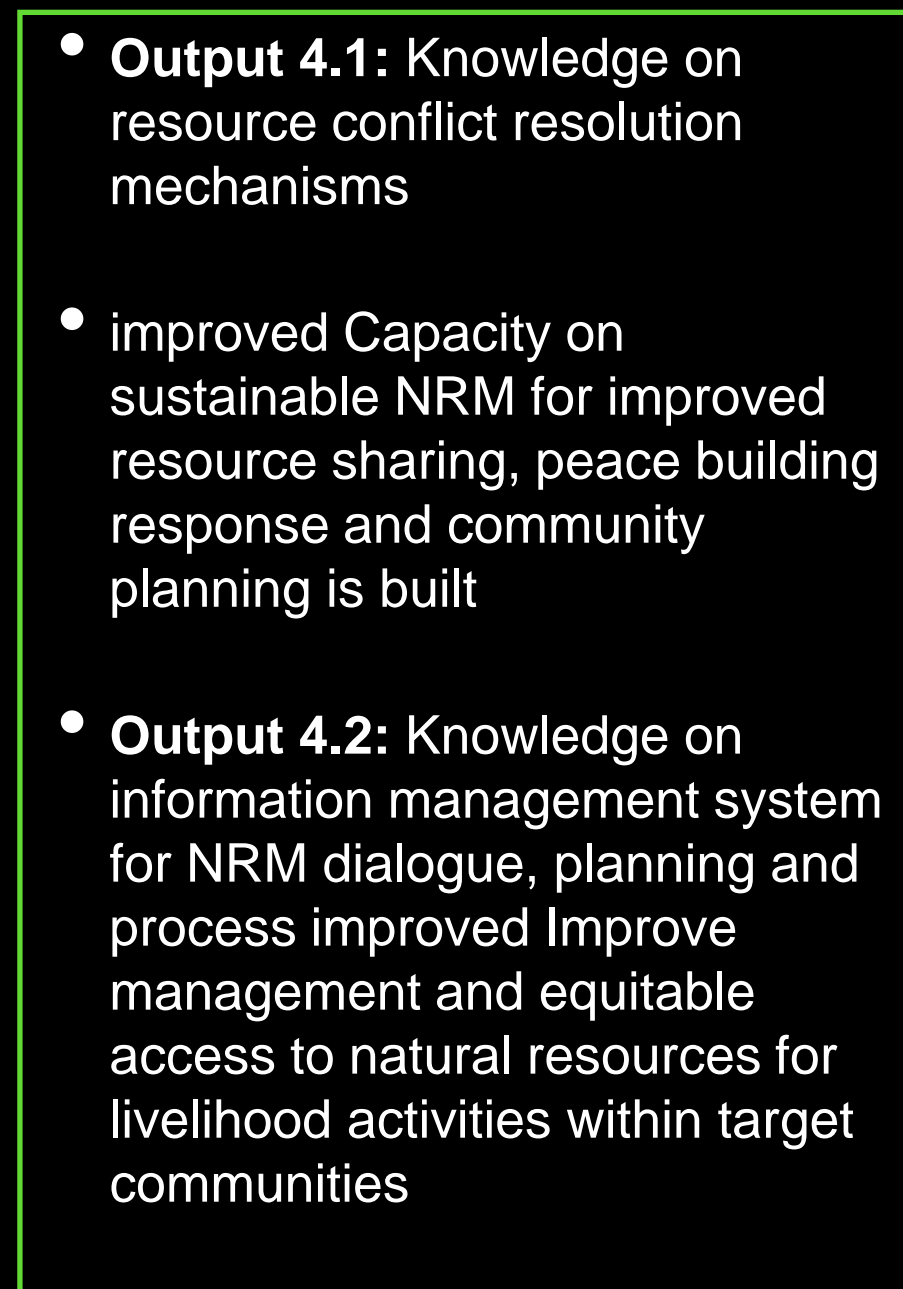
- **Improve food security through agriculture, food and nutrition security information systems**
- **SO1 Improved food security and nutrition governance**

