

SSHF 2017 First Standard Allocation – Cluster Template

The purpose of this template is to collect information that will enable inter-cluster discussion to recommend optimal cluster envelopes within the \$18 million SSHF 2017 first standard allocation. Following submission, the information submitted by all clusters will be compiled, and an inter-cluster review meeting conducted to consolidate recommendations for priority needs, responses, and cluster envelopes.

Instructions:

1. Fill out the template to reflect cluster priorities and requirements
2. Send completed template to SSHF (chfsouthsudan@un.org) and copy to David Throp (throp@un.org), Thomas Nyambane (nyambanet@un.org) and Olivier Nkidiaka (nkidiaka@un.org) by **1 March 2017**

Cluster: [Food Security & Livelihoods]

1. Priority needs

Indicate the key needs/gaps that SSHF funding would address

The context is one of a deteriorating food security situation with a significant degree of population displacement leaving a very high number of people who are **severely food insecure** (with low food consumption scores and low diet diversity; increasing levels of child malnutrition; major disruptions to their livelihoods and reliance on negative coping strategies; and in famine cases with increased mortality rates) across the country. The most recent IPC analysis (January 2017) declared famine in parts of Unity State affecting over 100,000 people. The IPC forecast for February to April 2017 is that 4.9 million people are severely food insecure (IPC phases 3, 4 and 5) and that by the height of the 2017 lean season this will reach 5.5 million people. The **immediate causes** are due to a combination of (1) conflict; (2) a reduction of agricultural outputs (less due to environmental factors and more due to large scale displacement); (3) lower purchasing power in the current economic crisis; (4) reduced trade flows or supply of goods and commodities from neighboring countries and within the country itself, and (5) livestock disease morbidity and mortality that undermine stock survival, productivity and off take.

With funding received from SSHF, the Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster proposes a **strategy** to address the immediate and short term lifesaving activities that support the populations in emergency according to IPC classification phase 4 & 5:

- HRP FSL cluster objective 1: life-saving support from WFP and partners involving scaled up General Food Distributions (GFDs), Blanket Supplementary Food Programs (BSFP) and provisions for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM); this will form the 1st wave of immediate support which will be complemented by
- HRP FSL cluster objective 2: livelihood protection support from FAO and partners, with additional funding from SSHF, to scale up further the provision of fishing kits and vegetable kits as a 2nd wave of support followed by the provision of seeds and tools and livestock vaccination and treatment services in a 3rd wave of support to the most severely affected households and to protect livelihood assets;

The strategy then has five **approaches** that will be adopted by SSHF partners:

- **Targeting & prioritization:** the most severely food insecure and most at risk populations (IPC 4 & 5 as per the HRP prioritization) amounting to 1,550,000 persons across central Unity (Leer, Mayendit & Koch), Northern Bahr El Ghazel (Aweil West & East), North East Jonglei (Niyrol & Pigi Canal) and Eastern Equatoria (Torit) and as per the OCHA prioritization list six 'hot spot' counties in Western and Central Equatoria: Kajo Keiji, Yei, Lainya, & Morobo; West & East Mundri;
- **Seasonality and location specific actions:** these instruments will be used to strengthen household food security and resilient livelihoods of the affected population through short term: I fishing activities (delivering almost immediate benefits) in areas where populations have access to fishing sites; II medium term: vegetable activities (delivering returns in 3 – 4 weeks) where populations have access to water; and III longer term: main season cropping activities (3 – 4 months) where security permits cultivation; and with livestock vaccination and treatment services and scaled up animal health service delivery¹;

¹ Note that with resource limitations and prioritization livestock services and support will not be funded in the 1st round of SSHF but will hopefully be included in a 2nd 'dry season' round later in 2017;

- **Increasing impact:** where site specific factors and available resource permit targeted households will receive ALL three kits and enhanced animal health services delivery² to maximize impact and build further household food related assets;
- **Multi sector synergies:** by combining WASH, Health, Nutrition (with other cluster actors) and FSL interventions across the same community, boma and payam where feasible; and
- **Aid effectiveness:** by strengthening coordination with the Cluster Lead Agencies (WFP and FAO) and partners to reduce overlaps and filling gaps to complement and scale up existing efforts in the most affected areas where food security needs currently outweigh resources and capacity to deliver;

