



Sub cluster strategy for better coordination of FSL partners in South Sudan

*Presentation for capacity
building & best practice in
2020*



Content:

1. FSLC core functions P.3 - 17
2. IM key products P.18 - 26
3. Sub national coordination P.27 – 34
4. Sub national integration P.35 – 40



Cluster aims & hierarchical objectives:

Overall Goal: FSL cluster contributes towards a timely, effective & well-coordinated humanitarian response within the inter cluster HRP during the current humanitarian crisis in South Sudan (US\$ 1.5 billion)

Specific objective: to provide strategic guidance and direction for FSL cluster partners to respond in a coordinated & prioritized manner to address the severity & causes of food & livelihood insecurity in South Sudan (US\$ 645 million or 42% HRP)

Seven core functions

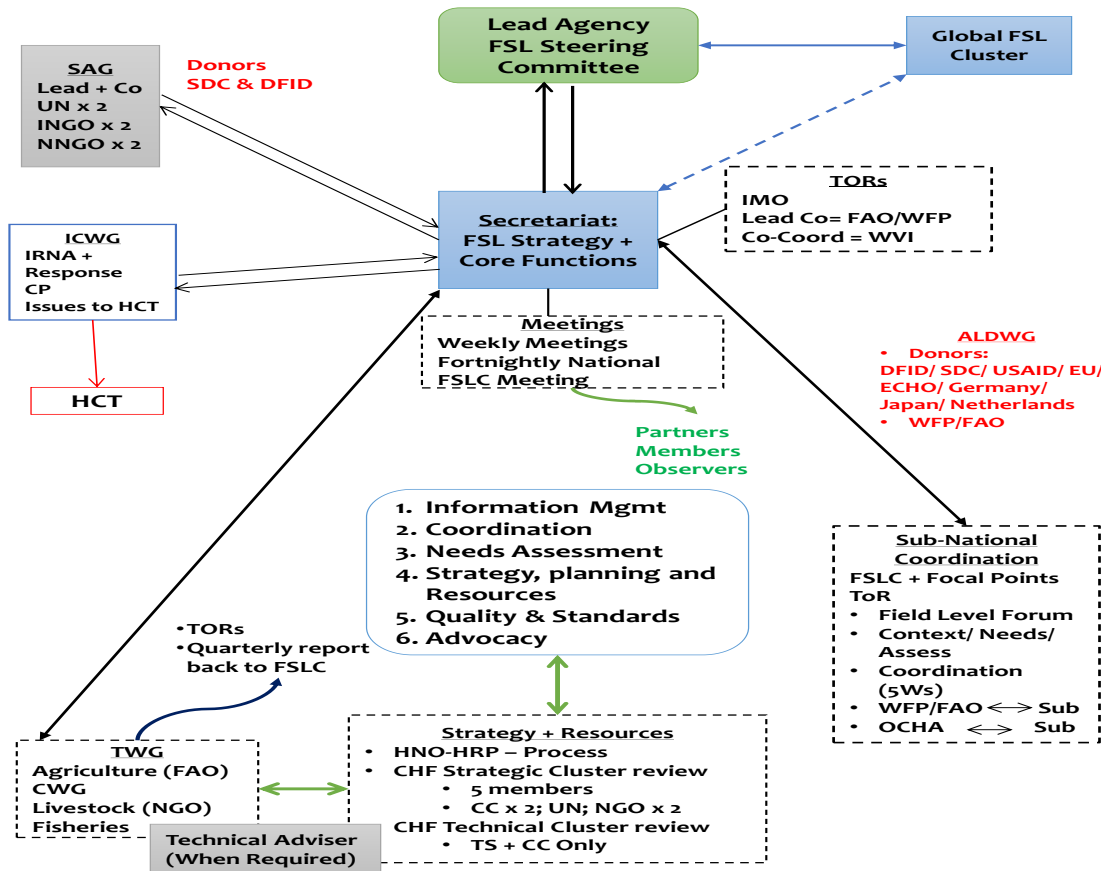
FSL Cluster Secretariat



The Team:

- Cluster coordinator (FAO/ WFP) x1
- INGO Co coordinator (World Vision) x1
- NNGO Co coordinator (SPEDP) x1
- IMO's x2
- Food Security Assessment Officer x1

FSL Cluster system in South Sudan



FSL Cluster Secretariat: Institutional mapping



1. Service delivery & coordination for support to FSL service delivery

FSL cluster provides a platform to ensure service delivery is driven by agreed strategic priorities/ mechanisms to avoid duplication.

Key activities

- Weekly team meetings/ Monthly CLA meetings/ At least quarterly SAG meetings
- Weekly ICCG/NAWG meetings: engage on issues/ ensure partner prioritization reflected for optimal use of common services
- Fortnightly FSL cluster meetings – National
- **Sub-national clusters – support missions**
 - 13 WFP, 9 FAO sub-offices (FSL focal persons)
 - 8 OCHA state focal persons
 - 1 national cluster, 12 state sub-clusters
 - 30 county sub clusters/ focal persons





Year	18-29	30-49	50-69	70+
2007	40%	40%	30%	30%
2008	40%	35%	25%	35%
2009	90%	45%	25%	40%
2010	90%	50%	25%	45%
2011	55%	45%	25%	40%
2012	45%	35%	20%	35%
2013	30%	30%	20%	30%
2014	30%	30%	20%	20%

- Partner training on 5Ws
- Monthly reporting on 5Ws
- Product development: gap analysis/ partner presence maps/ dashboards/ bulletins/ information sharing/ capacity building to partners
- Regular communication flow with partners
- Product uptake survey with partners: mid & year end
- Review state/ county locations where targets over reached
- Website: <https://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep>

-

3. Needs assessment & IPC



Data collection & analysis for emergency response and informing food security situation (IRNAs, FSNMS & partner assessments that contribute to response planning and the IPC analysis).

Key activities

- Collation of needs assessment reports: input to IPC and Emergency response teams
- Participation in IRNA & other agency FSL assessment missions
- Support to FSNMS (capacity building & partner presence)
- IPC analysis
- Training on FS analysis & interpretation and IPC Level I in-country training;
- Share collated reports with WFP & FAO sub offices & sub clusters



4. Strategy, planning & appeals



Cluster plans in line with HC/ HCT priorities/ Clarify funding requirements, prioritization & cluster contributions (HRP, SSHF, CERF etc.)/ Participation in cluster/ ICWG planning & preparedness

Key activities

- HRP planning: September IPC → HNO → HRP = Annual plan & Log frame
- Famine & flood response strategies (2017 & 2019); SSHF strategies etc.
- South Sudan Humanitarian (Pool) Fund SA1 & SA2 for frontline & core pipeline + support partners with RRF (IOM/ OFDA)
- Capacity building on proposal/ concept writing
- Reserve allocation for pipeline only
- HRP MYR (July)
- Juba IDP contingency planning



5. Quality, standards & capacity building



Application & adherence to existing standards & guidelines/
training & capacity building



Key activities

- Awareness raising at FSL meeting & information sharing to ensure accountability to affected population (AAP) and GBV prevention (awareness, referral pathways, mainstreaming)
- Technical Working Group: **Agriculture, Livestock (future Fisheries) and Food Security & Marketing Analysis (TBC)**
- Maintain links with the Cash Working Group (now inter agency not specific FSLC)
- Capacity building: cash based programming/ FSNMS enumerator training/ LEGS/ IPC analysis level I and GBV prevention

6. Accountability to affected Persons (AAP)



Supporting mechanisms for the feedback & consultation with primary beneficiaries including complaint mechanisms; supporting other mainstreaming and context priorities around gender equality and protection from sexual exploitation (GBV) & abuse are raised and discussed;

Key activities:

- Partnership with WFP and Internews: assess and map **feedback mechanisms** used by FSLC partners; identify gaps & opportunities to improve; capacity building & practical support to partners;
- Funding of training on **GBV/ PSEA** for FSL cluster partners at State level cluster/ ICWG
- Promotion of the **Core Humanitarian Standards**: 9 core standards including complaints, coordination and inclusive participation (flow of information);



7. Advocacy



Identify advocacy concerns to HC/ HCT and Undertake advocacy activities on behalf of cluster participants & affected populations

Key Activities

- Close collaboration & support from the WFP & FAO communication teams for:
 - Advocacy points from FSNMS/ IPC analysis
 - Technical advocacy from TWGs
- Localization: support & empowerment of NNGOs – Grand Bargain: capacity building, SSHF recipients, Inclusion in SAG & other bodies etc.
- Continued engagement with ALDWG & PfRR for resilience type work: linking humanitarian & development interventions (NWOW)
- Top 20 INGO and NNGO meetings ‘finding a common voice’ for support & advocacy

