Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

SOUTH SUDAN 2021 CROP AND FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT MISSIONS (CFSAM) – CROP COMPONENT

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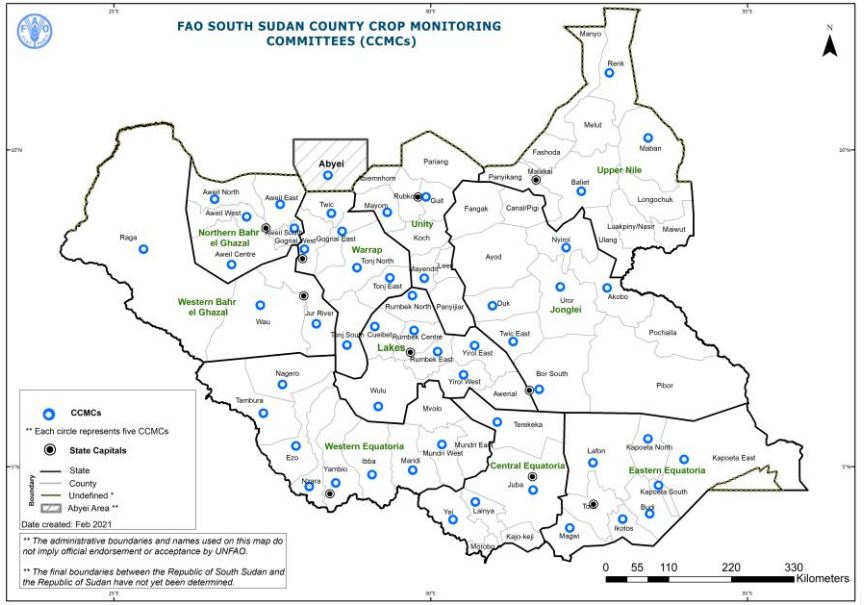
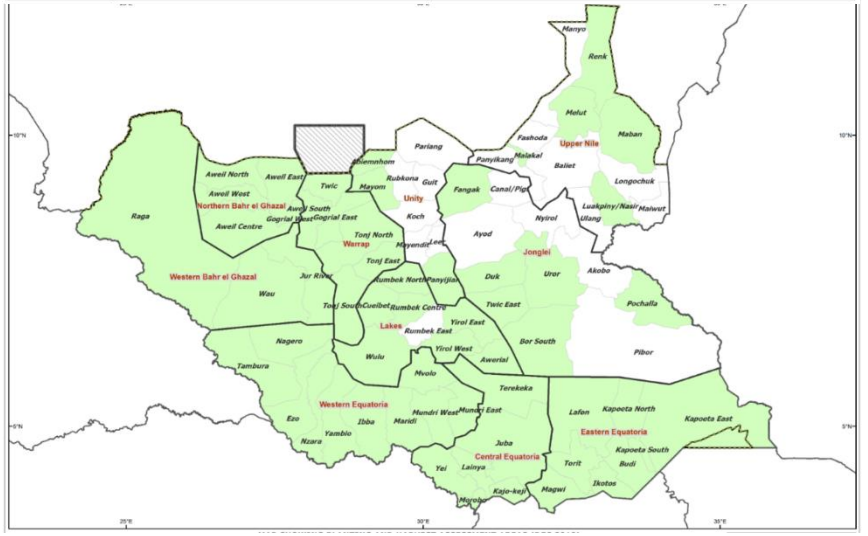
METHODOLOGY

- Since 2014, **special taskforce** of 22 national experts has been leading rapid assessments on annual crop and harvest performance
- **County Crop Monitoring Committees** (CCMC) provided updates on crop performance – 42 counties – Livelihood Zones based
- This year we **harmonized crop assessment** tools (ELRP + CFSAM Tools + piloted remote sensing in estimating cropped area)
- FAO/WFP team analyzed - remote sensing information, measuring **NDVI, drought stress index, and rainfall anomalies**
- **35 missions, about 4000 farmers and 280** case studies (interviews) were completed during planting and harvest season





MAIN FINDINGS

Delayed onset of seasonal rains, **dry-spells**, improved performance at mid-season, but **widespread flooding** in other areas - **typica**l

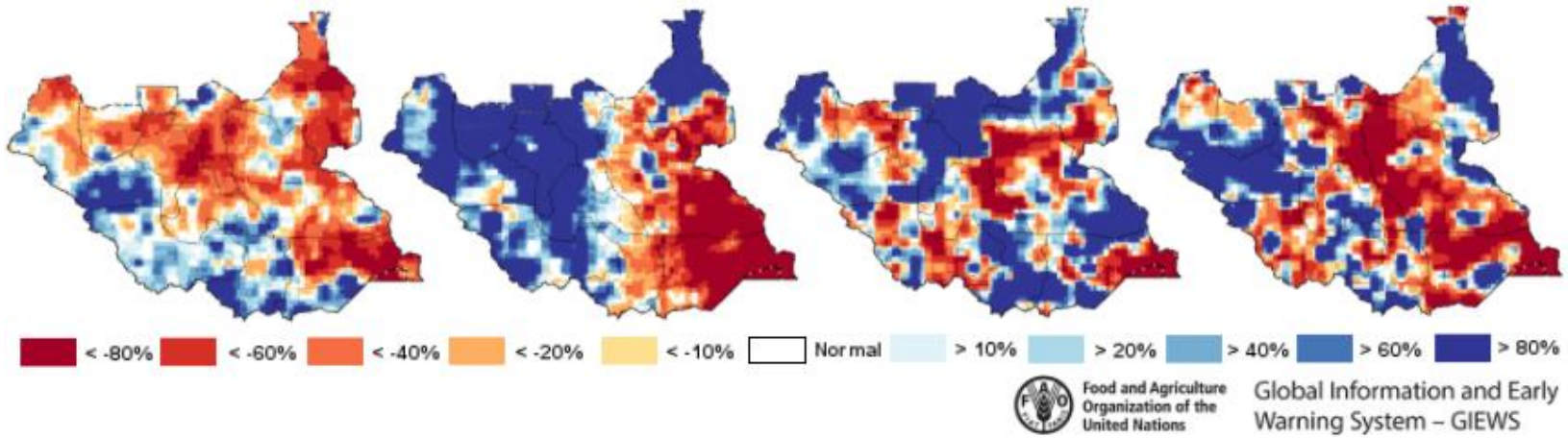
Rains **started late** across the country & early season rains (April/May) were below average, affecting crop planting and establishment

Prolonged dry spells (3 – 4 weeks), occurred in May – June & Seasonal rains fully established from July – August in several areas e.g Equatoria