2. Priority activities and locations, with corresponding financial requirements and beneficiary numbers

Priority activities to address the needs/gaps identified above (list in order of priority)	Location (state and county/counties)	\$ requirements	Estimated number of beneficiaries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prioritize a maximum of <u>three</u> main cluster activities, drawn from those activities highlighted in the 2017 HRP to be prioritized with first 25% of cluster funding; - refer to CERF live-saving criteria³ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Specify location to county level, drawn from list of 25 priority counties based on severity mapping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - factor in already existing resources / resources anticipated from other sources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consider the size of the affected population and unit costs for activities
<p>Support to fishing activities</p> <p>Specified sites considered still suitable for fishing this late in the dry season where water bodies exist;</p>	<p>IPC 4 & 5: Unity: Leer/ Mayendit/ Koch/ Panyijar Jonglei: Canal & Nyirol Northern Bahr El Ghazel: Aweil West & Aweil South</p>	\$1.4 million	107,700 ⁴
<p>Support to vegetable activities</p> <p>Specified sites considered still suitable for vegetable production this late in the dry season where water for irrigation is available – risk of increased pests in the rain season!!</p>	<p>IPC 4 & 5: Unity: Leer/ Mayendit/ Koch/ Panyijar Jonglei: Canal & Nyirol Northern Bahr El Ghazel: Aweil West & Aweil South Eastern Equatoria: Torit</p> <p>Equatoria ‘hot spots’ with rising needs: Kajo Keiji; Yei; Lainya; Morobo; Mundri East & Mundri West</p>	\$0.75 million	57,700* *These beneficiaries will also receive fishing kits in Unity, Jonglei & NBEG and crop kits in Equatoria from this SSHF allocation

³ https://docs.unocha.org/sites/dms/CERF/FINAL_Life-Saving_Criteria_26_Jan_2010_E.pdf

⁴ Based on estimated cost per beneficiary of US\$11 – 15 – averaged at US\$13; and using an average 6 persons per household;

<p>Support to second main season cropping season in Equatoria: sorghum, maize & cow pea</p> <p>Existing crop pipeline resources have already been allocated in the other priority counties; and new orders will not be delivered in time for those single season agro ecologies;</p>	<p>IPC 4: Eastern Equatoria: Torit</p> <p>Equatoria ‘hot spots’ with rising needs (OCHA): Kajo Keiji; Yei; Lainya; Morobo; Mundri East & Mundri West</p>	<p>\$0.85 million</p>	<p>65,400</p>
<p>Proposed Total Cluster Envelope:</p>		<p>(US\$ 3 million)</p>	

3. Justification/background information

Add any useful remarks to justify the information provided. Reference any assessments or secondary information in support of the proposed priority activities and locations.

- The main source of information have been the HNO, HRP and the recent IPC analysis data which define the geographical focus on the 9 counties in IPC phase 4 – 5; and additionally to take on board support for the 6 counties including ‘hot spots’ on the OCHA list of counties with rapidly rising needs;
- WFP has already mounted a large scale emergency response with targeted and general food distribution interventions across much of South Sudan in 2017 to address the most immediate food access constraints and to combat the prevalent malnutrition. The WFP scaled up interventions in 2017 covers a critical mass of the vulnerable populations in IDP camps, POCs and urban based caseloads which are not targeted in this allocation.
- The SSHF strategy is in line with the HRP/ FSL cluster prioritizing the critical IPC phase populations; targeting the most vulnerable within communities and those in ‘hard to reach areas’;
- The SSHF allocation strategy is designed first and foremost to support saving lives and to support, where possible, targeted beneficiaries to transition from total dependence upon food aid and wild food towards helping them to protect their livelihoods in the short to medium term;
- Given the severity of needs and the urgency of the interventions, partners with demonstrated experience and presence on the ground and capacities will be prioritized to mount immediate interventions leveraging on existing resources and networks;
- Due to the 2 month delay in the 1st standard allocation significant proportions of the FAO pipeline stocks have already been allocated to existing partners. Close collaboration with FAO throughout the PCMS of this SSHF allocation therefore is necessary in the planning and ensuring the availability of stocks for SSHF.