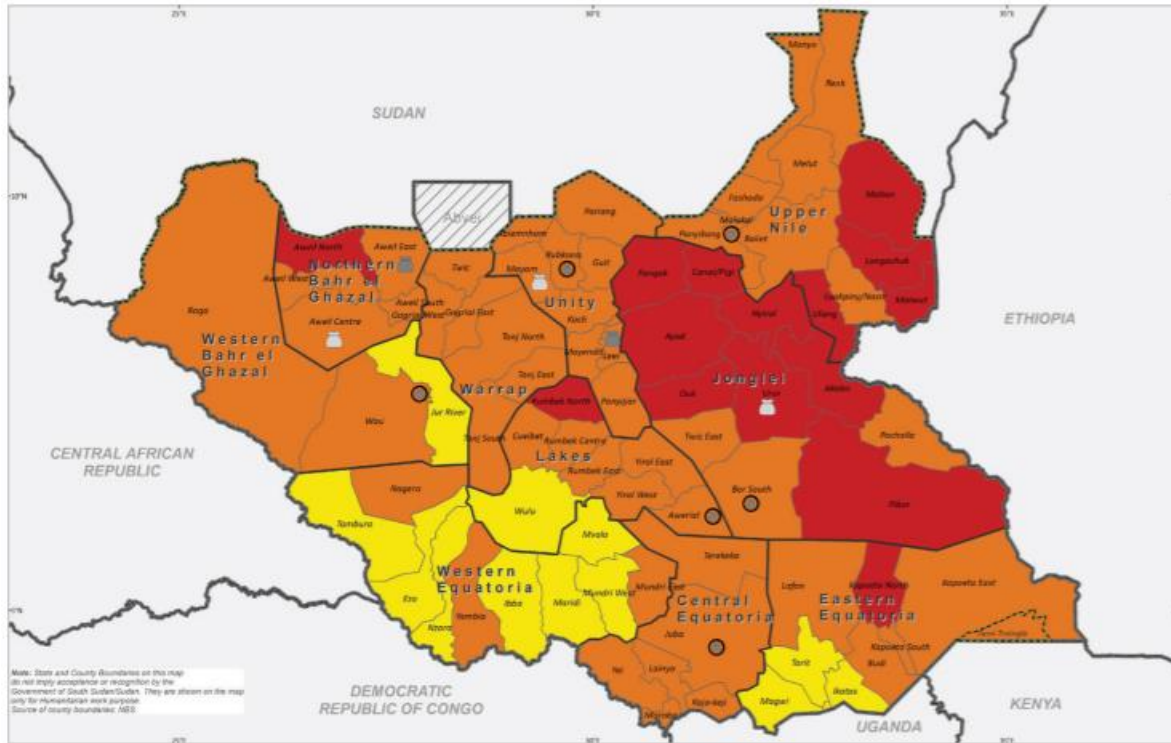


HRP 2020 Objectives, Activities & Indicators



Cluster Objectives	Type of Activities	Indicator	Modality	Conditionality
Objective 1: Provide food assistance	-Unconditional General Food Distribution (UGFD))	-Number of beneficiaries Reached -Quantity of food assistance distributed (tonnage)	Food	Unconditional
	- Food for Assets (FFA)	-Number of beneficiaries Reached with conditional food assistance -Quantity of food assistance distributed (tonnage)	Food	Conditional
	- Unconditional Cash/ Voucher food assistance	- Number of beneficiaries reached - Total cash value	Cash/Voucher	Unconditional
	- Cash for Assets - Conditional Cash Transfers	- Number of beneficiaries reached with conditional cash/vouchers - Total cash value	Cash/Voucher	Conditional
	Provision of feedback & complaint mechanism			
Objective 2: Enhance emergency food production	-Distribution of agricultural inputs (CK, VK & FK) -Seed Fairs -Distribution of Rapid Response Kits -Livestock vaccination -Livestock treatment -Animal Restocking -Provision of feedback & complaint mechanism	- Number of HH receiving agricultural inputs/ vegetable & fishing kits - Quantity of food produced - Number of animals vaccinated - Number of animals treated	Inputs Vouchers	Unconditional/Conditional
	- Setting up of Kitchen gardens	-Number of Backyard Kitchen gardens set up		N/A
Objective 3: Training	-Agricultural Vocational Trainings - Community Animal Health Workers (CAHW) - Demo Plots - Farmer Field Schools (FFS) - Village Savings/Loans Associations & Small Grants - FAW training - Income Generation Training - Value Chain Training - Pest & Disease Management Training - Post Harvest Management Training - Nutritional Backyard Kitchen Garden Training -Provision of feedback & complaint mechanism	-Number of HHs receiving good agricultural practice and nutrition messaging and awareness -Number of Community Nutrition Volunteers trained	Training	N/A

IPC Map: January 2020



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

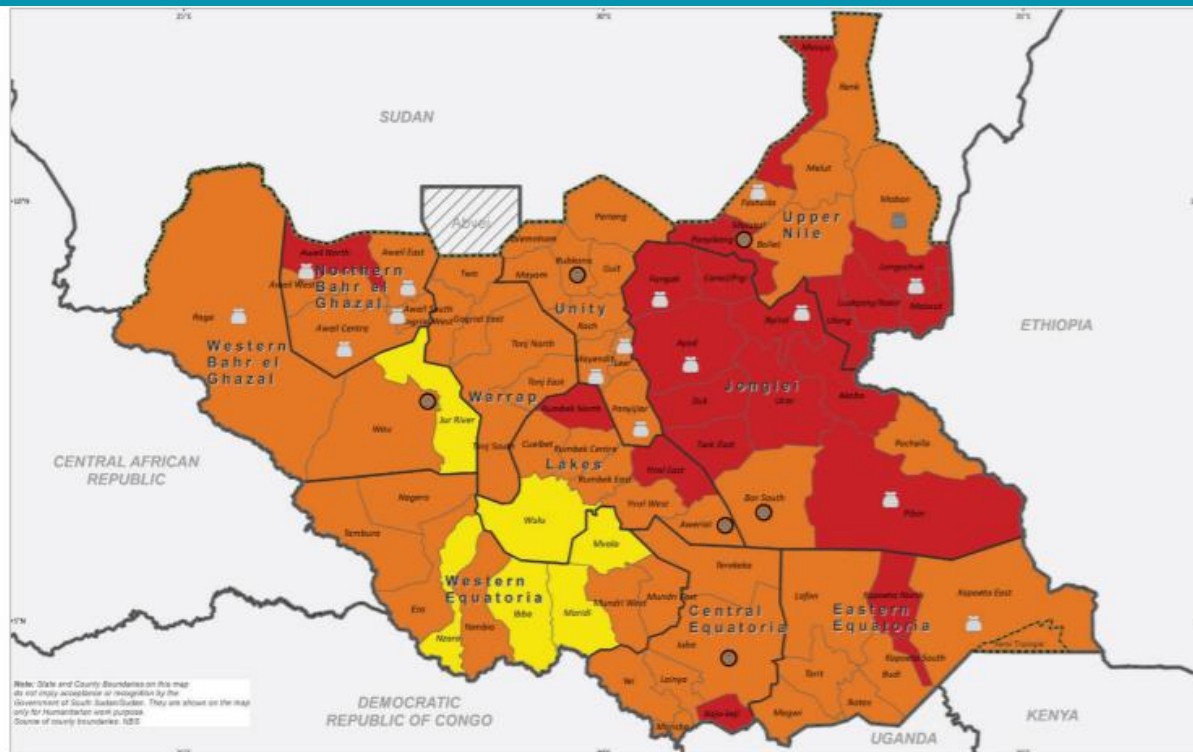
Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

IPC Map: Feb - April 2020



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stress
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine

- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed

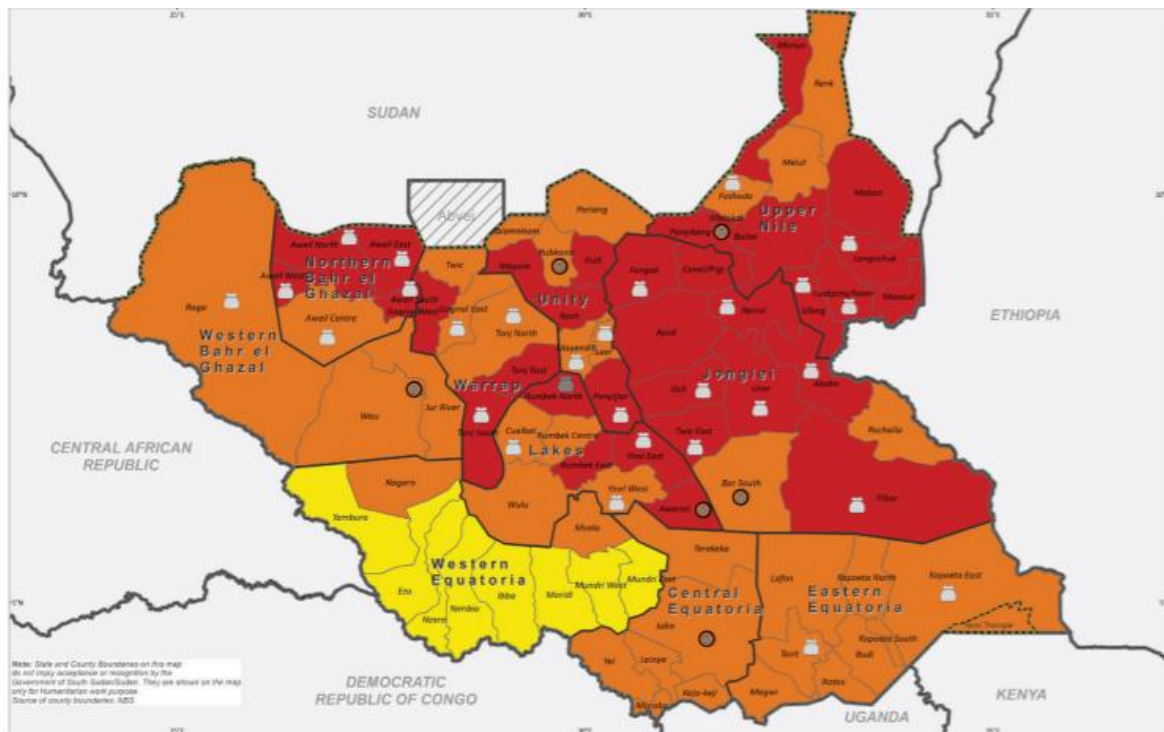
Map Symbols

- Urban settlement classification
- IDPs/other settlements classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
(accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