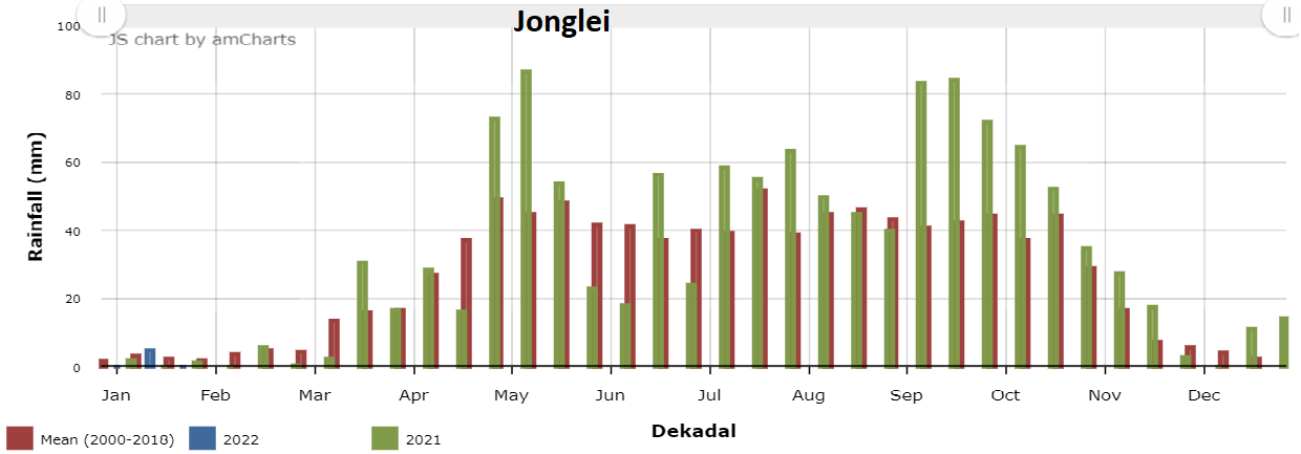
Average to above-average rains across the country during the growing period

Excessive rains in some states triggered widespread flooding affected crops and Livestock

Rainfall anomalies (difference between 2021 and long-term average), 3rd dekad of May, 1st, 2nd, 3rd dekad of June



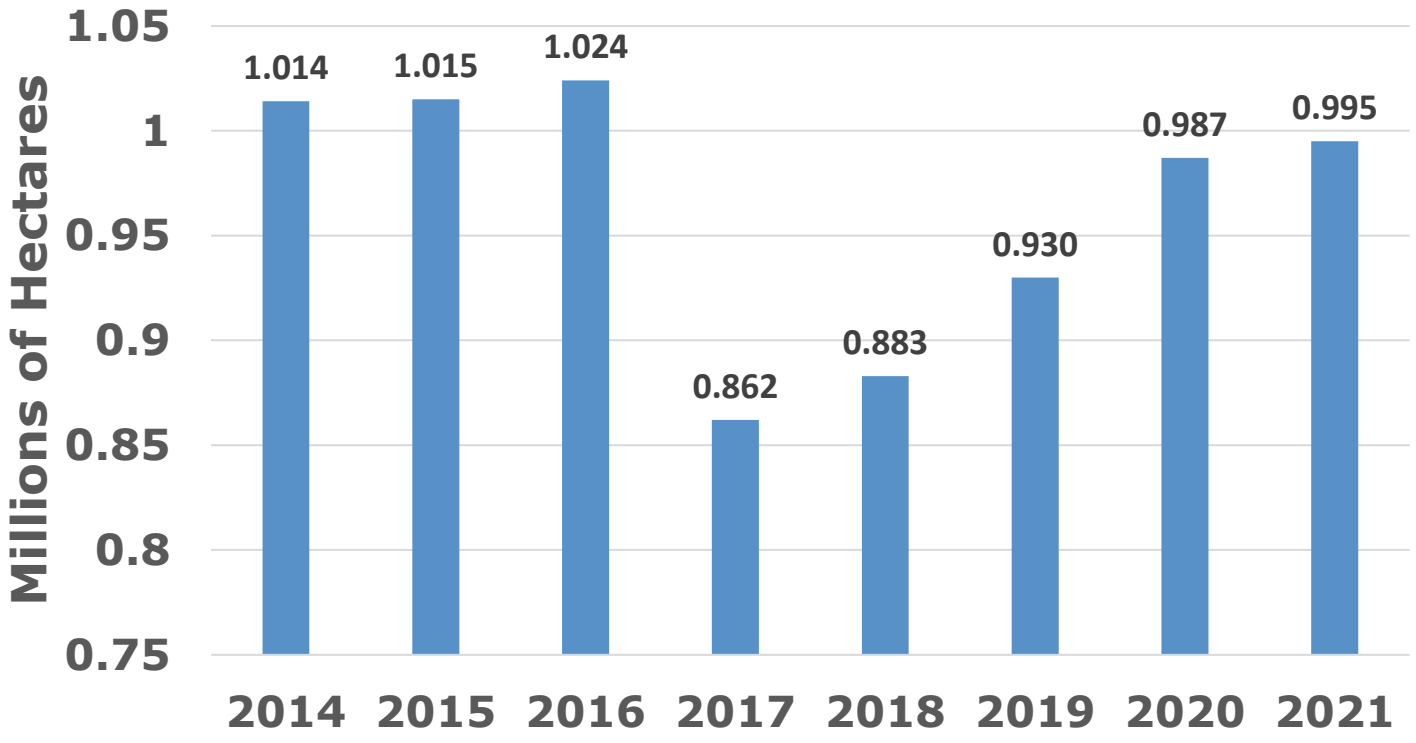
Seasonal Rains - Example (2021 and average)



Heavy rainfall and overflow of rivers in Jonglei, Lakes, Warrap, Unity and Upper Nile caused serious flooding – e.g. Panyijiar- complete loss

