

## Central Unity FSL Cluster Response Strategy for 2017

### Recent contextual development in Central Unity:

According to the most recent IPC analysis, released on February 20, 2017, approximately 4.9 million (about 42% of population) people are estimated to be severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3, 4, and 5), from February to April 2017. This is projected to increase to 5.5 million people, (47% of the national population) at the height of the 2017 lean season in July.

**Table: May – July 2017 IPC projection of food insecurity**

State	Mid-2017 Population (NBS)	Minimal	Stressed	Crisis	Emergency	Catastrophe	% of Crisis, Emergency & Humanitarian Catastrophe
Central Equatoria	1,398,316	435,000	470,000	465,000	30,000	-	35.4%
Eastern Equatoria	1,010,188	300,000	325,000	310,000	75,000	-	38.1%
Jonglei	1,822,086	140,000	485,000	930,000	265,000	-	65.6%
Lakes	1,113,716	200,000	415,000	465,000	145,000	-	54.8%
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	1,418,111	145,000	410,000	465,000	420,000	-	62.4%
Unity	1,124,916	105,000	385,000	430,000	215,000	90,000	65.3%
Upper Nile	1,258,323	395,000	395,000	405,000	95,000	-	39.7%
Warrap	1,448,812	330,000	665,000	255,000	75,000	-	22.8%
Western Bahr el Ghazal	545,565	70,000	190,000	135,000	135,000	-	49.5%
Western Equatoria	705,821	340,000	245,000	120,000	5,000	-	17.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,845,855</b>	<b>2,460,000</b>	<b>3,985,000</b>	<b>3,980,000</b>	<b>1,460,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>46.7%</b>

The magnitude of these food insecure populations is unprecedented. Some counties in Greater Unity are currently experiencing famine or are projected to slip into a famine situation as the lean season progresses. The January data show that Leer County is experiencing famine (IPC Phase 5) that is expected to persist at least until July 2017 unless substantial interventional measures are undertaken urgently. Mayendit and Koch Counties are currently in emergency situations and projected to slip into famine by the peak of the lean season. In Panyijar County, it is estimated that famine will be avoided if adequate humanitarian assistance is provided between February and July 2017. Acute malnutrition remains a major public health emergency. Out of 23 counties with recent data, 14 have Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) at or above 15%, whilst GAM above 30% is observed in former Unity in Leer, Mayendit, and Panyijar.

### FSL cluster strategy

The cluster strategy for Central Unity is guided and aligned to the original 2017 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) cluster objectives:

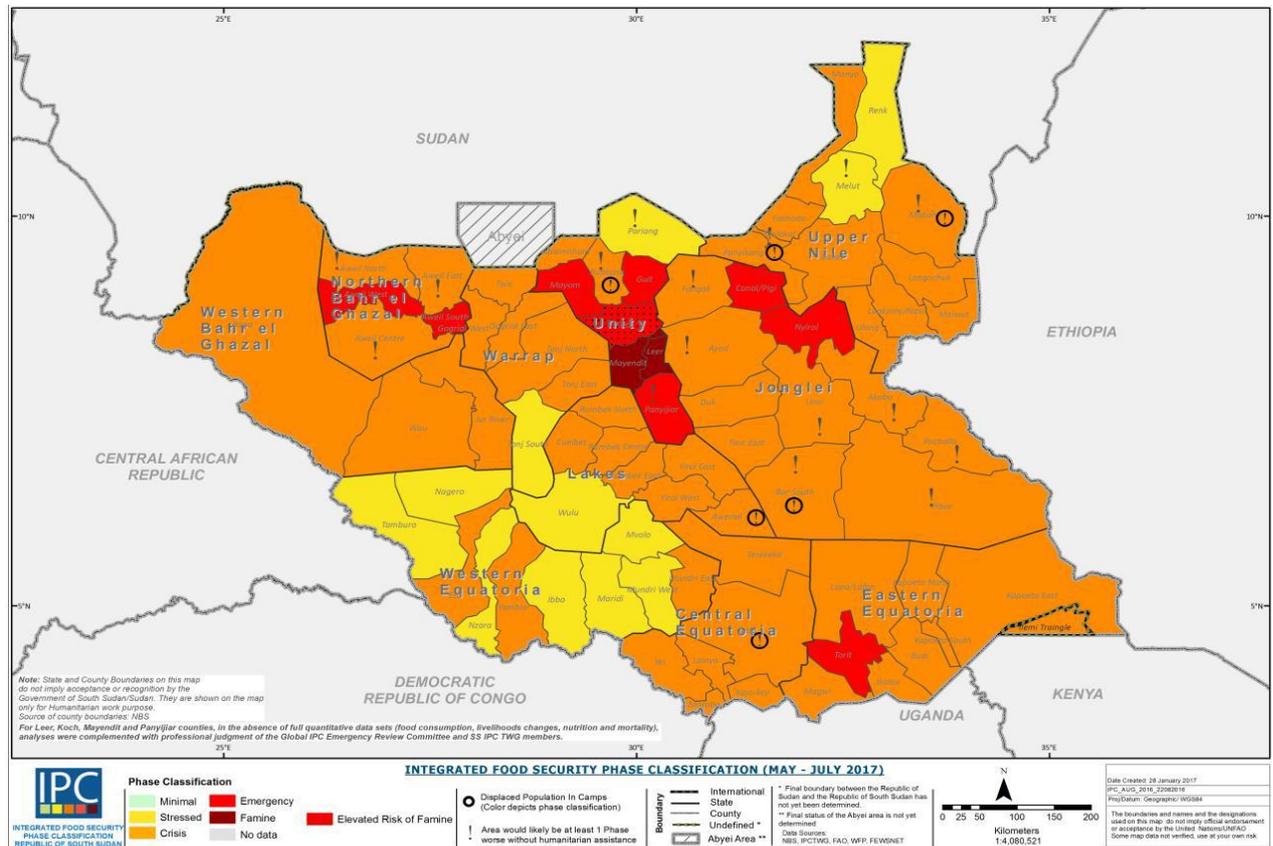
- 1) To secure safe and life-saving availability/ access<sup>1</sup> to food for the most vulnerable – through implementation by WFP and FSL partners; and
- 2) To protect and promote emergency livelihoods to enhance coping mechanisms and improve access to food– through implementation by FAO and FSL partners;