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

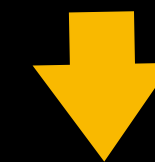
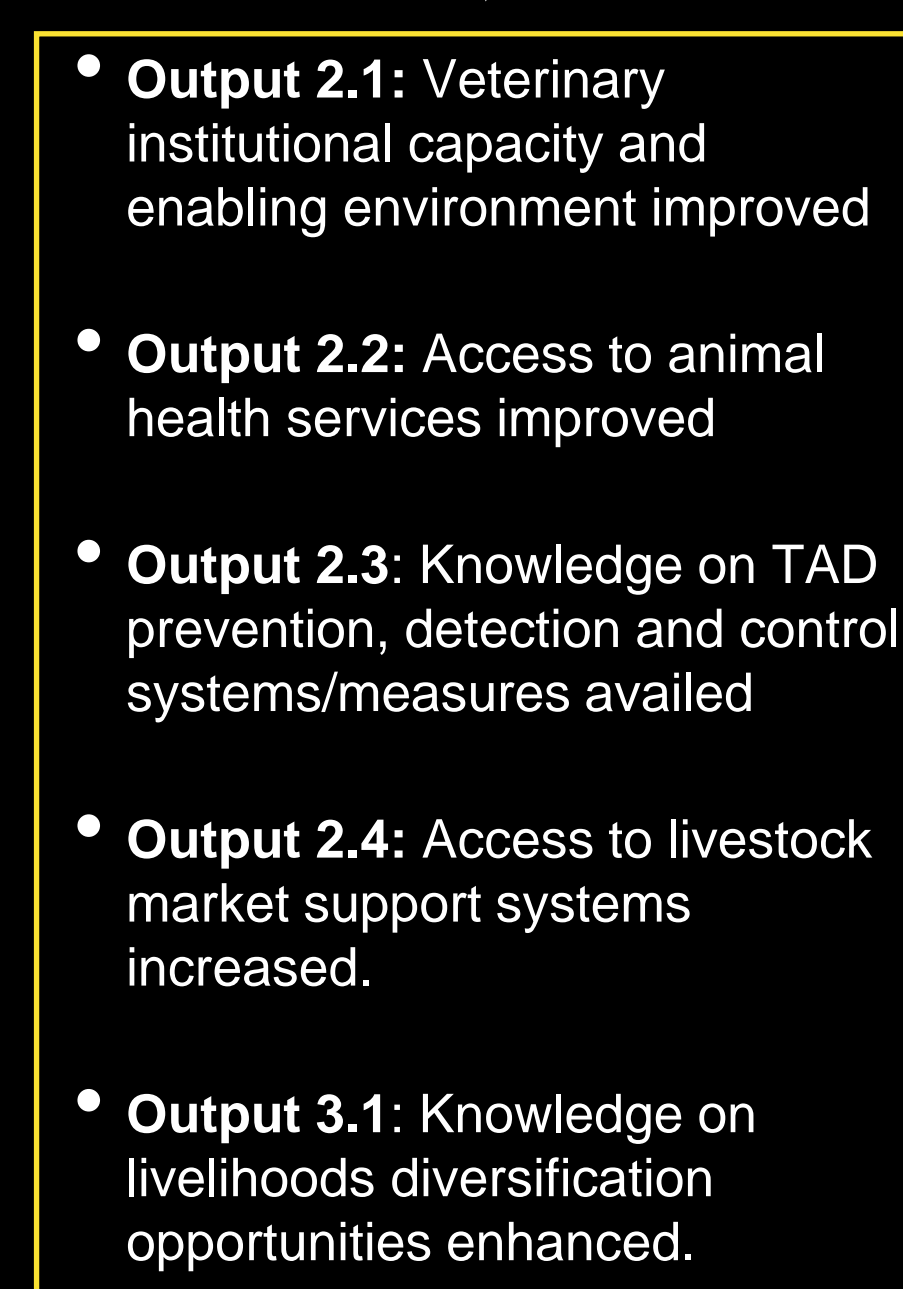
Cross-Border Areas With Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya And Uganda