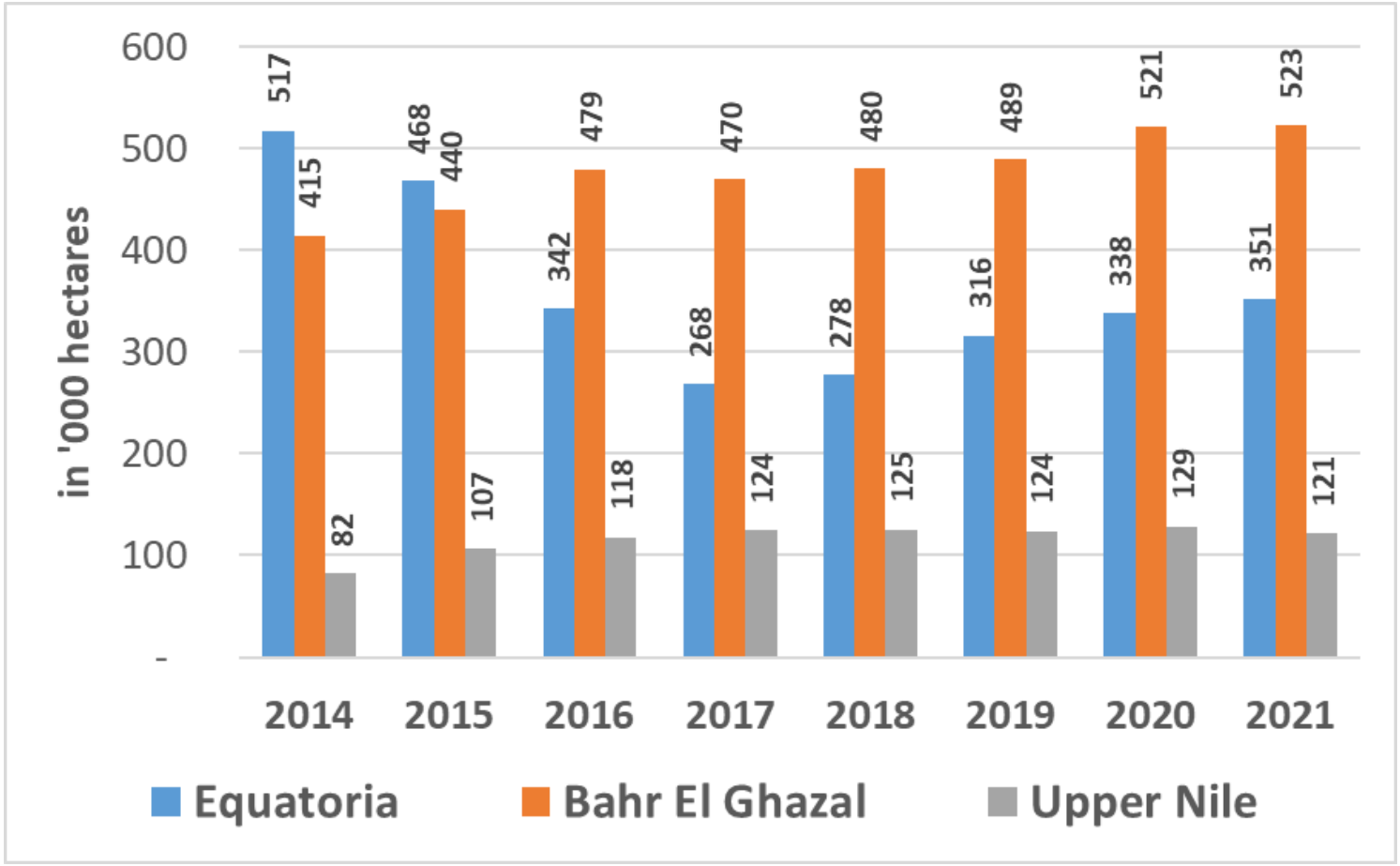
CULTIVATED AREA IN MILLION OF HECTARES

- Despite floods & dry spells, an **increase in the area planted** observed in 2021
  - 1% higher than 2020 and 7% higher than 2019.
- A trend that has been **observed since 2017** due to improved security - not yet reached pre-conflict levels.
- An improved security situation allowed the **return of some IDPs and refugees** to their places of origin to engage in agricultural activities.

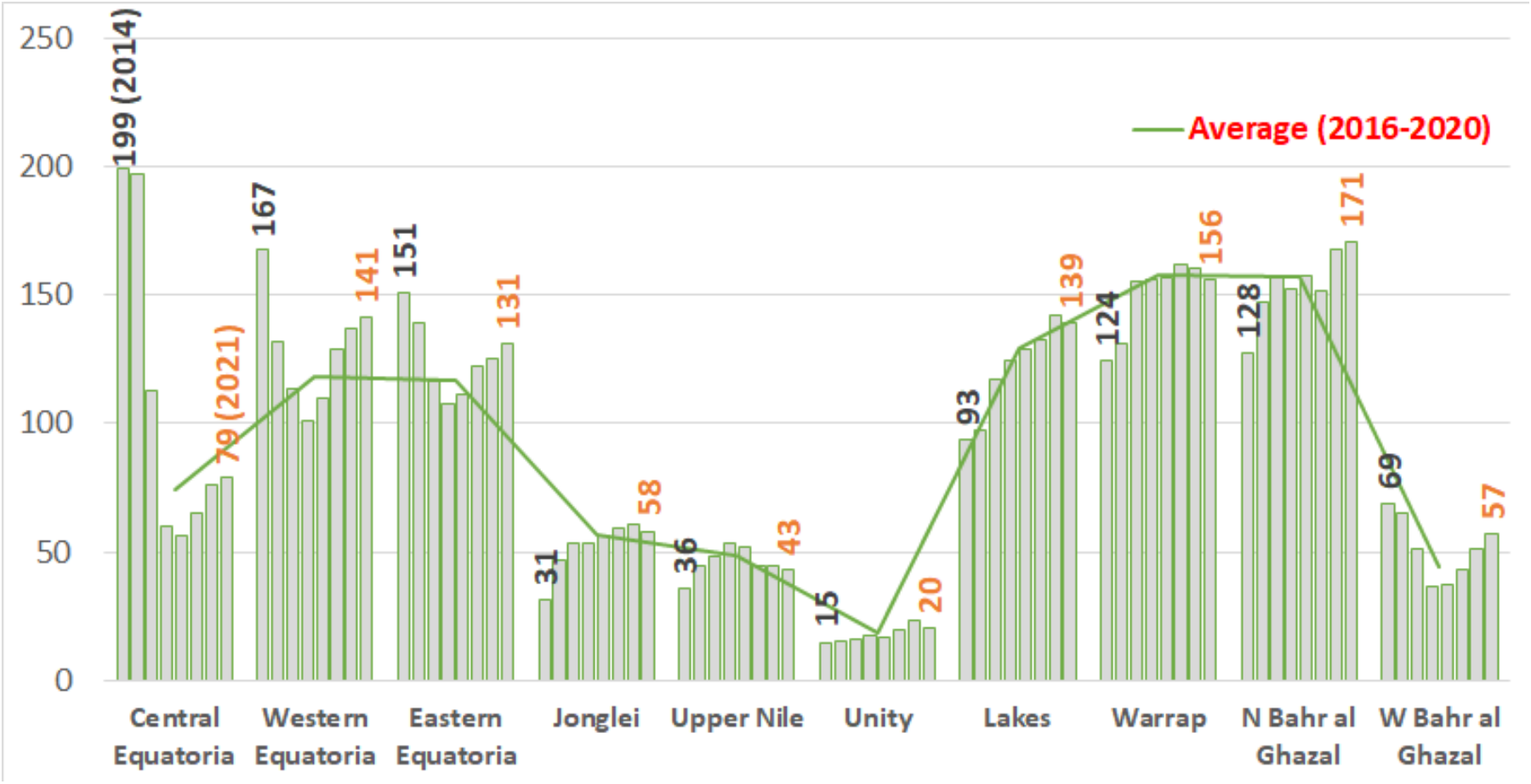


CEREAL CULTIVATED AREA – TRENDS BY REGION (in '000 hectares)

