



SOUTH SUDAN

Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster

Strengthening Humanitarian Response



*FSL cluster meeting, 18th
April 2018*

**FSL cluster GBV
prevention strategy &
New ICWG prioritization
process**

Agenda for the FSL Cluster meeting:

1. 2018 farming season campaign to expand agricultural production – Lieke (FAO)
2. Home grown school meal programme (Zambia): lessons for South Sudan – Edna Kalaluka (WFP/ Zambia)
3. FSL cluster plans for GBV prevention in 2018 – Alistair (FSLC) – 10 mins
4. Update on the new ICWG prioritization process – Alistair & any REACH colleague attending – 10 mins

AOBs:

- After the meeting, the FSLC team would like to meet with Upper Nile partners working in former Nasir county especially in relation to the IDP build up in Jikmir;

GBV prevention strategy in 2018

The plan has three stages:

- 1. Baseline survey:** measure the existing GBV capacity and/or needs within the South Sudan FSLC
- 2. GBV risk analysis:** identify areas of priority action to be taken by the FSLC to prevent GBV risks arising out of humanitarian food & livelihood/ livestock assistance; and
- 3. Prevention of GBV action plan:** likely to include a series of **awareness raising** sessions at the cluster meetings and complementary training sessions around – GBV and PSEA awareness; **Referral pathways** for non-specialists; and **mainstreaming GBV prevention** etc. as well as other issues informed by 1 and 2 above;

Baseline survey: capacity assessment of FSLC members – survey monkey I

1. Does your agency have any technical staff recruited to work on Gender, GBV, Child Protection and/or Protection?
2. Does your agency have an Action Plan or Strategy for prevention / mainstreaming of GBV in programmes/activities? Is this a national country office or corporate document?
3. Does your agency have any GBV (or Protection) risk or monitoring tools that inform programmes/activities?
4. Have staff in your agency participated in GBV training? Who participated and who facilitated the training?
5. Does your agency have a PSEA Action Plan / Strategy? Is this a national country office or corporate document?

Baseline survey: capacity assessment of FSLC members – survey monkey II

6. Do you have good practice or lessons learnt to share with the FSLC on GBV programming or mainstreaming done by your agency?
7. Do you think that your agency would benefit from GBV capacity support? What would this support look like – e.g. training, workshop, resourcing etc?
8. Do you have in-house GBV capacity that you could share with the FSLC? What would this support look like – e.g. on-the job mentoring, trainings, FSLC presentations etc?
9. Has your agency taken steps to mainstream prevention of GBV into programming / activities? Please detail.