IPC Map: May – July 2020



Key for the Map

IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification

1 - Minimal

2 - Stress

3 - Crisis

4 - Emergency

5 - Famine

Areas with inadequate evidence

Areas not analysed

Map Symbols

Urban settlement classification

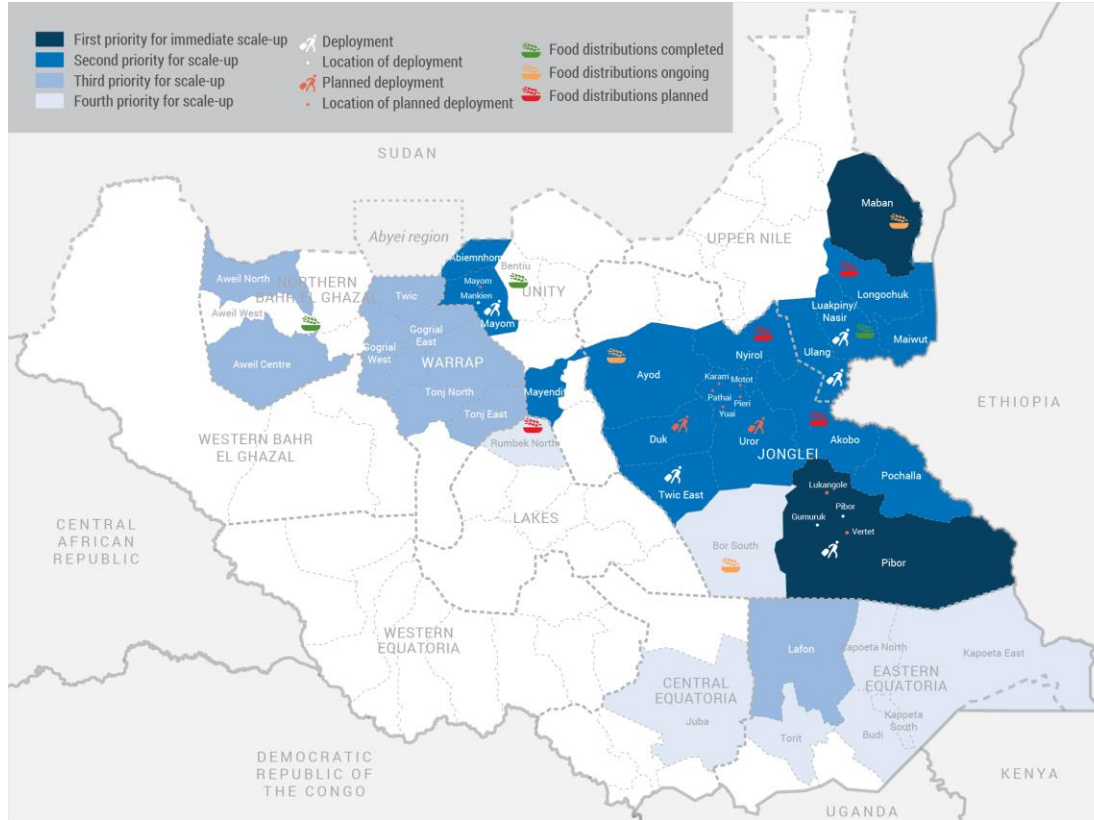
IDPs/other settlements classification

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance (accounted for in Phase classification)

> 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance

> 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

ICCG prioritization: fortnightly Needs Analysis Working Group (close monitoring & EWS function)

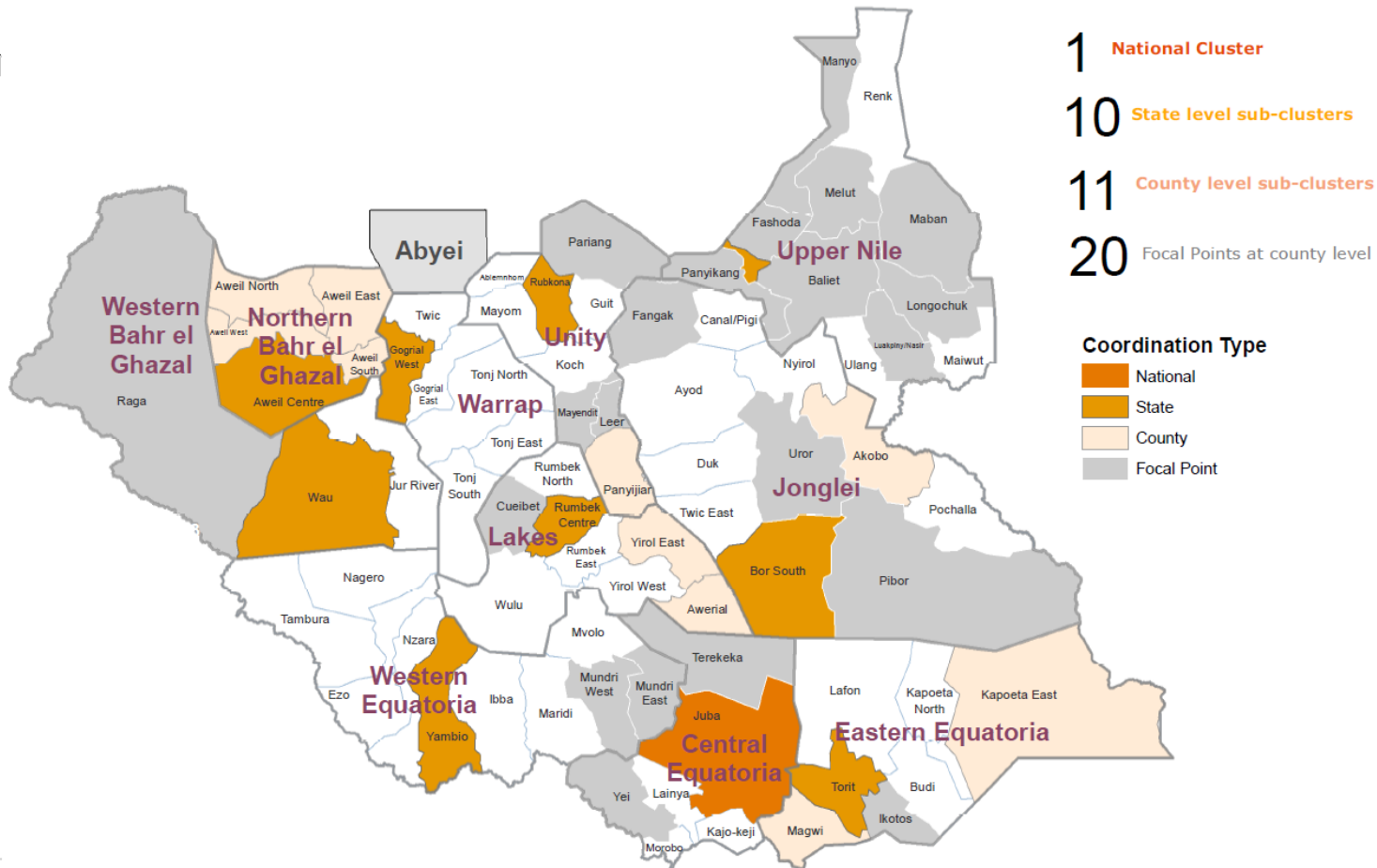




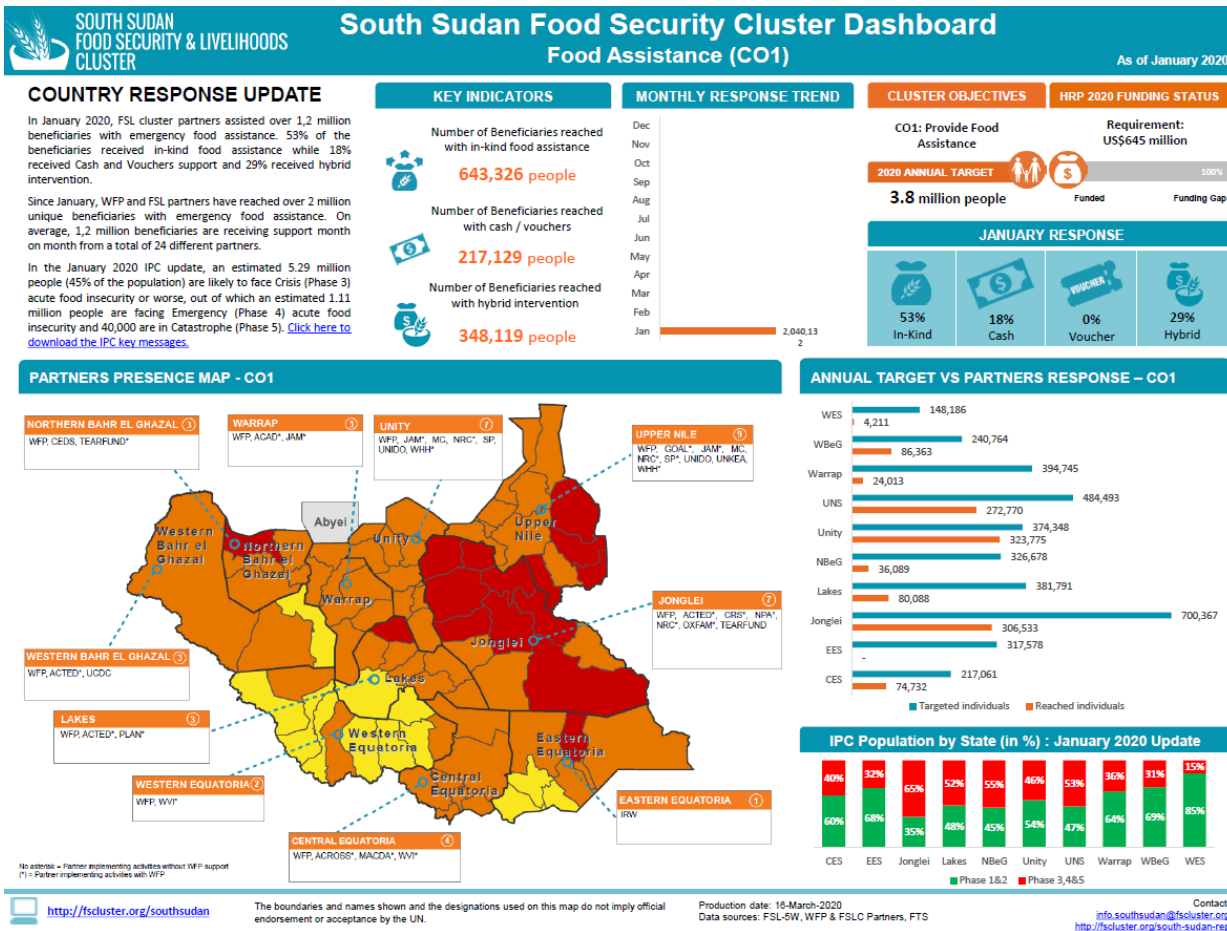
FSL Cluster Information Management Products

