



Mission report to Wau in former WBEG and the State FSL cluster: February 13 – 15th 2017

Three day mission to Wau (former WBEG) by FSL cluster coordinator to meet FSL cluster partners (see TOR plus itinerary and list of persons met in annex 1 and 2). Excellent support, full collaboration from all actors on the ground and relationships strengthened – highly appreciated and the pre-conditions for effective coordination already in place.

Context: (see participatory mapping exercise in annex 3)

- Area largely ironstone plateau (agro ecology) with Raga and Wau counties known as food surplus; **subsistence farming predominates:** sorghum, groundnut, cassava, sesame & cow pea with dry season activities including fishing and honey collection; and with Jur River county predominantly **agro pastoral** and known as a food deficit county;
- Since the July 2016 crisis large parts of Raga (100%) and Wau (90%) county **cannot be accessed by humanitarian actors** (or traders and the wider population) owing to the insecurity between SLPA and iO; therefore the area remains largely unserved in terms of basic services (trade, health, nutrition, education and extension);
- The main driver of the crisis is the **conflict and insecurity** that has resulted in large scale displacement of people; their loss of assets; protection issues e.g. rape and murder en route to markets or in performing normal livelihood activities including farming resulting in likely **reduced availability of food** from the former food surplus counties. Other factors have included:
 - **Economic crisis:** shortage of goods, hyper-inflation and the depreciation of the SSP; disruption of the supply routes both north to Khartoum and south to Juba; resulting in **poor access to food**;
 - The fear (psycho social effects) and **ethnic dimension** of the conflict: people from the ‘fertit¹’ population comprising the six tribes: Balanda, Ndogo, Golo, Sere, Bongo and Bai are fearful for their safety from the predominantly Dinka SPLA forces fighting against the iO;

Chronology of displacement and humanitarian crisis in former WBEG: case load **approx.. 110,000** IDPs

- 2011: 10,700 IDPs from Abeyi supported by WFP/ ACTED
- 2014: 627 Dinka IDPs, supported by WFP/ UCDC, from Bentui unable to travel south to Lakes;
- 2014: 550 now 227 Nuer IDPs supported directly by WFP in PoC1
- 2014: 5,202 Dinka IDPs in Jur River supported by WFP/ AFOD
- June/ July 2016: 18,200 Fertit IDPs from Wau town (South) fled to 5 collective centres supported by WFP/ UCDC
- June/ July 2016: 29,000 Fertit IDPs from rural areas to what is now PoC 2
- June/ July 2016: 40,000 +/- Fertit IDPs left Wau town and surrounding rural areas and are found in 7 rural sites south west of Wau;
- June/ July 2016: 4,500 Fertit IDPs in Raga supported by the Catholic Church and ICRC.
- January 2017: 5,243 IDPs from Jur River following violence associated with cattle raiding
- July 2016: Additionally there are a further: 5,000+/- IDPs who fled north to Khartoum and 2,000+/- who fled south to Juba with plans to fly north to Khartoum;

¹ Fertit is a derivation from the Arab term for farmers or literally meaning the ‘fruit eaters’ – the original inhabitants being known for their farming;

State level **IPC analysis** for WBEG indicate:

- January 2017: Harvest and fish result in increase in food consumption: Jur River in Phase 2 (stressed) and Wau & Raga in Phase 3 (crisis);
- Feb – April 2017 forecast: continued reduction in trade & economic crisis with below average farm production especially hitting the poorest (some HH in phase 4: emergency) but with increasing number of HHs in crisis ALL three counties now assessed as phase 3;
- May – July 2017: lean season/ limited access to farm land due to the insecurity; increasing number of households adopting crisis coping strategies (sale of assets & land); food stocks depleting and consumption falling; an increasing number of poor HHs in phase 4 (emergency). Planned humanitarian assistance (GFD) will keep the general classification at phase 3.

Operational strategies: emergency response and options for early recovery

See annex 4, 5 and 6 showing the mapping of respectively WFP, FAO and other FSL actors' interventions. Given the overwhelming context: insecurity; economic crisis; lack of access to large areas of Wau and Raga Counties and the large scale displacement of approx.. 60,000² IDPs in Wau town; and a further 50,000³ IDPs in rural locations, the focus is, not surprising, very much on emergency response.