- **Equatoria** – increased since 2017 due to relative stability and favorable weather
- **Bahr el Ghazal** –area cultivated is largely consistent –relative calm and % share increased
- **Upper Nile** – Overall area cultivation **low** (driven by the shock of conflict that disrupted livelihoods), but with slight increase over time



CEREAL CULTIVATED AREA – TRENDS BY State (in '000 hectares) (2014-21)



It is only Unity and Central Equatoria which cultivated below average in 2021

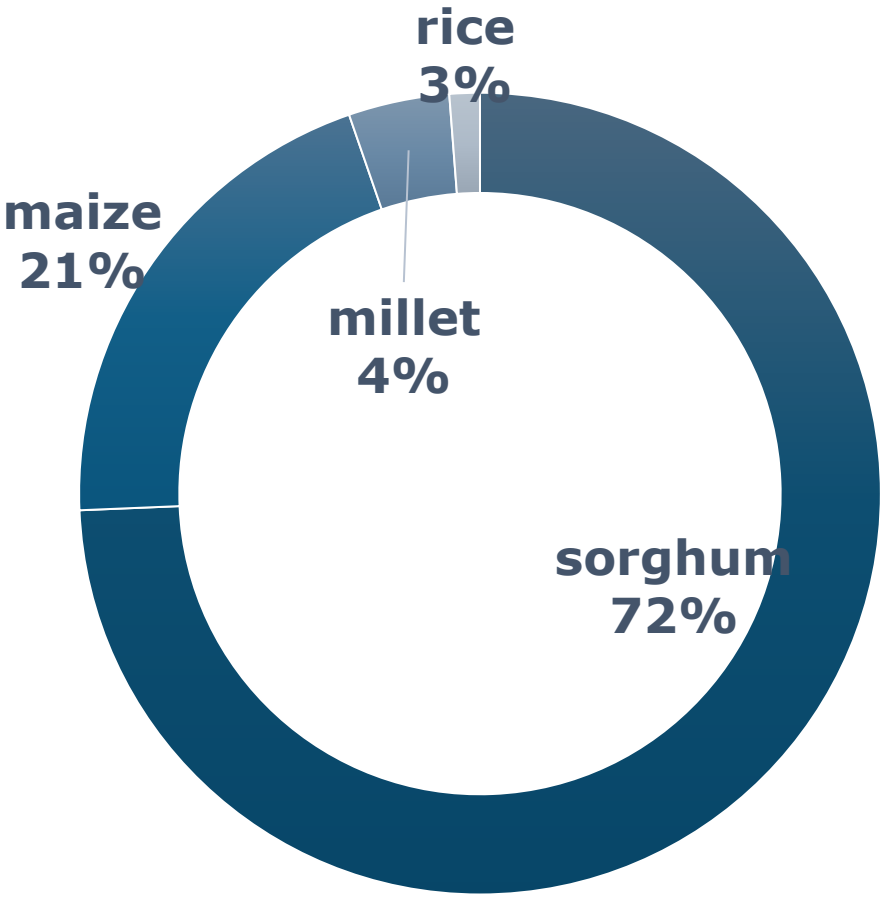
Significant decline between 2014 and 2021 observed in C. and W. Equatoria

Bahr el Ghazal have shown significant increase in cultivated area b/n 2014 and 2021

NATIONAL CEREAL PRODUCTION ESTIMATE (2021)

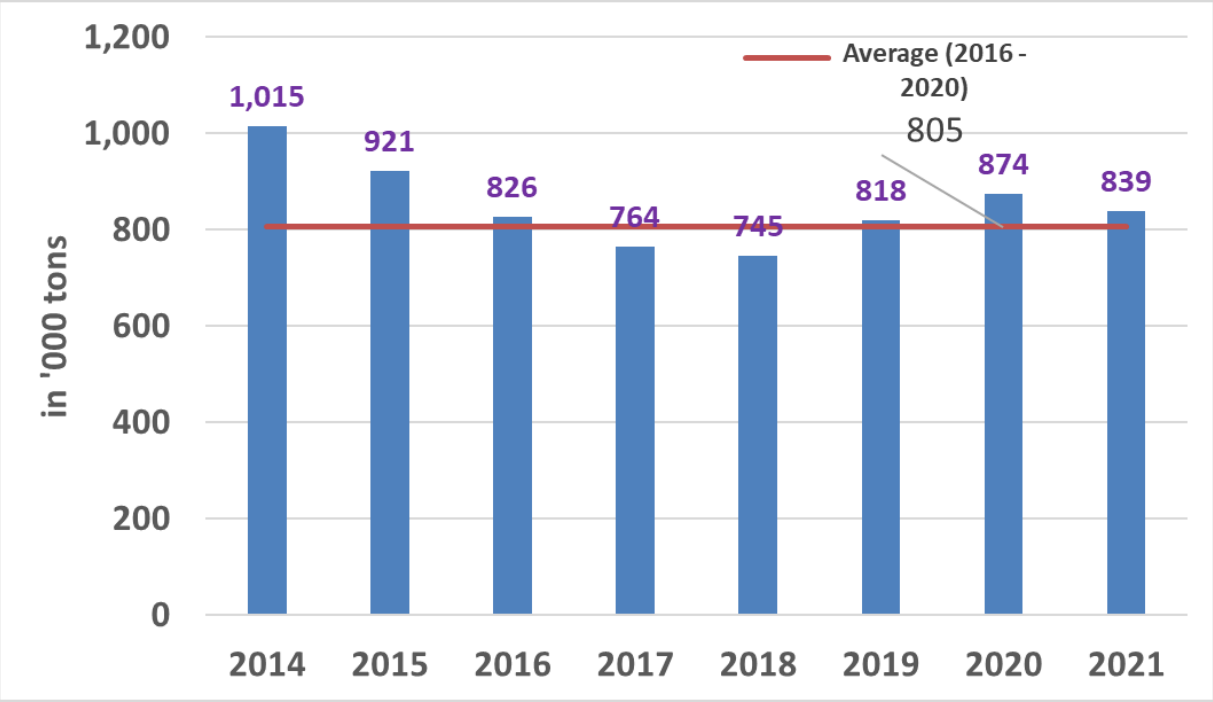
1 162 806 farming households
3.3% higher than last year