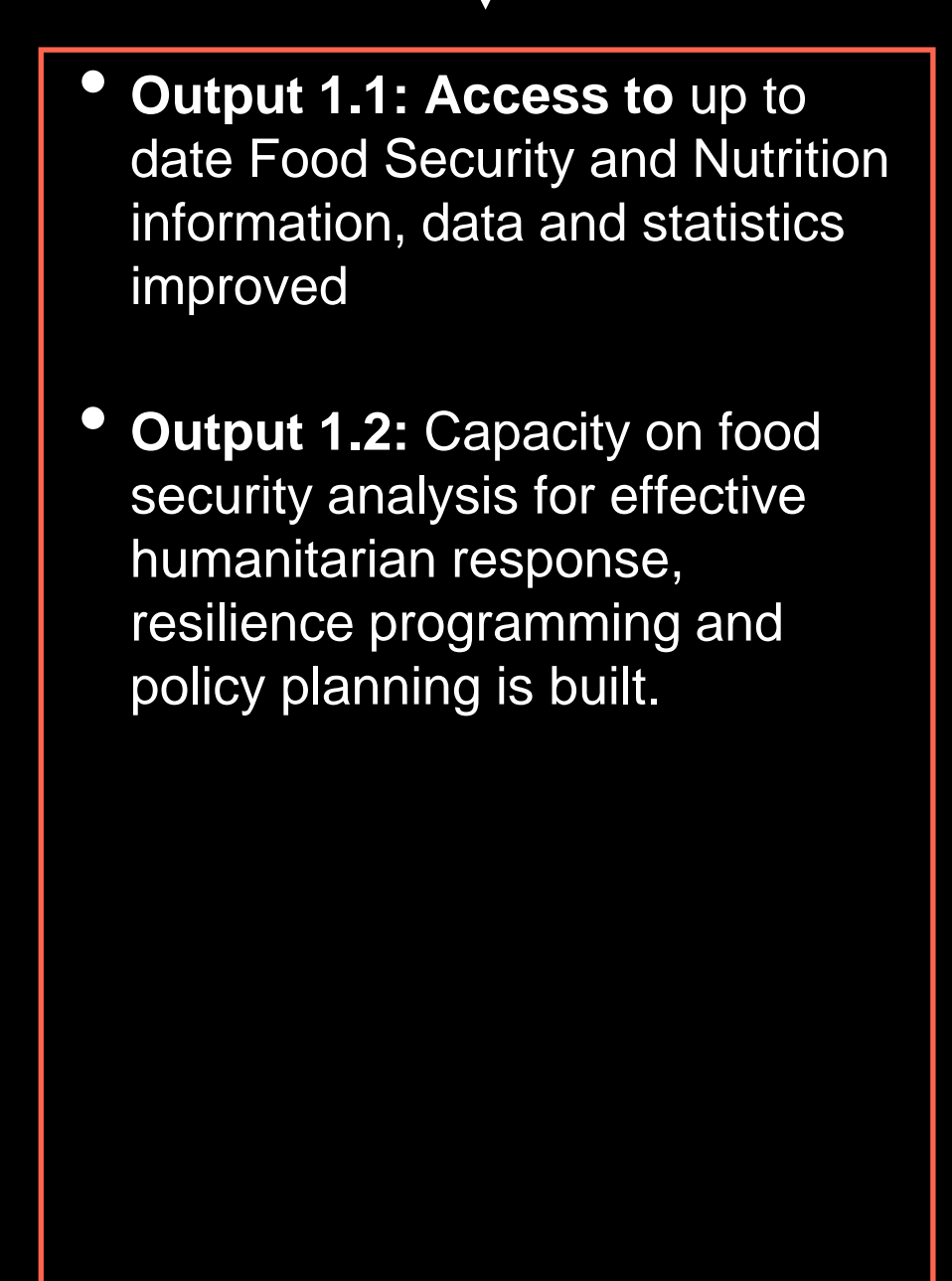
**ENVIRONMENTAL
IMPACTS**



**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

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



ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS



TERRITORIAL BALANCE AND EQUITY IMPACTS



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS



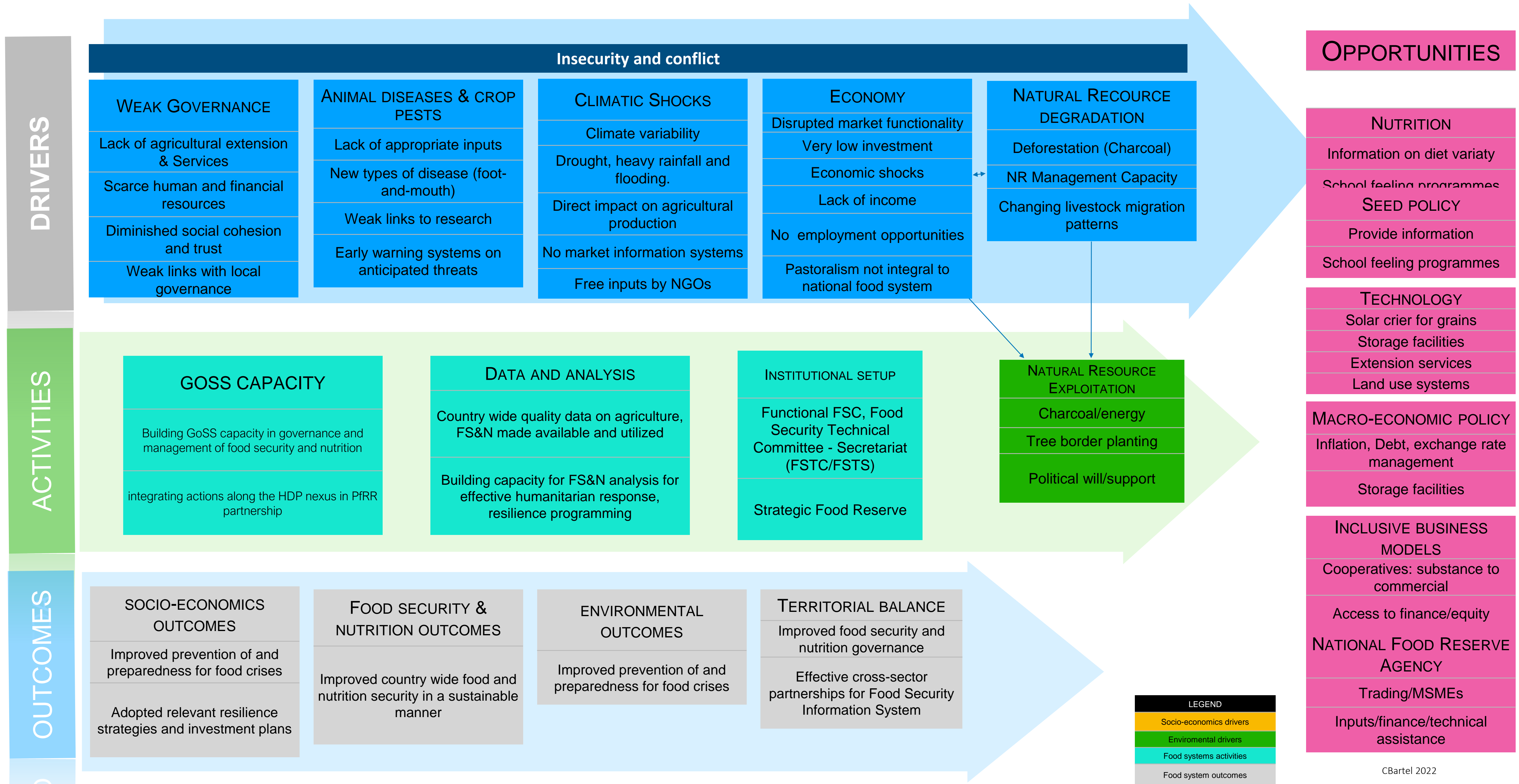
FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND HEALTH

- 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 the Emergency Livelihood Response Programme