Current activities & collaboration between GBV sub cluster & FSLC

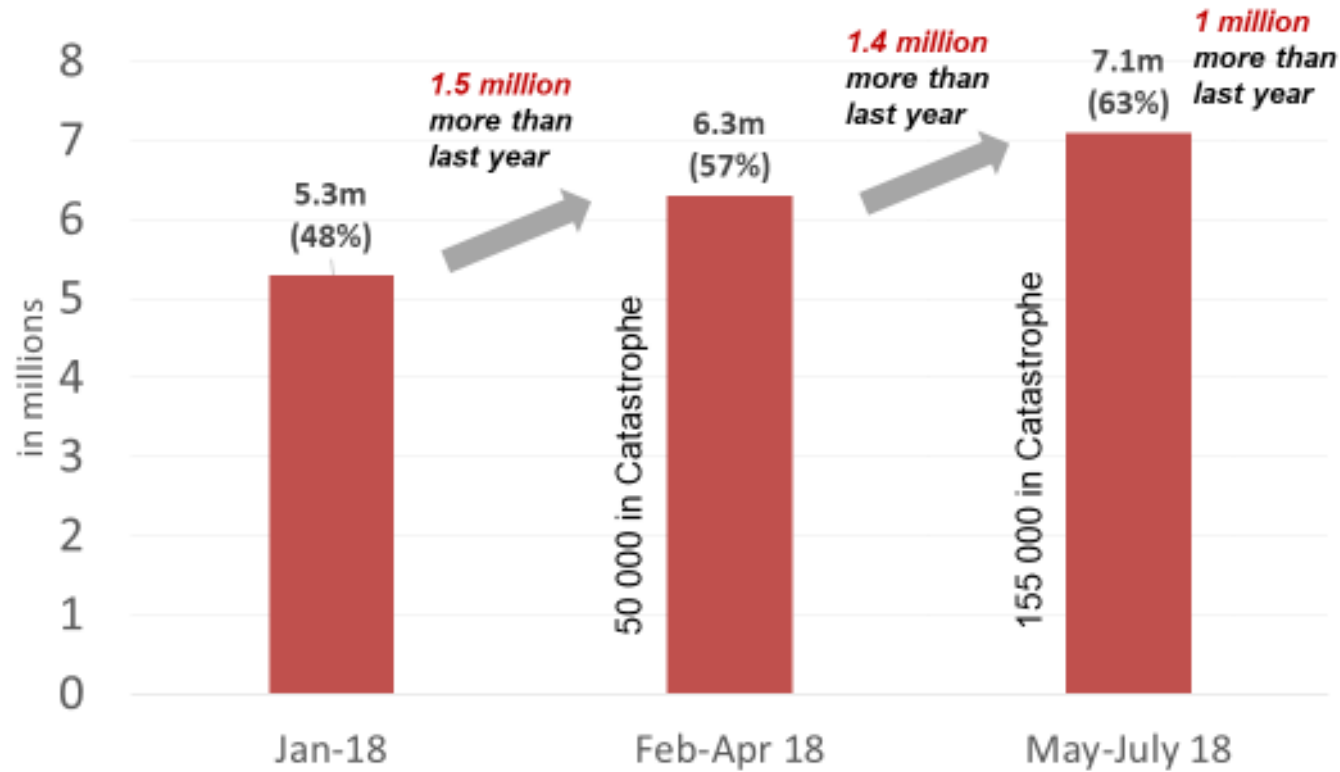
1. **MSF** to present strategy on fuel efficient stoves for GBV mitigation (May 2018)
2. Two National NGOs: **Women's Empowerment Alliance** and **Nile Hope** attending training in Nairobi from UNICEF with obligation to roll out within their organization and to the FSLC; and
3. ECHO **Nairobi conference** in May for South Sudan FSLC partners to present with submissions on inking FSL and GBV prevention from WV, CARE, Mercy Corps, Nile Hope, Titi Foundation, SAADO and DRC;

Food security crisis: FSLC prioritization in 2018 based on IPC analyses

- **Planned response:** A larger proportion of the current response is already planned (in many cases based on the IPC updates) and being implemented by static partners on the ground;
- **Crisis response:** the ICWG prioritization process supports other rapid response actors: ICRC, WFP/ UNICEF/ FAO RRM's
 - It is largely therefore focused on the smaller proportion of unplanned responses requiring an adjustment to changes in context such as conflict/ displacement/ partner capacity gaps/ pipeline breaks etc.
 - To avoid duplication, the IWG prioritisation will focus on areas covered by state ICWGs (not covered by planned response) for logistical or capacity related issues.

IPC January 2018 analysis: progressive worsening!

Feb. 2018 IPC findings: Millions of people facing severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse)