839 494 tonnes of net cereal produced in 2021
↑ 4% lower than last year
↑ 4% higher than past 5-year average (2016 – 2020)



NATIONAL CEREAL PRODUCTION ESTIMATES – Trends (2014-2021)

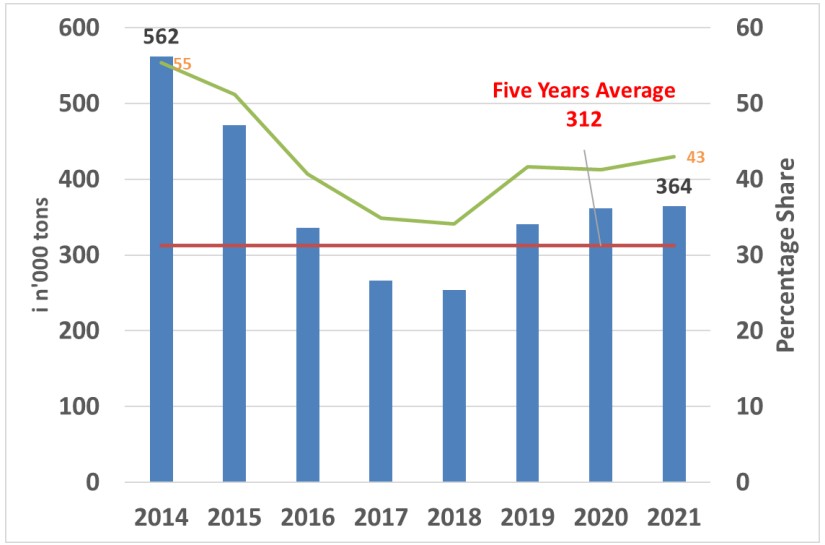
Net cereal production (in '000 MT)



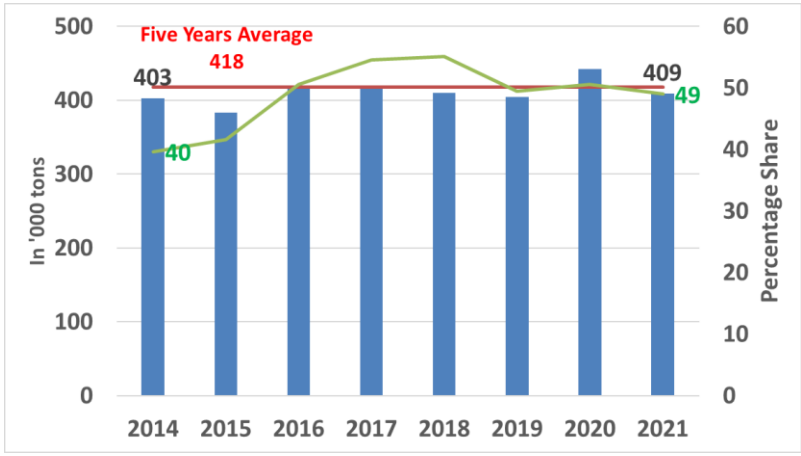
- Despite floods, this year's net production is **4% lower than last year** though continued to surpass previous 5-year average of 805 000 MT.
- Production decrease is partly attributed to **significant flood-induced losses** in Jonglei, Warrap, Lakes, Unity and Upper Nile States and **yield losses** (4.7% loss compared to last year)
- With declined cereal production and increased cereal gap, **impacts of floods are magnified in Jonglei, NBG, and Warrap for crop and– Jonglei, Unity and Lakes for livestock**
- **Flood impacts resulted in worsening food security situation in those areas**