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



Thank you



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European Union

Food Security & Resilience in Transitioning Environments (FORESITE) Project

Crop production + Aggregation



June 2022





Key project strategies with respect to the food system

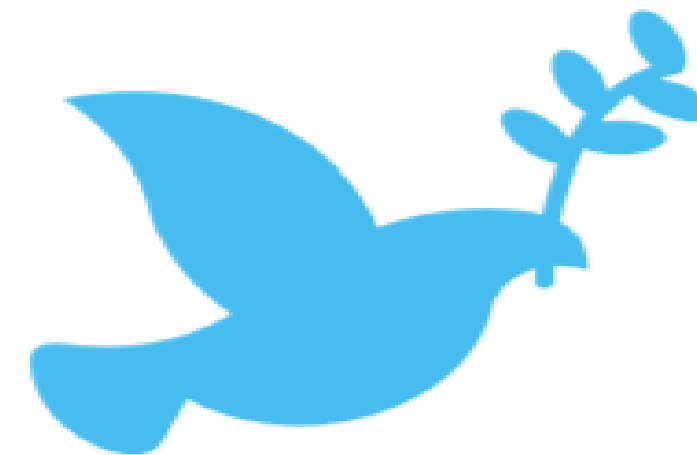
- Increase production



- Income Diversification



- Promote Peacebuilding





Funded by European Union

Increase Production

- Promote climate-smart agriculture
- Farmer associations (aggregation)
- Agri-input dealers