FSL Cluster sub-national coordination

State	County	Cluster type	Lead Organisation
CES	Juba	National	FAO/WFP
	Juba	State	FAO/WFP
	Terekeka	F.Point	SAADO
	Yei	F.Point	UMCOR
EES	Torit	State	FAO/WFP
	Ikotos	F.Point	AVSI
	Magwi	County	SPEDP
	Kapoeta East	County	WFP
	Yambio	State	WFP/FAO
WES	Mundri - East/West	F.Point	MacDA/PolH
	Bor South	State	WFP/FAO
Jonglei	Akobo	County	SCI
	Fangak	F.Point	NPA
	Pibor	F.Point	ZDA
	Uror	F.Point	TEARFUND
	Malakal	State	WFP
	Baliet	F.Point	RuCAPD
UNS	Fashoda	F.Point	SSUDA
	Longochuk	F.Point	RI
	Luakpiny/Nasir	F.Point	ADRA
	Maban	F.Point	UNHCR
	Manyo	F.Point	SSUDA
	Melut	F.Point	GOAL/WVI
	Panyikang	F.Point	RuCAPD
	Bentiu	State	WFP
	Pariang	F.Point	WFP
	Leer	F.Point	CH
Unity	Mayendit	F.Point	CH
	Panyijiar(Nyal)	County	WHH
	Panyijiar(Nganyiel)	County	WHH
	Rumbek	State	WFP/FAO
	Cueibet	F.Point	VSF-G
Lakes	Yirol East	County	WAV
	Mingkaman	County	WFP
	Gogrial West	State	FAO/SAADO
	Wau	State	FAO
WBEGs	Raja	F.Point	SI
	Awail Centre	State	FAO/WFP
NBEGs	Awail North	County	SAADO
	Awail East	County	WVI
	Awail West	County	WHH
	Awail South	County	IRC/IAM



Monthly Dashboard – Food assistance (CO1)



Monthly Dashboard – Livelihood support (CO2)

SOUTH SUDAN FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER

South Sudan Food Security Cluster Dashboard

Livelihood Support (CO2 & CO3)

As of January 2020

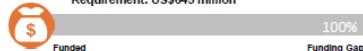
COUNTRY RESPONSE UPDATE

As of January 2020, FSL cluster reached 75,458 households with livelihood kits (fishing, vegetable & crop kits) to improve food production. A total of 12,255 beneficiaries received different types of trainings to build their capacity and reduce dependency on food and agricultural assistance.

For 2020, a total of 8.0 million animals have been targeted for vaccination and treatment. As of end of January 426,317 animals have been vaccinated/treated by FAO and FSL partners.

HRP 2020 FUNDING STATUS

Requirement: US\$645 million



KEY INDICATORS

Number of HH receiving agricultural inputs – crops, vegetable & fishing kits



75,206 out of **800,000** households

Number of animals vaccinated/treated



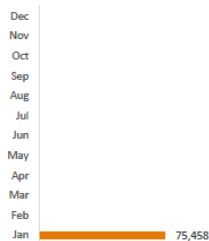
426,317 out of **8M** animals

Number of people reached with agronomic trainings and assets building activities



12,255 out of **2M** people

MONTHLY RESPONSE TREND



CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

CO2: Enhance Emergency Food Production

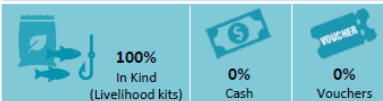
CO3: Reduce dependency on food and agricultural input

2020 ANNUAL TARGET

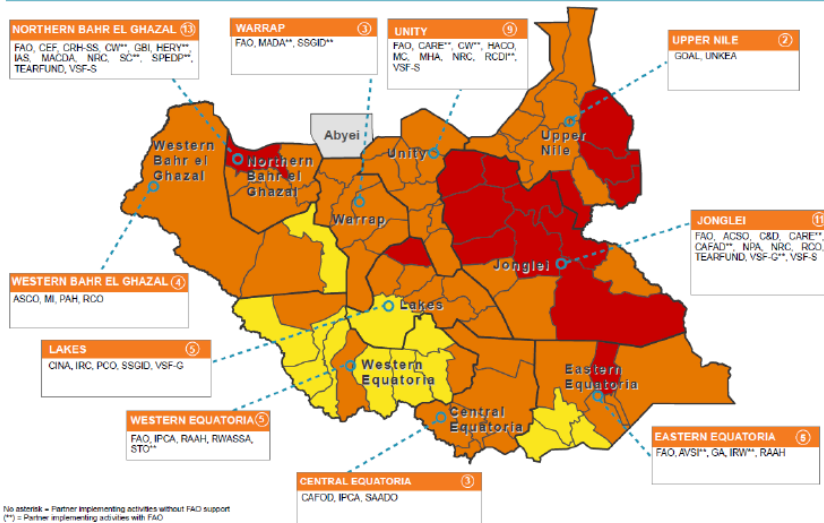
800,000 households

2,000,000 people

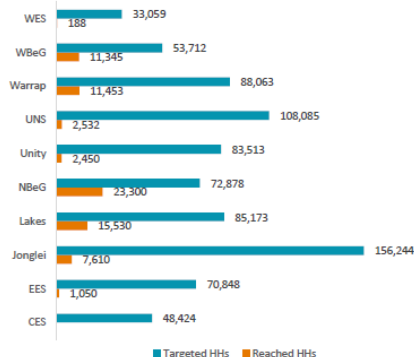
JANUARY RESPONSE



PARTNERS PRESENCE MAP – CO2 & CO3



ANNUAL TARGET VS CUMMULATIVE RESPONSE – CO2



Seasonal Calendar for South Sudan



Training Dashboard (CO3) – below the summary for 2019 when it was CO4



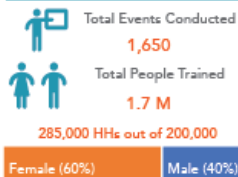
South Sudan Food Security Cluster

FSL Strategic Objective 4:
Reduce Dependency on Food and Agricultural Assistance

In 2019, Food Security and Livelihood Cluster under objective 4, supported 1.7 Million people through various trainings to build capacity and reduce dependency on food and agricultural support. Out of these, more than 60% were women that were supported mainly through improved agricultural practices, pest and disease management, post harvest handling and management as well as income generation activities.

In addition, Community Animal Health Workers were trained by partners to enhance their knowledge and skills on livestock disease control and management.