NET CEREAL PRODUCTION TRENDS BY REGION

Greater Equatoria

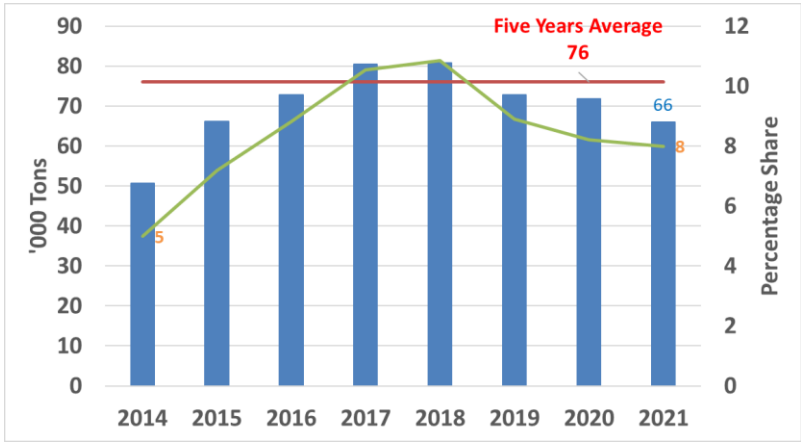


Greater Bahr el Ghazal



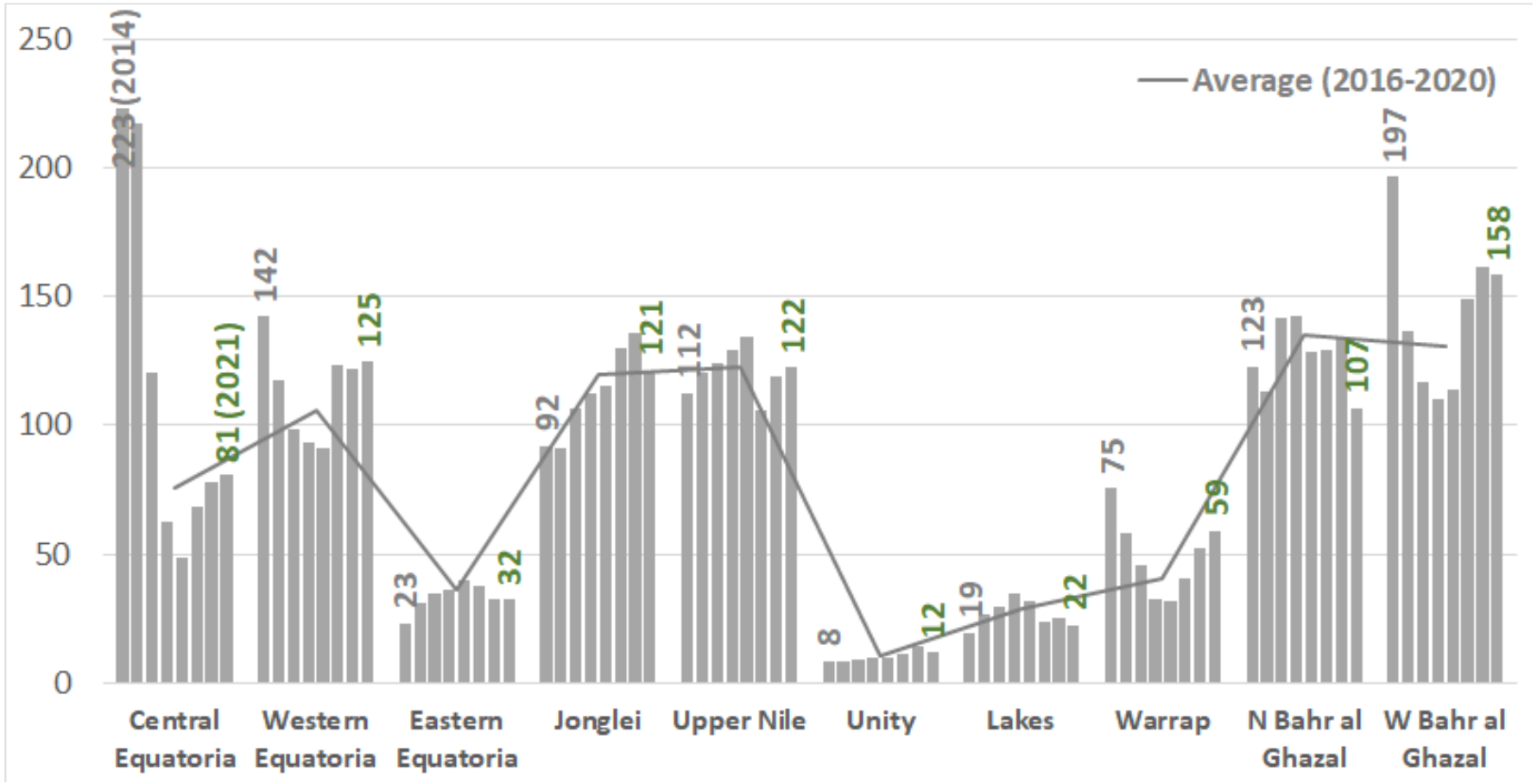
- **Equatoria** – increased since 2017 due to relative stability and favorable weather (% Share declined)
- **Bahr el Ghazal –**production is largely consistent – relative calm and % share increased reaching almost 50% of national cereal production
- **Upper Nile** – Overall area cultivation **low** (driven by the shock of conflict and flood that disrupted livelihoods), but with slight increase in share and production over time

Greater Upper Nile



*five year average = 2016-2020

NET CEREAL PRODUCTION – TRENDS BY State (in '000 Tones) (2014-21)



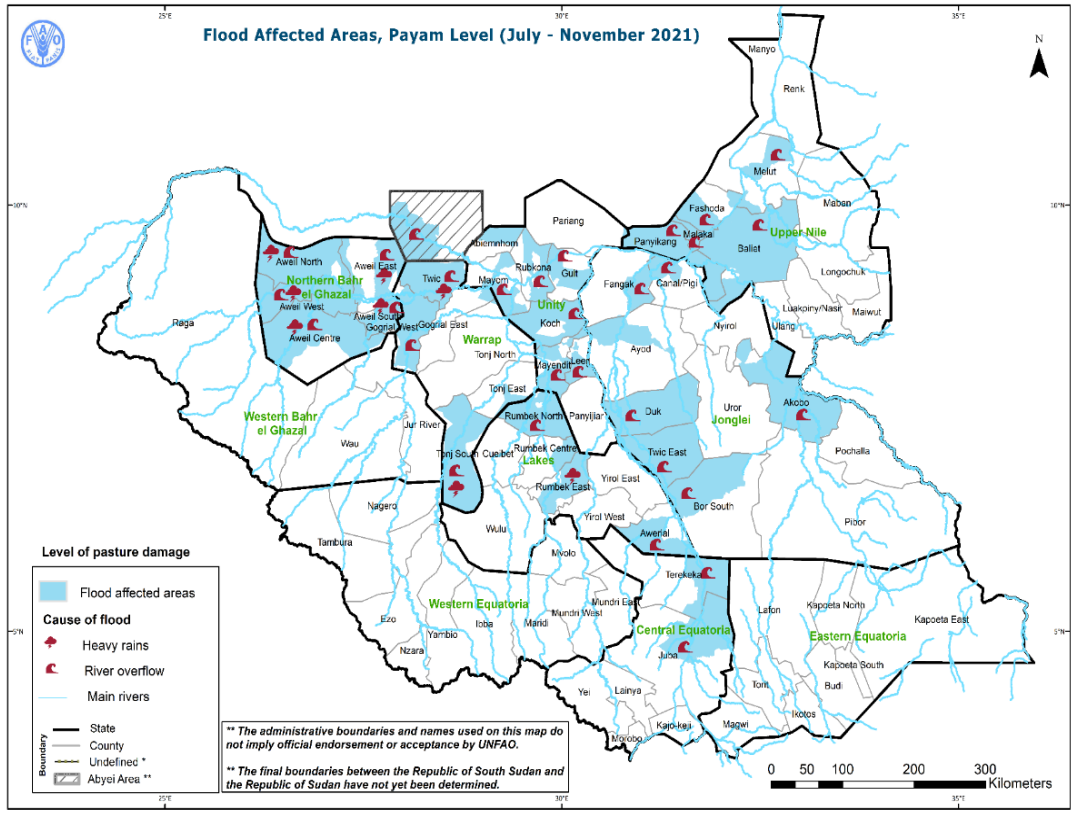
It is only E. Equatoria, Lakes and N. Bahr El Ghazal which produced below average in 2021

Significant decline between 2014 and 2021 observed in C. Equatoria and W. Bahr El Ghazal