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European Union

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



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Threats

- Climatic-related risks
- Diseases such as COVID 19

Shocks

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

Stresses

- Youth unemployment

Opportunities



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European Union

- **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.**



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European Union

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.**



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European Union

THANK YOU





SSR Project Food System Analysis

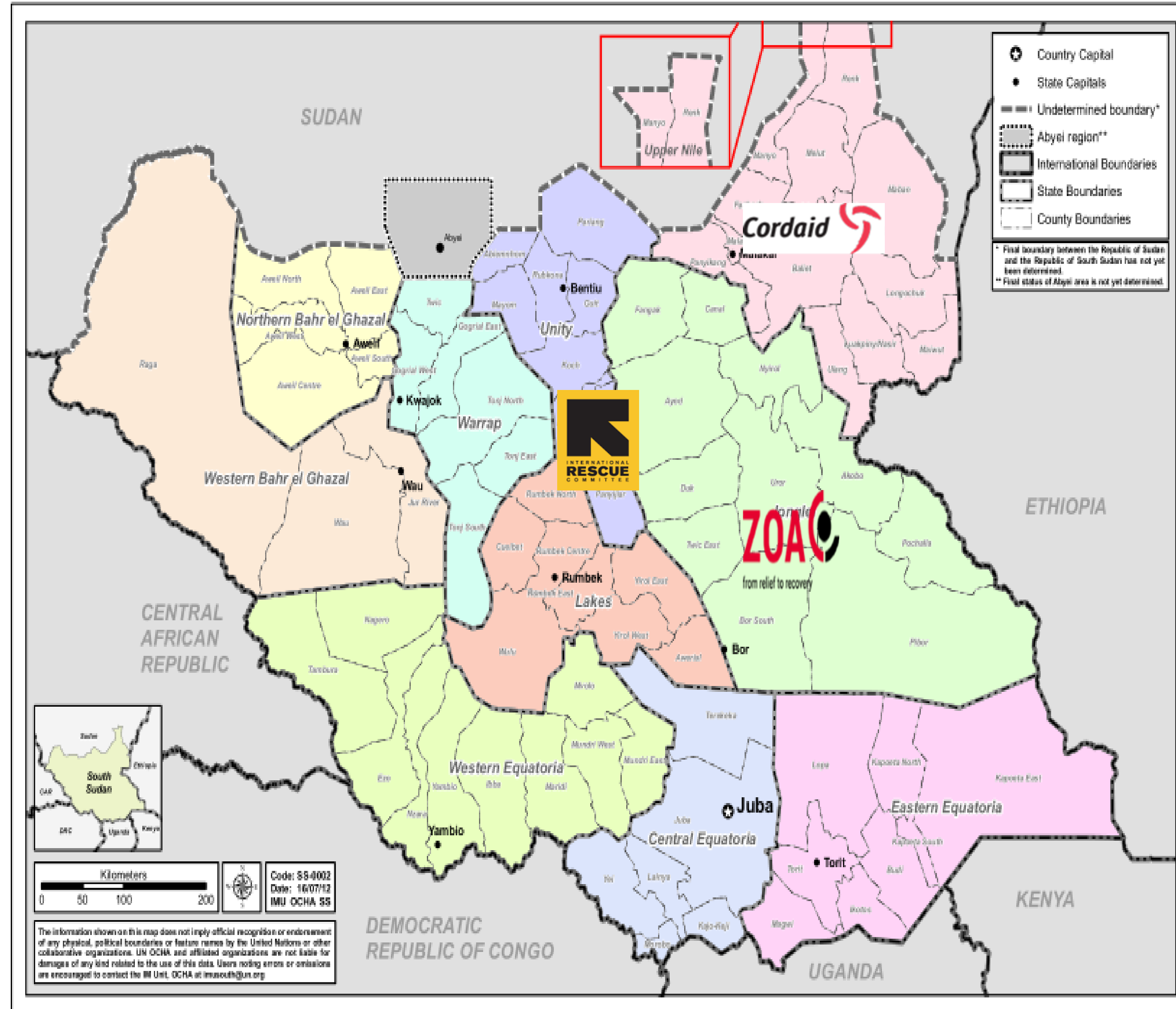
Quarterly Review Meeting 13
22nd June 2022