- The danger, as observed here and across South Sudan is the continued dependency on relief aid and the lack of motivation on the part of youth towards farming;
- A number of early recovery options are being considered and employed (where possible) by different actors: including work on FFA/ FFE but generally the environment does not support much beyond emergency life-saving and livelihood protection support;

Government: improved coordination & capacity building

- MOA has a vision to increase agricultural production; improve the use of high yielding technologies e.g. irrigation & ox ploughs but not tractors; and promoting job creation for youth;
- The context of insecurity & conflict; under funding; infrastructure collapse; and a lack of trained cadres currently does not permit the provision of functioning services;
- There is currently poor coordination between the State (MOA and RRC) and FSL actors;
- Past investment in capacity building have not produced significant returns as staff have moved abroad or joined better paid FSL partners; options for now need to be strengthening emergency response capacity focused in WBEG: crop/ food security/ nutrition monitoring and IPC type food security analysis (supported by FAO & WFP) and IRNA and rapid needs assessment;

FSL cluster recommendations:

National level:

- Provide IM support to the existing FSL cluster in WBEG: flow of information & products; and regular communication from the National cluster;
- Update the sub national forum mailing list;
- Provide former WBEG State FSL actors with an updated 5W mapping exercise to complement the annexes in this report detailing who is currently doing what and where at Payam and if possible even at Boma level;
- Provide partner presence information on maps, again going to at least County level;

² These are estimates only and correspond to WFP's detailed caseload of 61,240;

³ This includes the 38,200 south west of Wau (Baggari) – it is not clear if these IDPs are supported at all given they are in the security inaccessible location; plus 4,500 in Raga supported by Catholic Church; and 5,200 in Gette supported by WFP/ AFOD;

- Advocacy for greater funding & resources to address the current partner capacity constraints to meet the predicted (IPC analysis) increase in beneficiary numbers through to the 2017 lean season;

State level in former WBEG:

- Ensure FSL partners receive copies of this report and via the sub cluster focal person update the mailing list and 5W mapping tools;
- Share the 5W products with ALL key actors e.g. MOA and RRC etc.

Annex 1: Itinerary and persons met:

Monday: February 13th

1. Travel from Juba to Wau: with James Onesimo WFP head of programme & OIC
2. Cluster meeting & IPC State level phase classification: met MOA Director General; Francis Mauna FAO area coordinator & FSL cluster focal person plus 26 other participants from WFP, FAO, NGOs and INGOs (GIZ, AAH & Malteser International)
3. Contextual analysis with FAO & WFP key informants: James Onesimo, Karl Nuri, Francis Mauna & Justin

Tuesday: February 14th

4. NGO 3W mapping and strategy elaboration: Deng (ASCO); Kata (SSGID); Harriet (AFOD); Angelo (UCDC); Teresa & Linda (WOTAP); Emmanuel & Alfred (COER) & John (MI)
5. Government counterpart: coordination & capacity building function: Karl (WFP); Justin (FAO); MOA members: DG/ Deputy/ Planning/ Admin & Finance/ Consultant/ IPC analyst
6. Visit to Cathedral collective centre with UCDC (Angelo);
7. Visit from ACTED FSL program manager working at PoC2: Luiz (ACTED FSL PM)
8. Meeting with State level ICWG focal person: Peter Wata re: South West Wau county assessment/ response mission

Wednesday: February 15th

9. Report writing: analysis of data and recommendations
10. Travel from Wau to Juba via Rumbek

Annex 2: TOR

Background: during the past year or so there is a ‘feeling’ amongst members and within the Cluster Lead Agencies that the FSL cluster has lost connection with the essential field level coordination forums. My personal experience from other emergency contexts (most recently in Liberia during the Ebola biomedical emergency) is that coordination is best conducted at the field level (harmonize operational areas, fine tune strategy to the changing context in that location etc.). Five weeks here in South Sudan my opinion has been further re-inforced. Over the past few weeks discussing with colleagues in FAO, WFP (the Cluster Lead Agencies) and NGO community (International & National) we have now mapped 18 such sub national FSL coordination forums at former State and former County level. Most likely there are many more. There is strong support amongst the CLAs for the FSLC to re-connect; as there is amongst heads of NGOs. And there is most certainly operational sense; and even an existential need for the FSL cluster to re-connect to provide a service to a wider group of FSL actors!