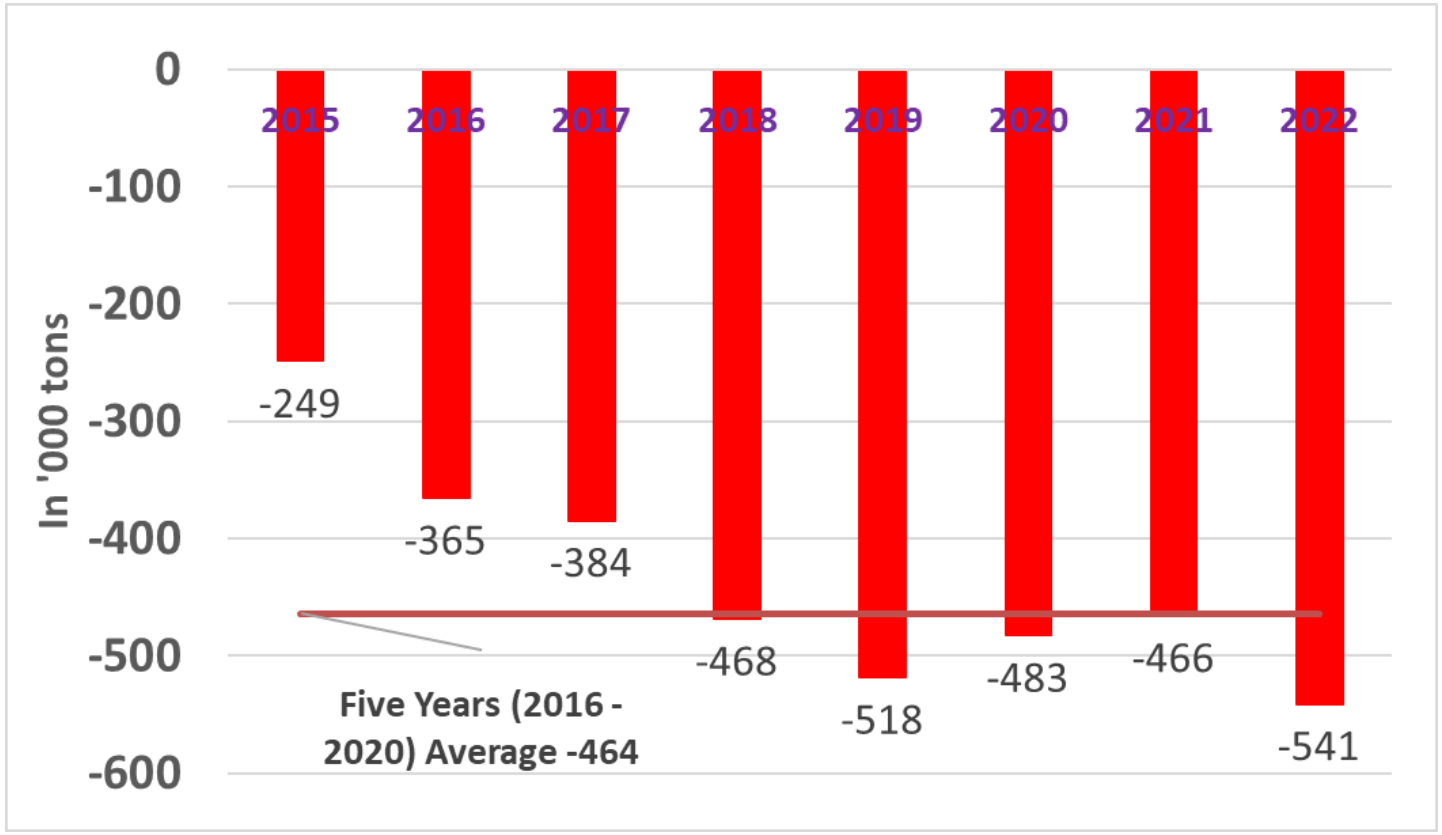
Unity, E. Equatoria, Lakes and U. Nile have shown increases in cereal production b/n 2014 and 2021

ESTIMATED FLOOD-RELATED LOSSES (FAO ASSESSMENT)

- An estimated **loss of 37 624 tonnes of cereals**, with about **65 177 hectares of cultivated land damaged** in Jonglei, Lakes and Upper Nile.
- COVID-19, Fall Armyworm, Desert Locusts and other diseases brought minimal negative impact to crops.
- More than 10 million **livestock heads affected** and 100 of thousands **perished** in 8 states out of 10.
- **Threefold increase in livestock diseases** and limited availability of forage → decreased livestock productivity and milk production. Jonglei, Unity, Lakes, Warrap, Upper Nile and Northern Bahr el Ghazal states – major affected ones



NATIONAL CEREAL GAP 2015-2022



Total cereal requirement (2022)

1 380 220 tonnes

Net cereal production

839 000 tons

Food gap

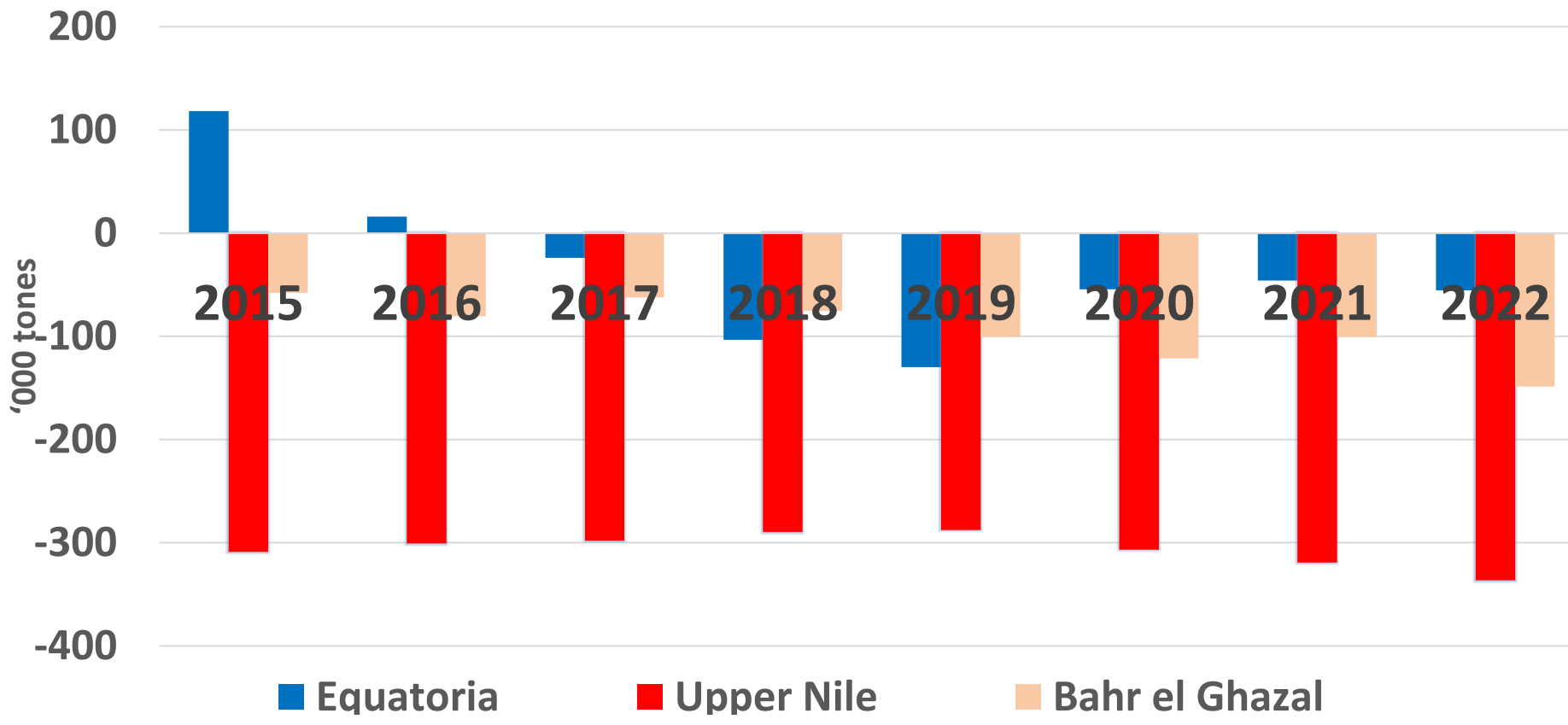
541 000 tons

representing 40% of South Sudan's cereal needs

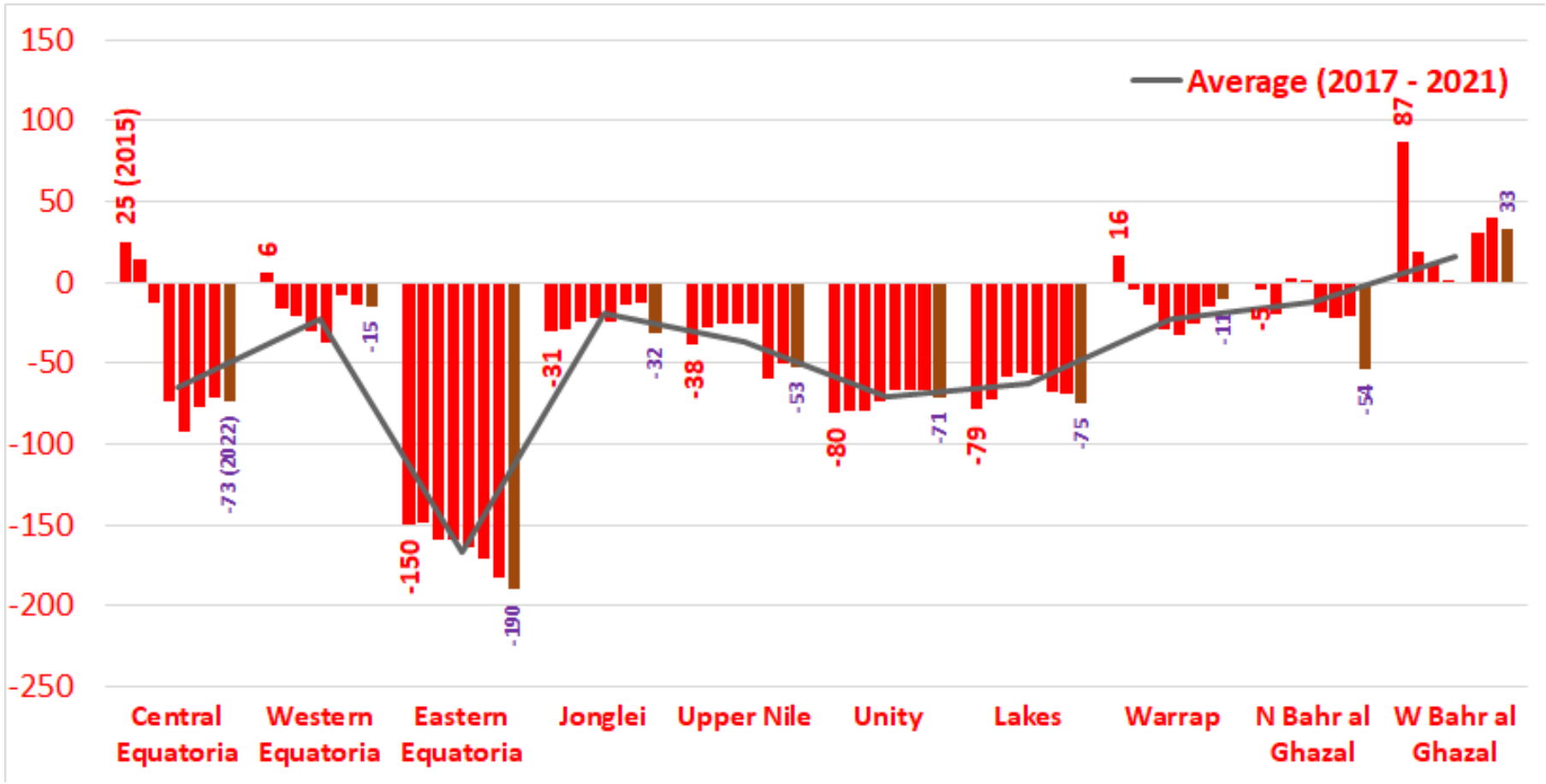
16% higher than last year and five year average (2017 – 2021)

CEREAL GAP BY REGION
2015-2022 (in '000 tones)

- **Greater Equatoria** – gap increased and then shrinking from 2017- relative peace
- **Greater Bahr el Ghazal** –production is largely consistent –relative calm but flood continues to affect the area and gap continues to widen
- **Greater Upper Nile** – consistently low cereal production and the gap remained high



CEREAL GAP – TRENDS BY State (in '000 hectares) (2015 - 2022)



It is only W. Bahr Ghazal which estimated to show surplus in 2022 and for the past four years

W. And C. Equatoria moved from surplus to deficit producing areas from 2015 to 2022

E. Equatoria have show the largest defict and Warrap the smallest

SOME CONCLUDING REMARKS

- **Climate change (specifically recurrent flood incidents)** continue to have serious impact on lives and livelihoods – further investment (esp on infrastructure) is critical to strengthen preparedness and prevent this predictable incident

- Despite floods, **Western Equatoria (the Equatoria region)** ('Breadbasket' of South Sudan) continue to produce surplus due to slight improvement in peace, and hence **investment in peace or lack of it** has a significant impact on availability and hence food security

- **A 55% decline in livelihoods support resources** have had a negative impact on cereal gap, which is estimated to increase by 16% in 2022 – agricultural input provision by FAO usually helps households to cover at least five months of their food requirements

- **All stakeholders are important as everyone's efforts do count** (e.g., peace building, WASH, shelter, protection, infrastructure, markets, etc.)

- Important to champion also about the conversation on nutrition security, which goes beyond "cereal availability" and self - sufficiency

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Thank you

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