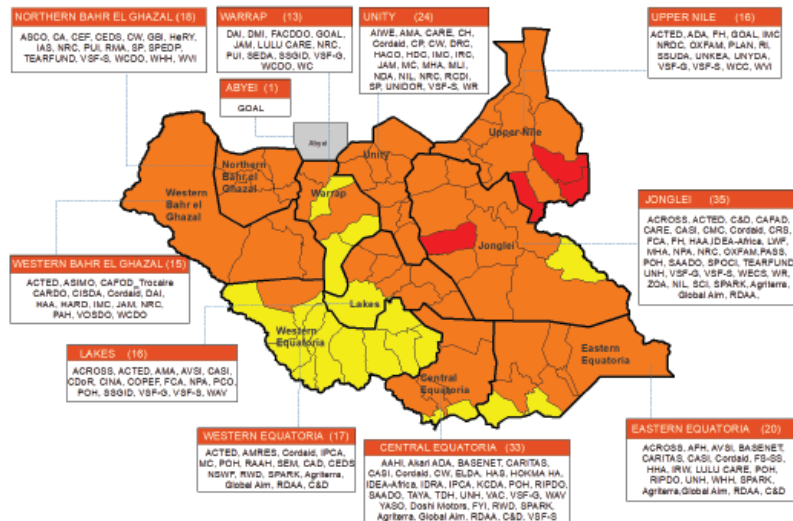
Key Figures (2019)



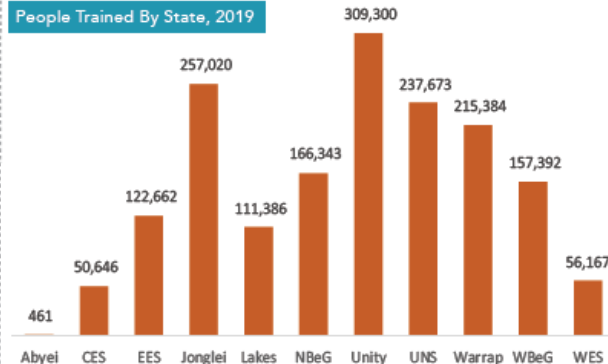
Activity Types

	# Activities	# Beneficiaries
Agricultural and Vocational Trainings	257	364,604
Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)	81	16,799
DEMO Plots	248	399,604
Farmer Field School	190	161,285
Fall Army Worm Training	5	820
Income Generation Activities	334	176,730
Pest and Disease Management	88	190,727
Post Harvest Management Training	129	219,694
Value Chain Training	91	34,335
Village Savings/Loans Associations (VSLAs) & Small Grants	219	119,836

120 Partners



People Trained By State, 2019



Cash Dashboard



**SOUTH SUDAN
FOOD SECURITY & LIVELIHOODS
CLUSTER**

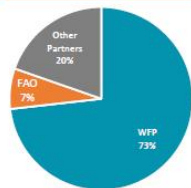
CASH-BASED INTERVENTIONS DASHBOARD

As of December 2019

COUNTRY RESPONSE UPDATE

As of December 2019, FSL cluster partners assisted a total 1.3 million unique beneficiaries through cash-based interventions (cash and vouchers). Beneficiaries received unconditional and transitional food assistance (CO1 & CO3) as well as livelihood support (CO2). Notably 81% of the total 1.6 million HRP 2019 targeted beneficiaries for cash based transfer were reached.

FSL CBT RESPONSE 2019



ANNUAL RESPONSE BY STATE



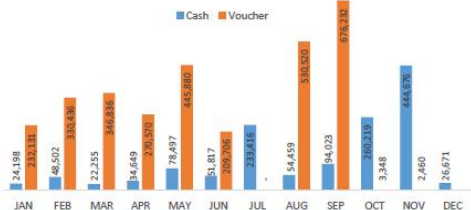
RESPONSE BY ACTIVITY



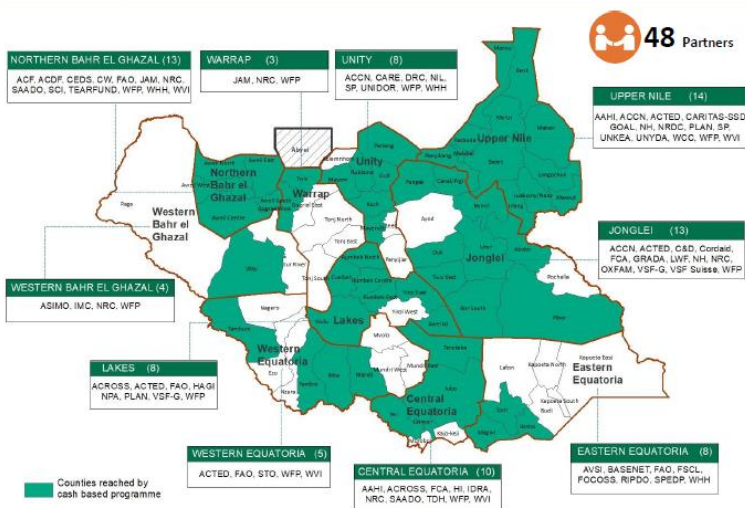
ANNUAL RESPONSE BY OBJECTIVE



ANNUAL RESPONSE BY DELIVERY MODALITY



FSL CASH BASED INTERVENTIONS AND PARTNERS PRESENCE MAP



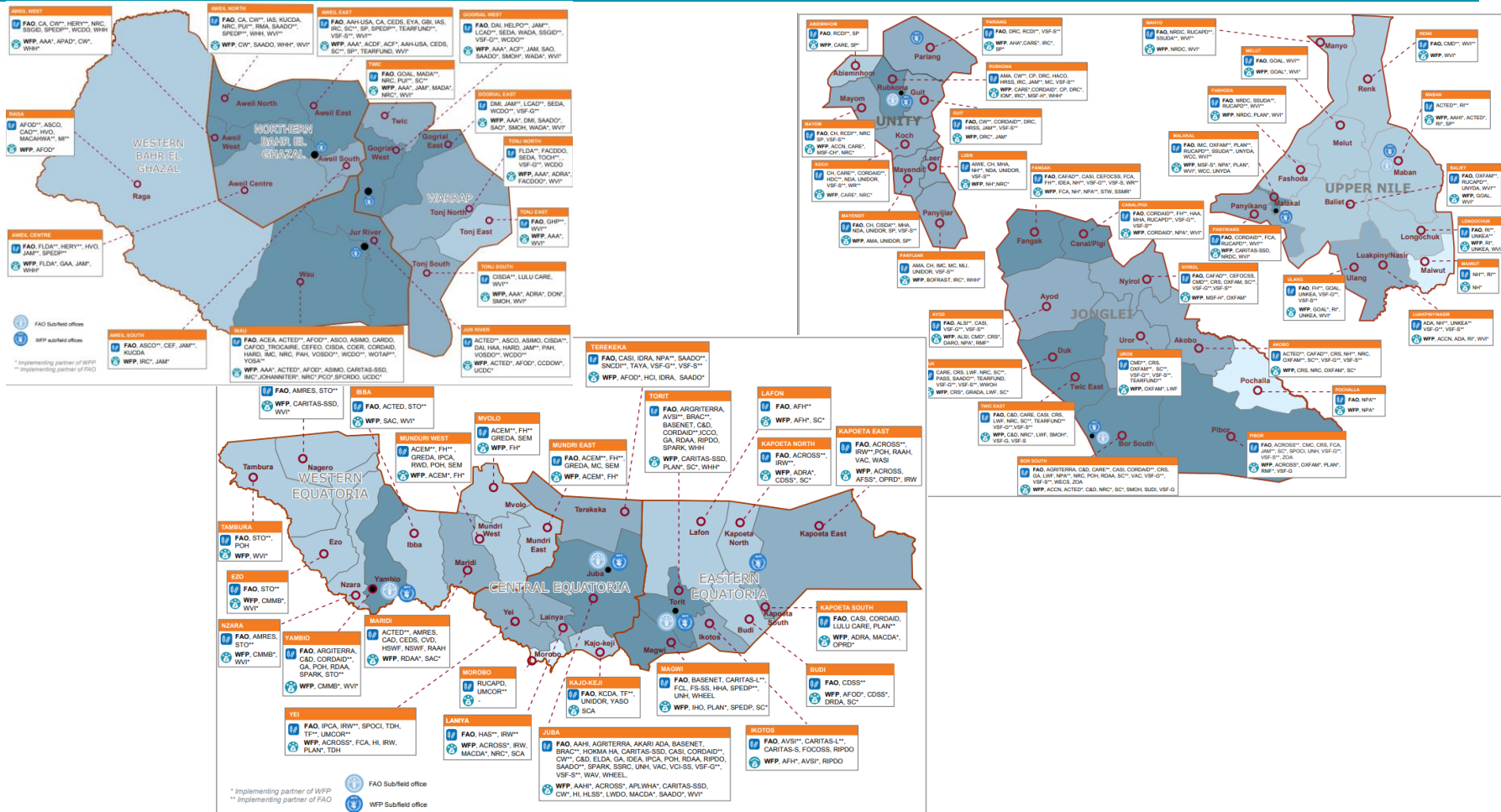
<http://fslcluster.org/south-sudan-rp>

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the UN.

Production date: Mar 2020, Prepared by FSL Team
Data sources: FAO, WFP & FSLC Partners