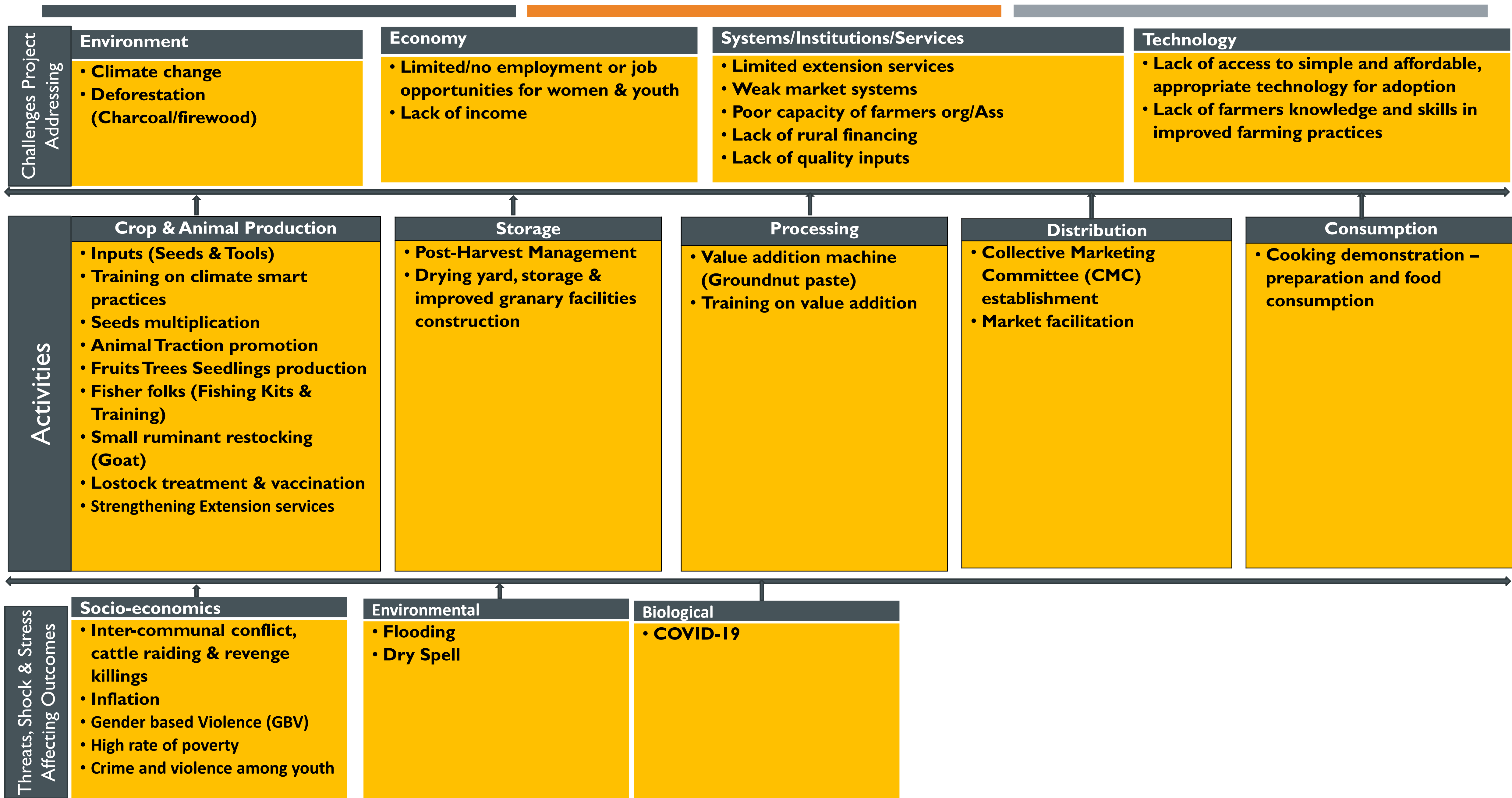
Project Summary

Project Locations

- ❖ **Project Title:** Strengthening Smallholders' Resilience in Greater Upper Nile
- ❖ **Duration:** 48 Months (1st 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



SSR Project Food System Analysis



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 in-kind (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!



World Food Programme



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-HOA-SS-84-03

Implementation

October 2020-December 2024

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Cooperating Partners-Implementation



ACTED

CONCERN
worldwide

JAM

INTERNATIONAL



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REFUGEE
COUNCIL



OXFAM



Christian Mission for Development

Transforming lives, building communities

World Vision



World Food Programme

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)

4. Institutional strengthening of rural producer organizations (associations, cooperatives, etc..)



Policy issues and other gaps

Policy issues

1. Lack of Policy especially on Seeds and Fertilizers
2. 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





World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES

Threats, shocks and stressors affecting achievement of project results

GUN

- Inter-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





World Food Programme

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

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



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

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES