

ECHO EA/Tearfund Joint Symposium Presenter Information February 2024

Speaker Name (Titles, First Name, Surname)	Riek Toang Juch
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Biodata: 3 sentences max.	<p>My Name; Toang Riek Juch</p> <p>Nationality South Sudanese,</p> <p>Marital Status; married,</p> <p>Date of Birth; 24/06/1984</p> <p>I am pursuing Bachelor Degree in Art Criminology, Security Management and Human Right</p> <p>activist) from Mount Kenya University, am also holding Bachelor Degree in Leadership and</p> <p>Peace and Conflict management at Nelson Mandela and Metropolitan University in South</p> <p>Africa in Progress in South Africa.</p> <p>• Master Degree in Human Right in progress from University of Juba. The course units had</p> <p>Agronomy and Crop Physiology, Crop Production, Agricultural Economics and R</p>

<p>Photo</p> 	
<p>Proposed Title: less than 10 words</p>	<p>Promoting crop farming to improve Food security in the food insecure Akobo & Budi Counties (Jonglei States & Eastern Equatoria)</p>
<p>Summary of session:</p> <p>3 sentences max.</p> <p>(Note: practical skill training sessions welcome – e.g. grafting fruit trees, soil sampling/testing)</p>	<p>South Sudan has witnessed intermittent civil war since December 2013 and widespread communal and localized violence, as a result, there is widespread insecurity, large scale internal displacement within neighbors East Africa Countries as well as largely deteriorated food security. According to IPC given the high levels of severe acute food insecurity in South Sudan, there is a need for immediate scale-up of multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance to save lives and prevent the total collapse of livelihoods in the affected counties, particularly those with a high share of populations in Emergency (IPC Phase 4) and Catastrophe (IPC Phase 5) acute food insecurity. For populations in Minimal (IPC Phase 1) and Stressed (IPC Phase 2) acute food insecurity, there is a need for resilience-building support and enhanced disaster risk reduction (DRR) strategies to mitigate the effects of climate change. Urgent action is also required for populations classified in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) acute food insecurity to protect their livelihoods and reduce household-level food consumption gaps. The ongoing flood and climate changes plus inter communal conflicts continue to have negative socioeconomic and physical impact in the most parts of the country, despite the signing of the revitalized peace agreement in 2018, its implementation has been hampered by multiple crisis such as floods, droughts and continued insecurity, increasing the humanitarian needs of the South Sudanese. The ongoing economic crisis, unemployment, insecurity, lack of stability in some part of the country and limited investment in basic services mean South Sudan is a long way from achieving sustainable development</p> <p>The project will contribute and enhance towards meeting ideas in the country 2022-2023 with the intended outcomes of improving food security to food secure people in crisis affected areas have access to safe</p>

	<p>and nutritious food all year around; and ensuring that food insecure smallholders and communities in relatively secure areas have enhanced livelihoods and resilience to seasonal climate shocks throughout the year. The project is also to further contribute towards meeting United Nation Sustainable Development goals (SDG). Zero Hunger; SDG; Gender Equality and SDG Climate Action.</p>
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