SOUTH SUDAN
Emergency Livelihood Response Programme

Flood Response

Paulina Prasula, Emergency and Resilience Programme Specialist
Emergency Livelihood Response Programme (ELRP)

FAO South Sudan
Impact of floods on agriculture and livestock

- According to UN OCHA approx. 600 000 people affected by floods in South Sudan
- This year’s flooding seems to be worse compared to last year
- Mostly affected states include: Jonglei – 240 000 people, Lakes – 221 000 people, Upper Nile 59 000 people, Unity 53 000 people, CES 24 000 people, WES 4 000 people
- Impact on crop and livestock production is alarming
- FAO’s impact assessment on crop and livestock completed in Jonglei and planned in other affected areas

Source: UN OCHA
Response Strategy

**Humanitarian Coordination** – with ICCG, FSLC, IOM/RRF, IRRM with WFP and UNICEF, other UN & NGOs partners, and Government bodies

**Impact and Needs Assessment** - FAO is undertaking flood impact assessments on agriculture and livestock; and participating in IRNA assessments coordinated by UN OCHA

**FAO South Sudan Flood Contingency Plan** – guiding document outlining number of interventions and funding needed to protect livelihoods during widespread flooding

The flood response strategy is to being implemented within the framework of ELRP contributing to the overall aim of protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable population groups and increase food production while building communities’ resilience
Response Strategy

4 main phases: early warning and early action, urgent livelihood assistance, secondary impact assistance, recovery phase

I. Early warning and early action – key early actions that should be taken prior to widespread flooding incidents include coordination, capacity building, dissemination of early warning information, collaboration with partners on the ground, and timely prepositioning.

II. Urgent livelihood assistance - in the flood-affected areas FAO will continue to provide emergency livelihood assistance to affected communities (e.g. fishing kits, flood recession farming-cowpea and vegetable kits, livestock feed, animal diseases prevention)

III. Secondary livelihood assistance – based on situation assessment of given circumstances the support in this phase can include flood recession farming, livestock destocking, conditional cash transfers etc.

IV. Recovery phase– this support will be provided during dry season response to affected households and communities who experienced loss and damage as result of the floods
Response Strategy

**Target group:** households in acute food insecurity (IPC 3 and above) displaced persons affected by floods; non-displaced but affected persons; and families hosting IDPs, affected communities

**Locations:** prioritization of the location in collaboration with other humanitarian partners for urgent response (e.g. Pibor, Pochalla, hard-to-reach-locations) and recovery phase (dry season)

**Targets:** 37,500 HHs with IOM/RRF, approx. 10,000 HHs for RRM, approx. 55,000 HHs during dry season response

**Implementation modalities:**
- FAO’s Rapid Response through partners or direct implementation
- Integrated Rapid Response with WFP and UNICEF
- IOM/Rapid Response Facility
- Multi-Cluster response
- Recovery support during dry season response through partners or direct implementation
THANK YOU