4. Promoting inter-cluster collaboration and synergies, cross cutting issues

Outline how the proposed activities will promote integrated response and address key cross-cutting issues (e.g. gender-based violence).

Given the nature of food insecurity and malnutrition existing in South Sudan an **integrated multi sector approach** is required to address the immediate causes which will require close collaboration with the WASH, Health and Nutrition Clusters. In terms of general strategy and coordination the FSL cluster partners will work closely with the ICWG so that on the ground operational planning and coordination can ensure that each sector is operating (dependent upon resource constraint) in each Payam and where feasible in each Boma. Synergies are generated when each sector builds human, household and even community capital assets to break the immediate causal effect⁵ of food insecurity; poor care giving practices; poor environmental factors and a lack of access to health care that results in increased

⁵ Reference the UNICEF causal framework analysis for malnutrition; and the DFID Sustainable Livelihoods Framework;

morbidity and even mortality over time. Selection of FSL partners for SSHF funding will therefore prioritize projects that can demonstrate innovations in collaborating and establishing links with other clusters.

The strategy incorporates the core principles and components of the **Accountability to Affected Populations** as part of our humanitarian obligations under the Common Humanitarian Standards (CHS). The core themes are expected to be part of the planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting of all FSL partners to ensure that: Communication with Communities/ good community entry/ participatory approaches etc. are employed through the PCMS and that inclusive ways of working consider the needs of the young and old (age); of people with varying degrees of disability and of women and girls, men and boys (gender). This is a highly insecure operating environment where protection from GBV (rape), murder and looting of property is daily fact of life. The provision of humanitarian assistance needs to ensure that it does not increase these risks further for the target beneficiaries and that effective systems of community complaint and feedback mechanisms are established. Selection of FSL partners for SSHF funding will therefore prioritize projects that can demonstrate how AAP principles and best practice will be incorporated in their design, planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting

5. Feasibility within the operating context

Outline your analysis of feasibility of implementation in the locations to be targeted, given the volatility on the ground. What are the proposed modes for delivery? Are there innovations that will enhance flexibility and feasibility of response?

Implementation across the most severely affected locations highlighted in this strategy are all subject to issues of access resulting from insecurity which continues to be volatile especially in central Unity, Jonglei and the Equatorias but less so in NBEG.

- **Unity:** includes the island pockets of famine affected IDPs and other river based communities; noting the recent relocation of humanitarian workers from Mayendit and the long term focus of frontline conflict between the main sides of the political crisis; and the fluctuating allegiance of other groups further compounds access to effectively implement;
- **Jonglei:** the focus is on the river based communities who will be targeted with fishing & vegetable kits; fishing twine can be distributed as soon as early April but full kits are only expected by May; again the area is subject to insecurity and displaced populations from the conflict in Malakal as well as 'normal' seasonal movements of the host population between the river plains and the highlands;
- **NBEG:** Only areas along the Lol river can benefit from fishing kits: special gill nets will be provided for the dry season ponds that are used before the main rains; and in these locations static operations can be expected with safe and reliable access;
- **Equatorias:** crop kits only are now available for the second season planting in June along with vegetable kits; fishing is not considered a viable option for the majority of the food insecure affected population; this area is subject to volatility in terms of population displacement from the recent outbreaks of conflict in all 7 counties;

A significant factor is the availability of the FAO pipeline commodities. For crop supplies their main season partners have already been selected. Supplies to SSHF partners must be collected in Juba (transport costs from Juba must be budgeted but there may be options for some locations to be transported through the logistics cluster):

- **NBEG:** via the western corridor transport is expected to run until May rains from Juba via Wau & Rumbek transport costs covered by the partners;
- **Central Unity and Jonglei** will be serviced by air from Rumbek; partners need to budget for transport from Juba to Rumbek and then the last mile transportation from the fixed wing landing sites;
- **Equatorias:** assisted by the logs cluster convoys and partners budgeting all road transport costs;