Contact:
info.southsudan@fslcluster.org
<http://fslcluster.org/>

County Partner Presence Map - Quarterly





Key Figures

Total Beneficiaries



1.7 M

Partners



31

Total Counties



20

Total Funding



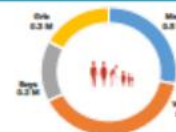
7.4 M

First Standard Allocation

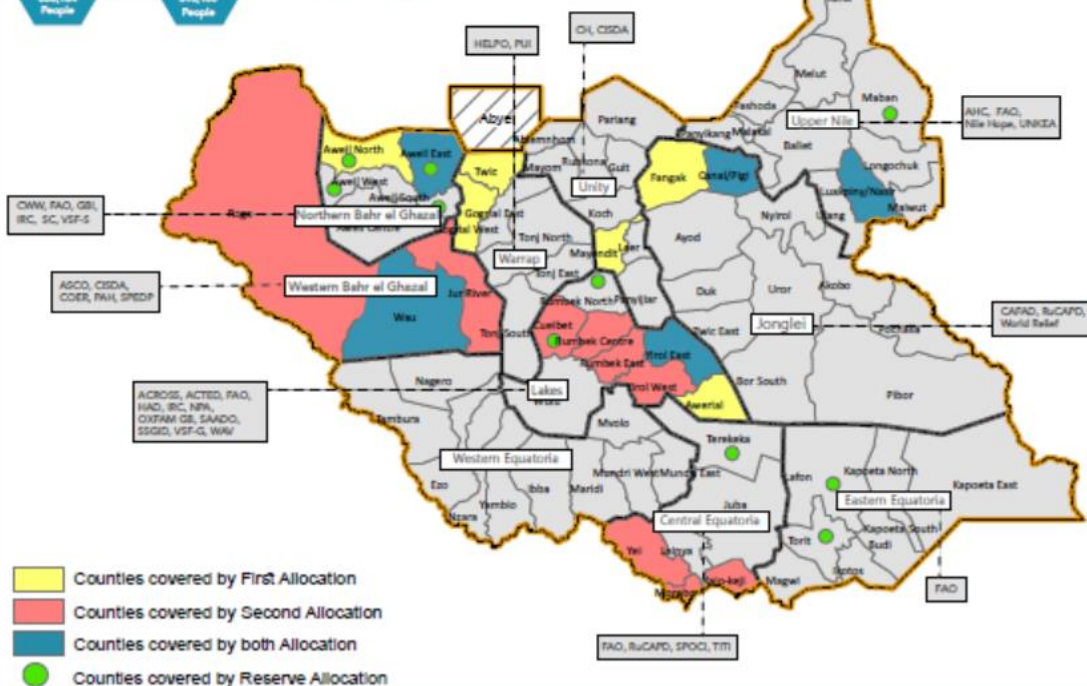
2.9 M

Second Standard Allocation
2.1 M

Resource Allocation



SSHF Allocation by Organization Type



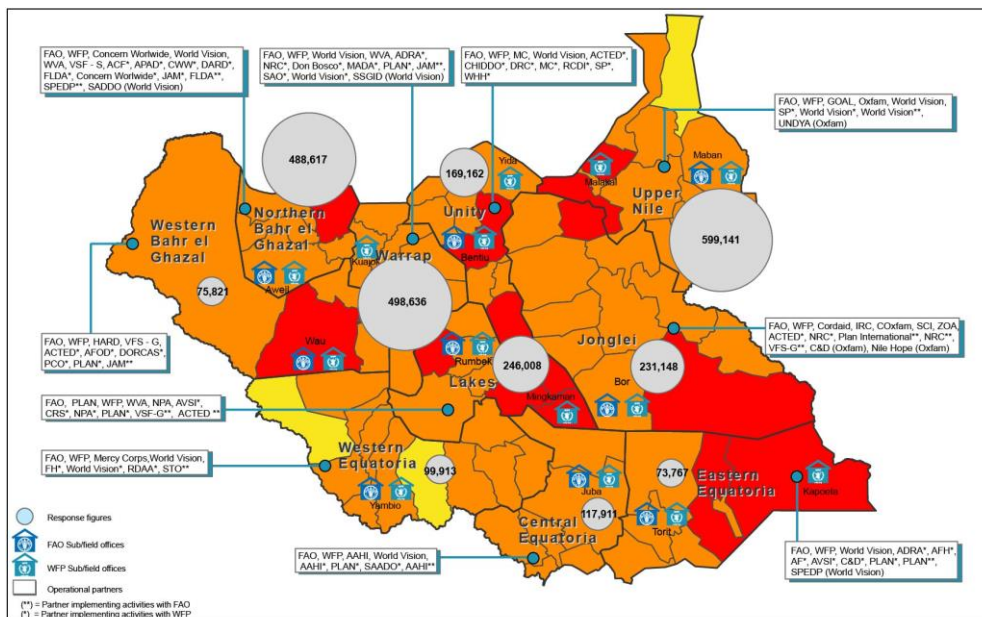
First Round Standard Allocation 2020				
Organisation	Location		Budget	Beneficiaries
CAF	Ukraine, Nile > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		144,172	40,854
CAVAD	Ukraine > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		120,000	18,000
CH	Ukraine > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		109,141	10,148
CDOR	Ukraine > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		108,663	10,793
CDOR	Western Balkan > Global > West		120,000	18,000
CMW	Northern Balkan > Global > South East		218,140	43,824
CMW	Northern Balkan > Global > South East		128,618	15,785
CSPO	Westpac > Global/ West		176,820	35,882
CS	Northern Balkan > Global > South East		124,860	15,728
De Hope	Ukraine, Nile > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		155,250	40,250
NSR	Latvia > South East		190,638	18,638
Plan	Western Balkan > Global > West		118,968	18,000
PLB	Westpac > Asia		215,188	44,180
ReCAMO	Arctic > Global		127,852	15,891
SC	Northern Balkan > Global > South East		138,420	15,724
UNSWA	Ukraine, Nile > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		154,292	40,849
US Switzerland	Northern Balkan > Global > South East		155,250	15,250
US	Latvia, Latvia > South East		172,000	18,000
World Relief	Ukraine > Sahel/Arctic/Asia		141,448	19,700
Grand Total			2,891,529	600,000

Second Round Standard Allocation 2019			
Organisation	Location	Budget	Beneficiaries
ACTED	Lebanon > North-East	3,833,000	80,000
ACTED	Lebanon > North-West	3,038,000	58,000
AIE	Upper Nile > Lakeshore/Barot	3,211,500	37,000
AMREF	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile/Atbara	3,821,800	80,000
CAVAD	Lebanon > Coastal	3,536,000	18,000
CRSD	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile	3,833,000	80,000
CRSD	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile/Atbara	3,803,000	80,000
HAAD	Lebanon > North-East	3,272,900	37,000
ISC	Lebanon > North-East	3,533,000	80,000
MS	Upper Nile > Lakeshore/Barot	3,211,500	37,000
OSISM GR	Lebanon > North-East	3,533,000	80,000
WFP	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile	3,817,813	85,270
WFP/AMREF	Central Equatoria > Nile/Atbara	3,821,800	84,200
MAACD	Lebanon > Coastal	3,536,000	18,400
SC	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile/Atbara	3,803,000	40,187
SP2SP	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile	3,829,800	38,827
SP2SP	Central Equatoria > Nile	3,811,260	32,800
SP2SP	Lebanon > North-East	3,895,000	32,200
UN Foundation	Central Equatoria > Nile/Atbara	3,829,800	80,000
UNFPA	Lebanon > North-East	3,211,500	37,000
WFP Germany	Lebanon > Coastal	3,536,000	40,000
WFP/SP2SP/CAVAD	Western Rift > Ghazal > Nile/Atbara	3,729,952	88,850
WFP	Lebanon > North-East	3,536,775	88,400
Total		3,858,775	7107

Reserve Allocation 2019		Budget	Excess/Shortfall
Organisation	Location		
	Laksh > Pambank North; Laksh > Coimbat		
	Central Squatoria > Tirunelveli; Northern Bahar al Ghazal > Awel West; Northern Bahar al Ghazal > Awel West; Northern Bahar al Ghazal > Awel West	1,278,298	895,300
	South Northern Bahar al Ghazal > Awel North; Upper Nile > Midland; Southern Squatoria > Lopa; Western Amara North > Lopa		

FSL Partners Resilience Programming in 2018

As of 31st December 2018



Data created: 12 Mar 2019
 Contact: info.southsudan@fslcluster.org
 Website: <https://fslcluster.org/south-sudan-rep/>
 Prepared by: FSL-CL South Sudan
 Map Reference: <https://fslcluster.org/south-sudan-rep/>

Data sources: WFP, FAO, FSL Cluster South Sudan Partners
 The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Summary overview of resilience programming

- The FSL Cluster's objective 2: Protect, stabilize and safeguard rural and urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce the food gap. FSL Cluster partners have assisted over 2.6 million beneficiaries in 2018 with resilience type actions that enhances the ongoing food assistance and emergency livelihood support activities, addressing better some of the underlying causes of food insecurity, and strengthening the ability of beneficiaries to better absorb the effects of shocks.
- This support is also in line with the South Sudan HRP 2019 towards the use of greater conditionality, promoting less dependency and more self-reliance in transitioning towards more resilience and developmental interventions over time.

- From the data gathering exercise partners are providing resilience type interventions across all 10 states in 49 counties with an estimated USD 148 Million.
- Activities that were undertaken and considered for resilience programming in 2018 include but not limited to: conditional food for assets, good practices on vaccination and treatment, school feeding, restocking programmes, vocational training, deworming campaigns, livestock diversification, village savings and loans, micro finance activities, strengthening market connections and the provision of small business starter grants.

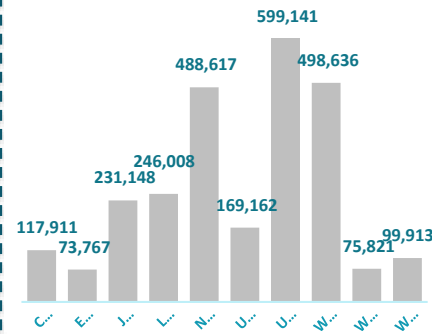
FACTS & FIGURES



2,600,133

* Number of beneficiaries assisted as of December, 2018 based on partner submissions of close to 3 Million people targeted (the figure doesn't account for double counting). Represents ongoing and completed projects.

Disaggregated by State



148 M (USD)

Resources used for the implementation of activities based on partner inputs. Figures do not account for double counting. Through generous contribution and support of the following countries and agencies: BMZ, Canada, EU, DFID, Germany, GIZ, Irish Aid, Japan, SDC, USAID



36

Number of partners implementing activities on resilience programming as of Dec, 2018. This includes implementing partners for FAO, WFP and other organizations.