Current mapping (10/2/2017) looks like:

Summary Table - 18 sub national coordination forums			
NBEG	UNITY		UNS
Aweil Centre: FAO + 6 NGOs & WFP	Bentiu: WFP + 9 NGOs + FAO		Malakal: WFP + 7 NGOs
Aweil North: WV only (Other contacts required)			Jikmir: ADRA + 3 NGOs (New)
			Melut: GOAL only (New)
WBEG	WARRAP	LAKES	Jonglei
Wau: FAO + 14 NGOs + WFP	Kuajok: FAO + 10 NGOs + WFP	Rumbek: No contacts	Bor: WFP (awaiting contact details)
		Mingkaman: No contacts	Pibor: (awaiting contact details)
			Uror: CARE only (other contacts required)
			Ayod: (awaiting contact details)
			Akobo: (awaiting contact details)
WEQ	CEQ		EEQ
Yambio: WFP + 3 NGOs (New)	Juba: 80+ members		Kapoeta: WFP (no other contacts)
Mundri: NGO (New awaiting contact details)			Torit: WFP & FAO only

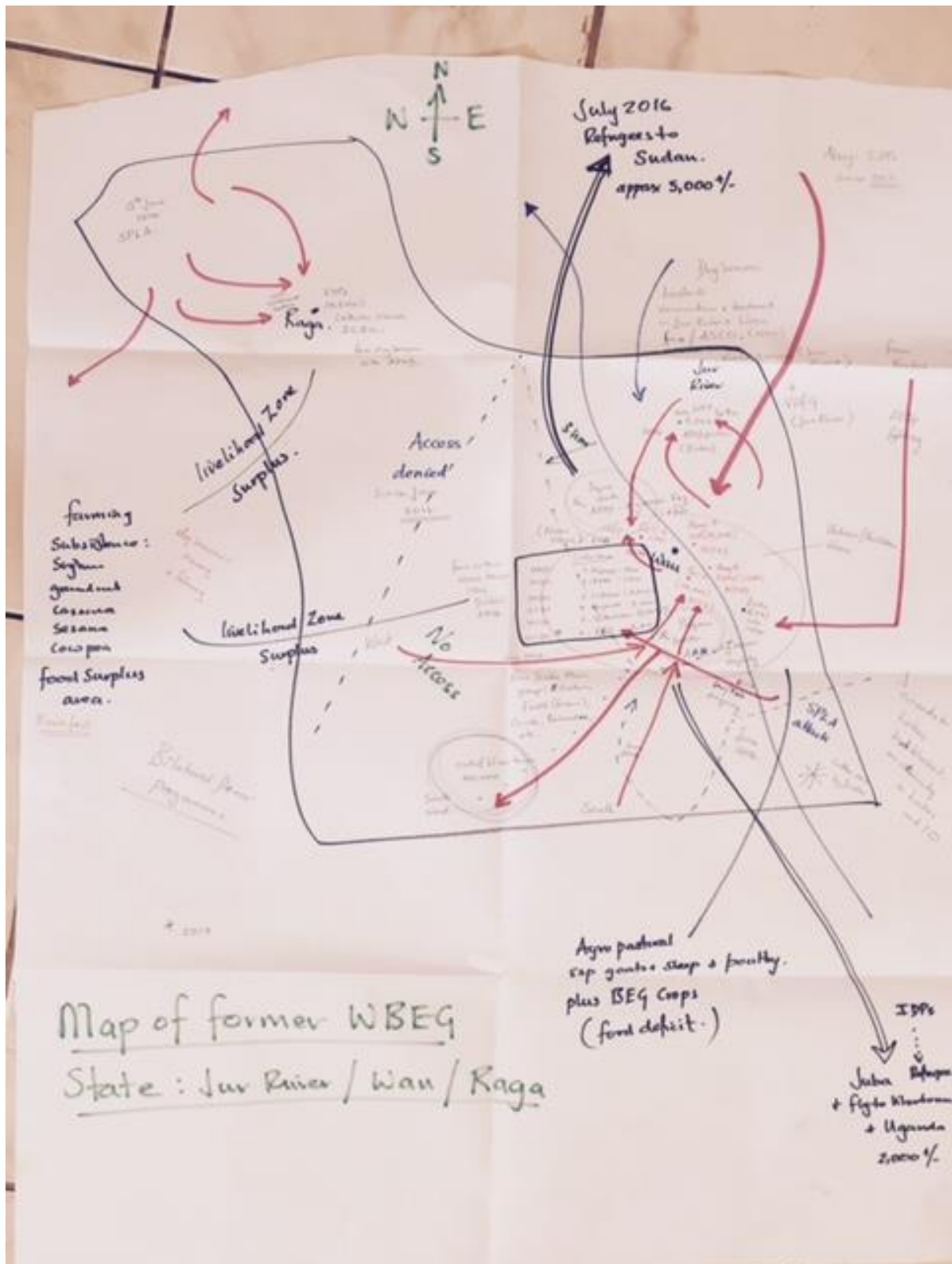
Purpose: to re-establish links with sub national forums so as to: (1) extend the two way flow of information sharing and learning: (a) from the field on changing contexts; and (b) from the FSLC Secretariat in terms of the products produced and wider dissemination of advice, guidance and support; And (2) to support existing forums to better coordinate, advocate and respond to a rapidly changing humanitarian context.

Specific objectives:

1. Meet with the FSL cluster focal point: Francis Muana (FAO); and meet with the WFP sub office team in Wau: James Onesimo OIC;
2. Attend the State level coordination meeting:
 - a. Explain the role of the national cluster
 - b. Seek ideas and opinions on how the cluster can better support the partners at this level
3. Meet Government counter parts:
 - a. Assess main institutional capacity gaps regarding FSL coordination
 - b. Identify potential capacity building support
4. Meet with as many FSL partners:
 - a. Urban focused at PoC and collective centres in WAU
 - b. Rural focused and especially challenges of access and humanitarian space in the changing context in WBEG
 - c. Assess the strengths and weaknesses of the existing FSL coordination forum
 - d. Identify with partners any way forward and how the FSL national cluster might support in future
5. Day 2 field visit to the urban interventions and possibly (security permitting) to any rural location(s)
6. Draft a brief report and present findings to FSL partners and to the next FSL cluster meeting

Alistair Short (12/2/2017)

Annex 3: participatory mapping exercise with FSL lead agencies, partners & other key informants



Annex 4: Mapping of Cluster Lead Agencies interventions in WBEG along the Relief – Development continuum: WFP

/Emergency continuum → Relief	→ Recovery/Rehabilitation →	→ Resilience/ Development /continuum →
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<p style="text-align: center;">WFP: target IDPs – life saving</p> <p>General Food Distribution (GFD): All PoC and Collective Centres > 90,000 IDPs in Wau Town; and 5,200 IDPs in Jur River</p> <p>4,500 IDPs in Raga supported by Catholic Church & ICRC (2016)</p> <p>Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP) – all children 6 – 59 months</p> <p><u>63% of WBEG program</u></p> <p>Additional indirect benefits to host community from GFD & BSFP: →</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">WFP: target host communities – life saving</p> <p>Targeted Supplementary Feeding Program (TSFP): malnourished children/ pregnant & lactating mothers</p> <p>Institutional feeding programs: HIV/ TB/ Leprosy</p> <p>Food for Education (FFE)</p> <p><u>37% of WBEG program</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in stable food prices • Sale or processing of commodities for sale by IDPs to host communities • Sharing by IDPs with host communities
<p>Challenge of urban hunger & market failure and supply chain disruption</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Option for cash based transfer limited • Closure of supply routes: northern corridor to Khartoum (illegal smuggling continued) and western corridor to Juba (some force protection convoys) • Pre-crisis April 2016 market study in Wau already determined that CBT NOT feasible currently in Wau • Since July 2016 the context has worsened 	<p style="text-align: center;">Future early recovery options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learning from Juba urban vulnerability assessment → urban based CBT program with partner World Vision; • When conditions permit replication options for Wau, Torit & Yambio • Options for ‘calm’ Jur River <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farming production focus (thought other two counties are preferable) ○ Asset creation FFA: feeder road construction ○ GFD shifts to conditional ○ Joint planning with FAO/ WFP on food for seed protection

Annex 5: Mapping of Cluster Lead Agencies interventions in WBEG along the Relief – Development continuum: FAO

/Emergency continuum → Relief	→ Recovery/Rehabilitation →	→ Resilience/ Development /continuum →
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<p style="text-align: center;">FAO: livelihood support</p> <p>Livestock: 11% IDPs and 90% host</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jur River access & limited parts of Wau • Partners ASCO & VSFG (Warrap/ Tonj/ Gogrial) <p>Vegetable: 50% IDPs and 50% host</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host targeting: women HH; malnourished children HH; widow headed HH; disabled; child headed HH • Partner: AFOD & AAH <p>Fish: 50% IDPs and 50% host</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner AFOD <p>Main season crops: 50% IDPs and 50% host</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pending IDP access to land • Jur River & limited parts of Wau: Input Trade Fairs (ITF) 	<p>FAO: Pre-crisis interventions in WBEG:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flood river irrigation • Cassava multiplication: short season varieties & mosaic disease resistant • Seed production • FFS training & value addition: local tool production/ honey marketing/ support blacksmiths etc. • Post-harvest: drying & storage • Riverine rice production schemes (small scale/ area) <p>FAO: pilot early recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demo plots for vegetables plus capacity building • Processing & storage (drying methods) • Improved utilization field days <p>FAO: pilot early recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale fish preservation: smoking/ salting/ net making etc. <p>FAO pilot early recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen input supply chain especially northern corridor traders & Khartoum • Pilot hides & skin marketing & return to promote ox ploughing
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Annex 6: Mapping exercise along the Relief – Development continuum of some of the Wau FSL partners

NGO	Raga County	Wau County	Jur River County
SSGID	X	Peri urban: Seeds & tools (FAO) Rural: Seeds & tools (FAO)	X
ASCO	X	Peri urban: Seeds & tools (FAO) Rural: Seeds & tools (FAO)	Livestock vaccinations
AFOD	Nutrition: UNICEF (SAM) + HPF2/ U5 & women; WFP ⁴ (GAM) Dry season: Veg & Fish kits (FAO)	Nutrition: UNICEF (SAM) + HPF2/ U5 & women; WFP (GAM) Dry season: Veg & Fish kits (FAO) in Wau North Payam PoC Education in Emergency	Nutrition: UNICEF (SAM) + HPF2/ U5 & women; WFP (GAM) GFD with WFP pipeline
UCDC	X	GFD in 6 collective centres in Wau town Pre conflict: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rural: FFA (feeder road/ seedlings/ multi-purpose ponds) • Rural: FFE • Urban community policing (Saferworld) 	X
WOTAP	X Since Dec 2015 Pre conflict: Veg & Fish kits (FAO) Veg & IGA; seeds & tools plus FFS (Cordaid)	X Since April 2016 Pre conflict: Veg & IGA; agroforestry & FFS; ox plough; honey production; livestock restocking: goats & poultry (Manitese/ PIPA); FFA (feeder roads with WFP)	X All activities suspended due to insecurity
Malteser	X	Development: 2014 – 2017 860 HHs in 5 Bomas Farmer training: seeds & tools Demo plots & farmer development committees Cassava multiplication & capacity building: IPM/ PHL/ agronomic control 2016 all inputs looted 2016 Development shifted to emergency response: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IDP (PoC/ collective) kitchen gardens/ vertical towers • FFE – own pipeline 	X
ACTED	X	Support to PoC2 (29,000 IDPs) and two Abeyi IDP camps (10,700) Addressing dependency plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IGA options: market demand/ IDP capacity & preference • Vocational training for youth 	X

Major issues:

- Emergency response donor driven: WFP and FAO;
- Unserved IDPs in iO areas outside Wau town;
- Displacement of 6 main ethnic groups/ tribes driven by fear & insecurity;

⁴ Unable to pre-position supplies since July 2016 conflict;

- Emergency distribution and dependency syndrome