<sup>1</sup> WFP and 10 FSL partners are also involved in cash based transfer interventions that contribute to greater access to food through markets rather than direct in-kind distributions;

Additionally when addressing the main components of the UNICEF malnutrition causal framework we actively endorse an **inter cluster response** requiring simultaneous **multi sector interventions** by the WASH, Health, Nutrition and Food Security & Livelihood cluster partners.

### IPC CLASSIFICATION FOR SOUTH SUDAN FOR MAY-JULY 2017

The map highlights the famine affected county Leer and the two counties Koch & Mayndit that are expected to slip into famine by the peak of the lean season.



**WFP's** operational response covers all regions of the country and includes a scaled-up assistance in Central and Southern Unity. For rapid response the strategy involves a scale-up localized response within the already existing EMOP and PRRO utilising the expertise of partners on the ground using an Integrated Rapid Response Modality (IRRM). The aim is to minimize the hunger gap and meet the basic nutritional needs of the people most affected by the on-going food insecurity crisis. In terms of delivery this now involves 60 day delivery cycles of General Food Distributions (GFD) for all locations in Koch, Mayendit and Panyijar. Additionally there is an inter cluster response strategy (with nutrition & health) scaling up the delivery of Blanket Supplementary Food Program (BSFP) delivery on the 'off' months when GFDs are not delivered. And for Leer that lacks any static Temporary Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP) presence the strategy will require a 30 day cycle. So long as security and capacity permits WFP aims to have continuous GFD coverage across the whole of Central and Southern Unity.

**FAO's** operational response also covers large regions of the country and includes an existing plan with additional coverage and support from FSL partners and new funding streams for central & southern Unity. FAO has scaled-up localized response with the distribution of fishing and vegetable kits to target beneficiaries in IPC Phase 5, and is gearing up for the distributions for the main planting season. Also, FAO is maintaining a strong presence for data and information collection leading up to the IPC update scheduled for April 2017. Additionally, livestock vaccination and treatment remain ongoing as

part of the asset protection strategy. The aim is to minimize the food consumption gaps in a sustainable way, and maximise production during the coming planting season.

### FSL cluster programming instruments in a series of waves over time

Phasing	WFP & FSL partners: objective 1	FAO & FSL partners: objective 2
1 <sup>st</sup> wave	<p>Continuous General Food Distributions (GFD) – scaled up to 60 day delivery cycles/ 30 day cycles in Leer County</p> <p>Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programs (BSFP) – scaled up on alternate months for the 60 day cycle</p> <p>Moderate Acute Malnutrition<sup>2</sup> (MAM)</p> <p>Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programs (TSFP)</p>	<p>Context &amp; location specific interventions:</p> <p>Provision of <b>fishing kits</b> (normally in the dry season) but also to the island pockets of famine in Unity along the River Nile year round to access fish alongside the collection of wild foods</p>
2 <sup>nd</sup> wave	<p>Transition towards:</p> <p>Institutional Feeding Programs and Food for Education (FFE)</p> <p>Food for Assets (FFA)</p>	<p>Provision of <b>vegetable kits</b> (normally in the dry season) but in areas where suitable land and water is available supplementary vegetables can be grown for home consumption and for sale (available after 3 – 4 weeks);</p> <p><b>Livestock vaccination &amp; treatment</b><sup>3</sup> services especially for conditions that constrain <b>milk production</b> (lactating cows &amp; goats); yields can increase after 1 – 2 weeks with adequate feeding;</p>
3 <sup>rd</sup> wave	<p>Transition towards more early recovery and resilience building interventions</p>	<p><b>Seeds &amp; tools</b> for locations where land is availability/ accessible prior to the main farming season; with harvest after 3 – 4 months;</p> <p>Dry season livestock <b>vaccination &amp; treatment</b><sup>4</sup> campaigns through the network of CAHWs; for protecting assets and promotion of early recovery;</p> <p>Transition towards more early recovery and resilience building interventions</p>

FSL cluster (2/3/2017)

<sup>2</sup> Working closely with UNICEF who provide resources and technical expertise on addressing Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) cases;

<sup>3</sup> Livestock vaccination and treatment services in an emergency situation is primarily a livelihood asset protection strategy whilst improving productivity is a valid secondary benefit, the key objective here is to prevent decimation of the livestock assets from endemic diseases with high morbidity and mortality.

<sup>4</sup> Livestock survival is critical not only as a coping mechanism to the acute food insecurity situation but also in aiding early recovery and resilience building. Surviving livestock assets may be sold for income to access food and other immediate basic needs e.g. health in the immediate and short term or used as a medium of exchange to access food and other services when local productive capacities, trade flows and terms of trade improve in the medium and longer term. This strategy prevents livestock owning households in IPC 3 and 4 from sliding into the famine situation.