Monthly Bulletin

- Situation updates
- Innovative partner products
- Highlight partner projects
- Share beneficiary stories

We have a space for
you every month!!!!

Send us your story.



SAADO continues to touch lives in Aweil North



Beneficiaries receiving cash in Malual Centre final distribution point

Smile Again Africa Development Organisation (SAADO) is implementing a "Building Resilience through Asset Creation and Enhancement (BRACE)-II" project whose key objective is improve and strengthen food and nutrition security for 3,118 food insecure Households and communities of Aweil North County in former Northern Bahr El Ghazal State by the year 2020.

Village savings project by World Vision

World Vision (WV) is one of the several humanitarian agencies responding to the crisis in South Sudan and has been implementing savings groups in two of the ten former states with over 13,000 members. WV South Sudan uses the Saving for Transformation (S4T) model that applies an enhanced version of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) to reach the most vulnerable groups. [Please click here to read the full story.](#)



Members of a VSLA in Twic County.

Longochuk, Upper Nile state.



A female beneficiary in her cow peas farm with an UNKEA extension worker

Post-harvest maize handling practices in Longechuk county



Principles & practice of coordination

Linking State and County level sub clusters with the National cluster



Objectives for 2020: two way flow of information:

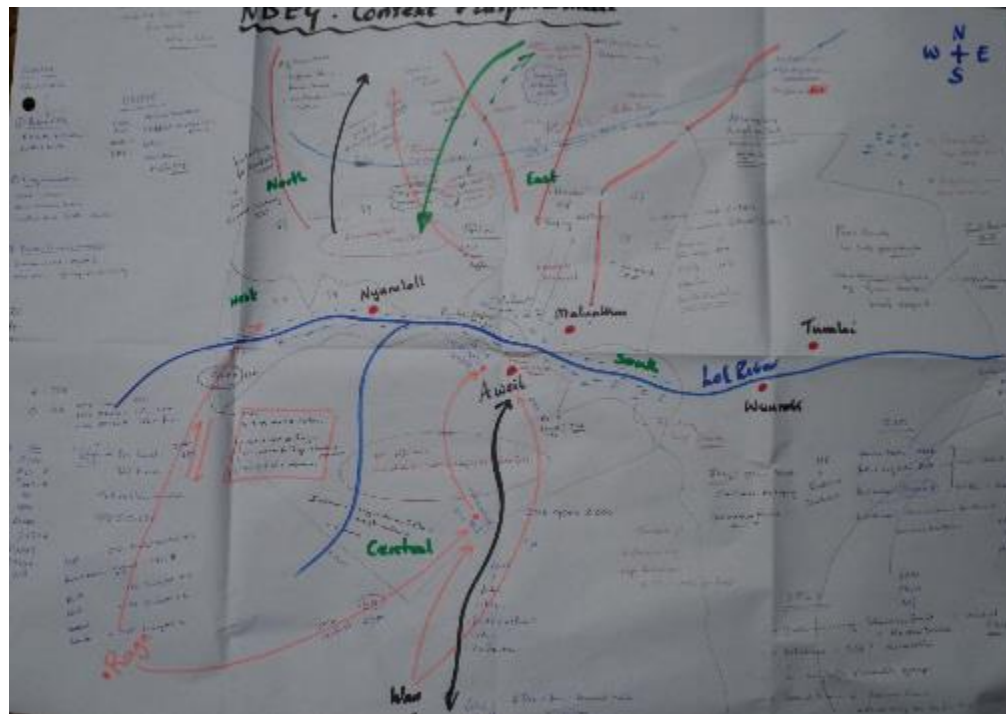
State & County to National :

- Send contact details of ALL your members (update on a monthly basis)
- Send your monthly/ bi monthly meeting minutes
- Ad hoc needs assessments from any crisis events

National to State & County :

- Regular sharing of information by email & website updates: <https://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep/documents>
- State focal points: receive national ICCG update twice monthly
- Bi monthly share the Needs Analysis Working Group prioritization
- Monthly update of the 5W reported to national cluster

More detailed participatory mapping of the wider context e.g. context analysis map of NBE4 (July 2017)



The essentials of coordination:



1. Agree on the **problem** – consensus; document & communicate needs
2. Agree on a **solution** - elaborate strategy & response plan;
 - This can also include supporting State ICWG and the newly established Solutions Working Groups (SWGs)
3. **Identify a partner(s)** who can respond: capacity & experience
4. Do you have the **resources & capacity** – identify the gap & seek support via the FSL cluster, CLA, your own agency or directly with donor(s)
5. **Monitor & report** on a regular basis including 5Ws via your own agency

Avoiding duplication & potential conflict:



- **Principle I:** where at all possible **stay where you are** and scale up where you are already known, have a good track record, know the context well and have established good relations with the authorities;
- **Principle II:** as a new entrant, coordinate with the national cluster (partner presence maps) and **coordinate with ALL actors on the ground**; who is doing what where – identify the gaps; work around existing actions and interventions to complement the work of others; work closely with the sub clusters;
- **Principle III:** currently **needs are greater than any one actor to meet entirely**; (the humanitarian principle is to save lives) if needs are unmet can you **support/ fund/ provide capacity for existing actors** to meet those needs? Where this is not possible **work with existing partners & the sub cluster to scale up/** save lives by complementing the work of other actors

Coordination activities at State & County level



- Who is doing what and where:
 - Ask partners to submit their key bullet points and compile for the local cluster partners;
 - Regular updates
- Avoid duplication especially in context of resource scarcity (there is not enough so don't waste what we have):
 - County level participatory mapping: who is doing what in each Payam;
 - For County sub clusters with fewer partners mapping at both Payam and even Boma;
 - Maps are your best tool for coordination;
- Map both humanitarian (food & livelihood support) & development / resilience activities:
 - Use a simple 2 x 2 matrix on a flip chart;

Humanitarian
actions by NGO/ UN

Integration of
humanitarian actions
with other sectors or
NGOs

Resilience actions by
NGO/ UN

Integration of
resilience actions
with other sectors or
NGOs

Evidence from the field: integration & transition mapping example



Integration/ transition matrix presented: example from field visit to Aweil (FSLC partners only included)

	→ Moving along the Integration continuum →	
→ Moving along the transition continuum →	<p>Emergency response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO ELRP: crops & tools (via ITF modality), fish, vegetable kits (direct) • HeRY (kits & ITF) • SPEDP: CBT • VSFS: livestock & DSR (fish & veg kits) • WFP: GFD with WV, JAM, WHH <p>Importance of cash & vouchers increasing!</p>	<p>Emergency response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some integration with other WASH, HT & Nut actors: • KUCDA: FSL & WASH; • IRC: FSL, Nut & Protection; • JAM: FSL & Nut • WV: FSL, ED & protection • SPEDP: FSL, WASH & Education • WHH: FSL (CAHWs), WASH, Nut & ED • CWW (OFDA): FSL, WASH, Nut & HT
	<p>Early recovery WFP/ FFA:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2012 In kind → Cash 2. 2013 BRACE I Cash & CFA 3. 2016 BRACE II + FAO livelihood/ ITF <p>Resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SPEDP: FSL & CBT • JAM: BRACE II: CFA & kits/ ITF + DRR (dykes) & Ag extension services • SCI: FSL? (details) • WV: FSL? (details) 	<p>Early Recovery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW (Irish Aid): FSL (DRR: flood dykes/ dry spells via CFA) & NRM (trees), WASH, HT; • JAM- Household food security- restocking, kitchen gardens Aweil South – FAO/World Bank – DRR • WHH: FSL, ED (schools) & Nut education; • SCI: WASH & FSL through livestock <p>Resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWW (DFID) BRACED: WASH, NRM/ DRR, Education, FSL (FFS) • WHH: FSL, DRR/ NRM & fuel efficient stoves & dykes; Education & Water supply



FSLC learning over past three years on sub cluster 'best practice'

- State/ county level function – liaise and **meet with Government** officials regularly
- Knows your **sphere of influence**: counties where partners know and report on (produce the maps)
- Partners know one another: collaborate and update **who is doing what and where**
- **Regular meetings** with spirit & vitality:
 - 'Liven up the meetings' with guest speaker; topical presentations; participatory exercises;
 - Draw topics for discussion from the National cluster meetings, the ICCG and the NAWG;
- Lead agency (WFP/ FAO/ NGO) must have **authority** to step in to avoid duplication;
- Espouse **humanitarian values**: impartiality, humanity, neutrality & independence;
- Espouse **partnership principles**: dignity & respect; get member 'buy in' & delegated roles e.g. minutes & informal TWGs
- Requires **leadership**: energy, vision, commitment, trust etc. inspire partners and 'be there' for them assisting them when you can;

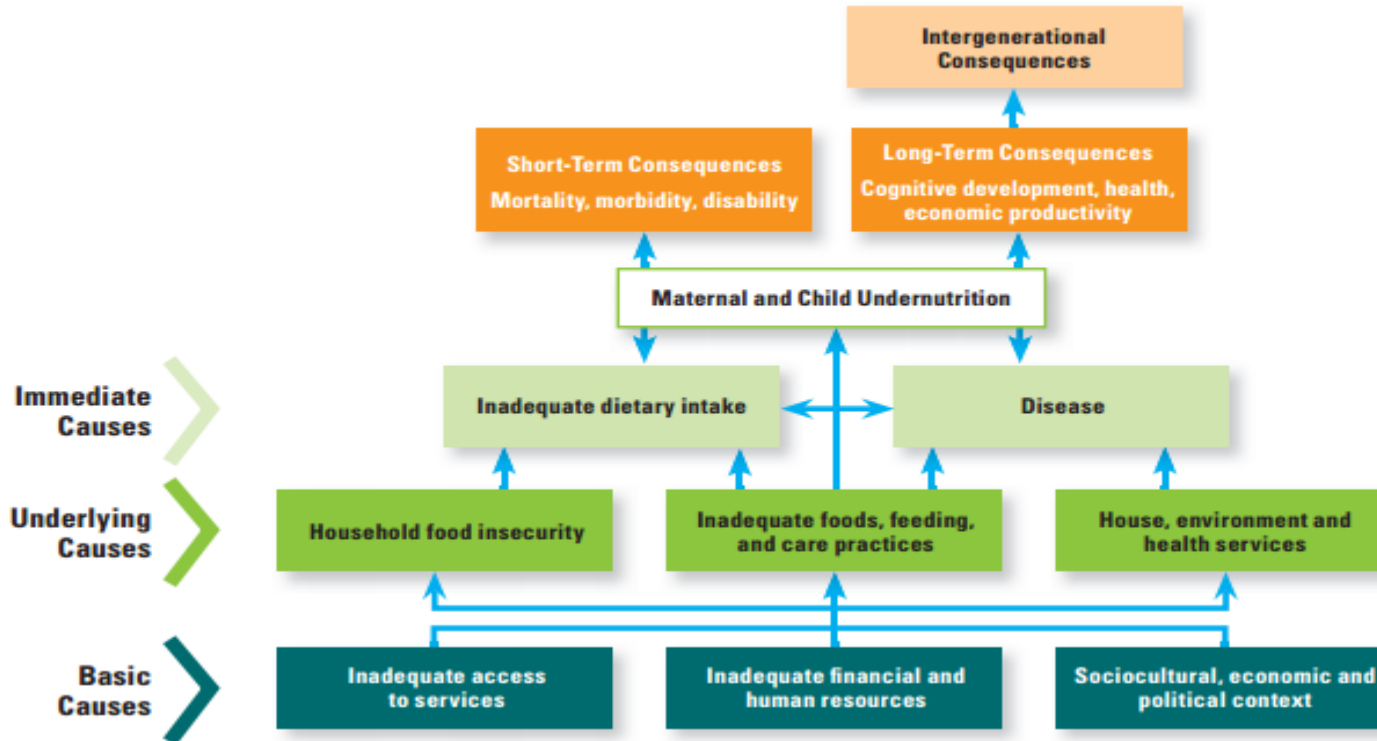
Refer to the TOR for sub clusters & focal persons



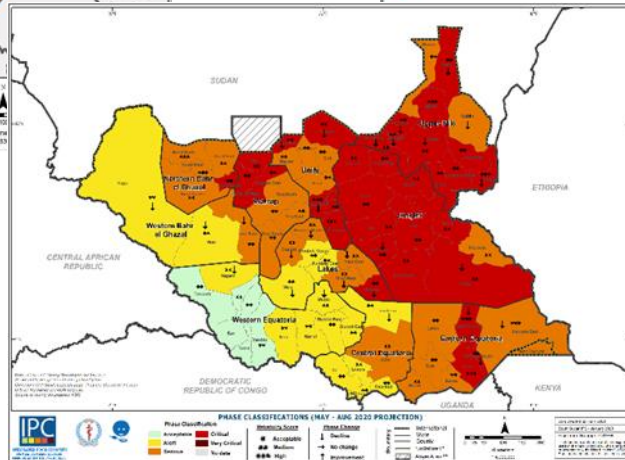
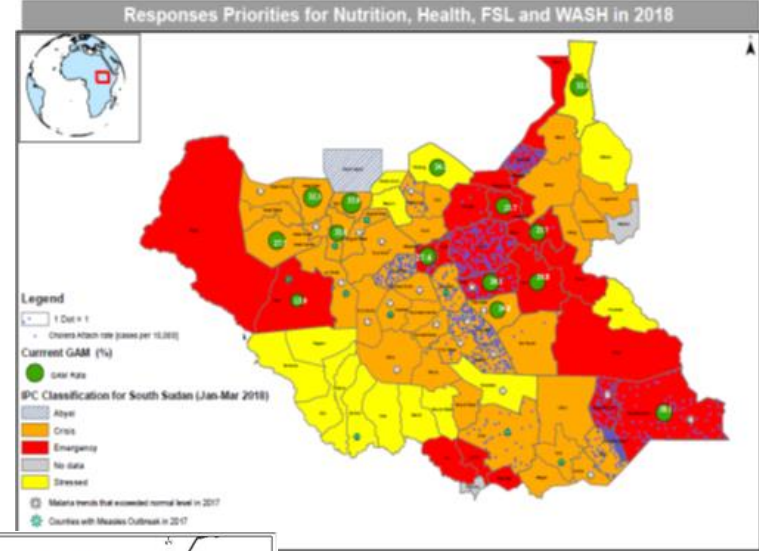
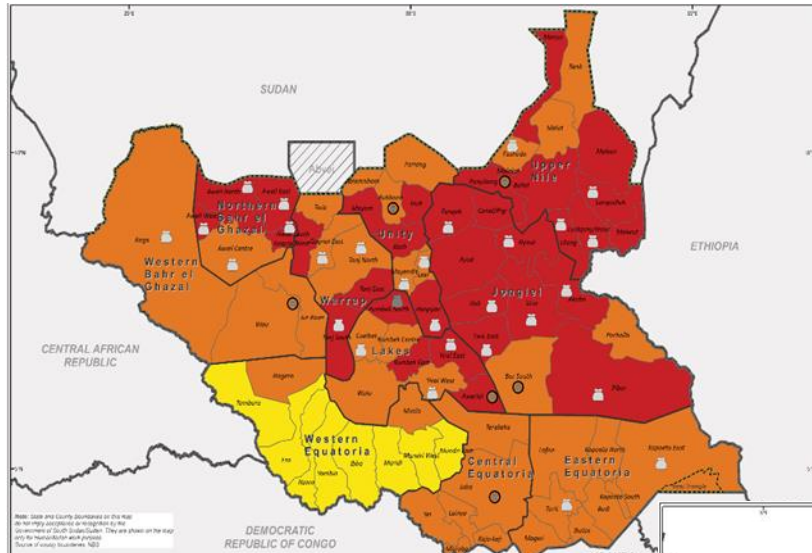
Principles & practice of integration

Why integration?

UNICEF Conceptual Framework of Malnutrition (adapted)



Where? Every where across the country where there are FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health needs!



Overlapping priority locations:

- IPC 4 (FSL) &
- Critical (AMN)
- Disease outbreaks e.g. cholera



Trying to break the cluster silos!

- **Minimum package** for the main four famine prevention clusters:
 - **FSL**: food assistance/ livelihood & livestock support
 - **WASH**: clean water/ hygiene/ sanitation
 - **Nutrition** services: SAM & MAM
 - **Health**: facility service delivery, vaccination campaigns etc.
- **Geographical convergence** often already taking place in many areas where there is delivery of FSL, Nutrition, WASH and Health services – beneficiaries receive services from ALL four famine clusters is what we are aiming for



Sub national coordination/ collaboration/ co-location

How then can we support **greater integration on-the-ground** that can make a difference to programming outcomes?

- Map **Health** (PHCU etc.) and **Nutrition** (OTP/ TSFP) facilities and as FSL actors provide services (based on vulnerability targeting) within the catchment area of these facilities.
- Establish **kitchen garden** demonstration sites at every Nutrition facility and when conducting training on improved agronomic practices for vegetable production ensure the **Community Nutrition Volunteer** (CNV) also attends
- Map **WASH facilities** (boreholes) and encourage a division between human and livestock watering points; deliver services in the catchment areas of these boreholes; in communities without boreholes and hygiene promotion advocate for these services.
- Promote **Colocation/ Collaboration/ Coordination** at the lowest possible administrative level (Boma/ Payam) between to partners from ALL four clusters;

Combined National/ State/ County actions for integration



County:

- **Strengthen existing coordination** mechanisms to support integrated programming:
- Involve local authorities/ Multi cluster county coordination with integration standing agenda;
- Map operational actors: use simple participatory map of 3W;
- If possible **joint monitoring**
- Ensure **information flow county to state** on integration gap analysis (**where are the gaps?**)

State:

- State ICCG and CC meetings to include integrated programming as a **standing item on agenda**
- **Agree simple strategies** to promote integration: produce a one-page fact sheet outlining entry points for other clusters; and Coordinators attend other cluster meetings
- Reinforce the **importance of multi sector assessment** on need/ crisis event basis and ensure clusters do **analyse together** after assessment
- Identify how data from other each sector can assist other sectors and **share relevant data**
- **Is integrated programming happening**: case study/ visits to any good examples & shared;
- National OCHA & CC **support visits** to State and County sub cluster / ICCGs

National:

- Share integration messaging & minimum package/ strategy report → convert to PowerPoint
- Share multi cluster OCHA/ HRP products showing multi cluster partners at county level;
- **Set priorities for integration** (locations e.g. based on famine prevention); **identify** champions for integration (case studies) for advocacy with donors;
- Integrated Needs Tracking (INT) and analysis set up (REACH) – how best to support integration (e.g. setting priorities)
- Document **existing integration activities/ disseminate learning** & good practice
- Support **capacity building of partners**: minimum State & even County

Commit to integration: share follow up actions/ responsibilities/ ownership