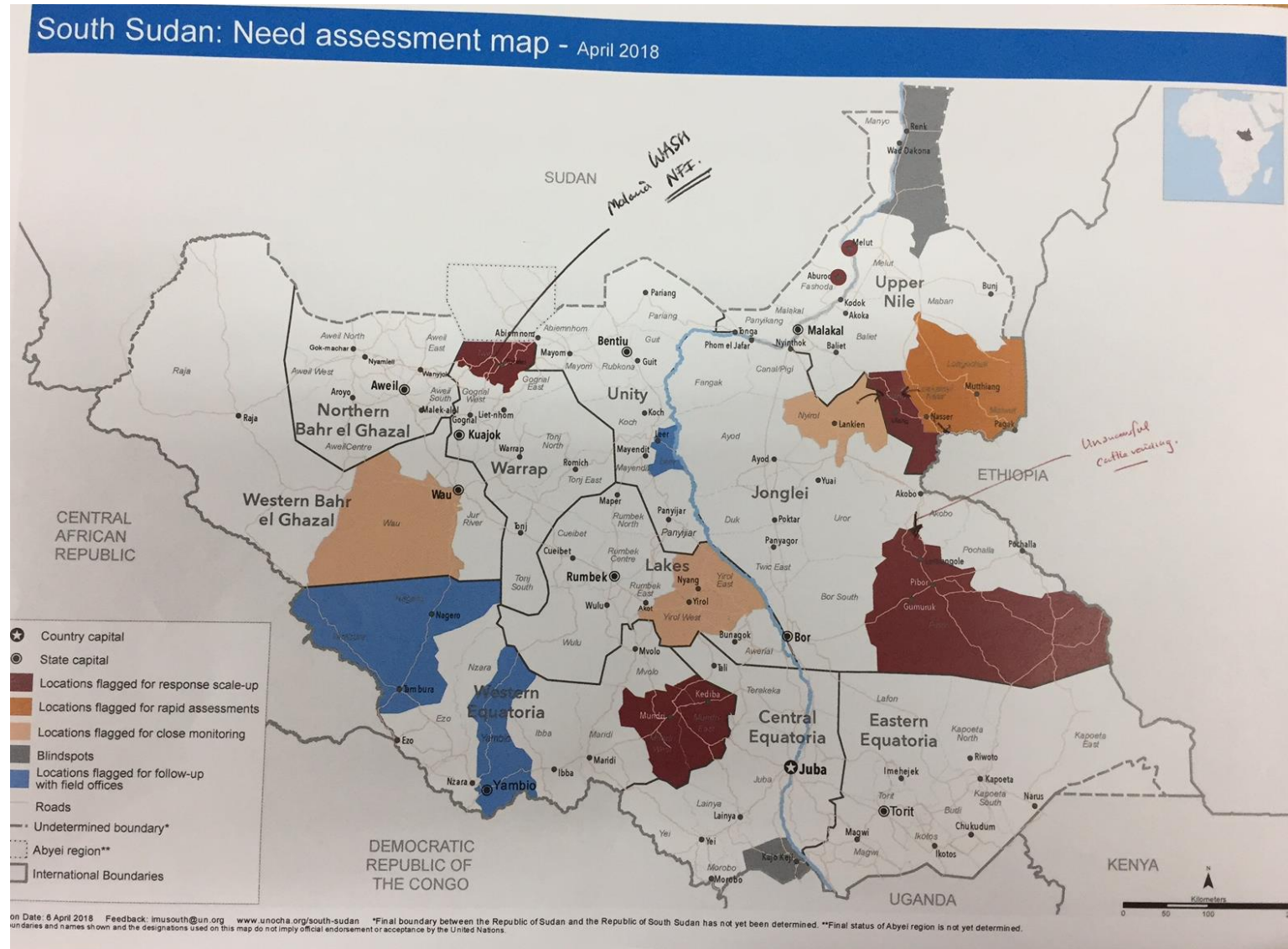
IPC January 2018 analysis: 11 counties with IPC 5 populations by projection II May - July

Counties in Jonglei	Counties in Unity	Counties in WBEG & Upper Nile
Ayod – 26,000	Koch – 12,000	
Fangak – 9,000	Leer – 21,000	Wau – 3,000
Nyirrol – 26,000	Mayendit – 13,000	Longochuk – 4,000
Pibor – 10,000	Panyijar – 9,000	
Uror – 20,000		
Total = 91,0000	Total = 55,000	Total = 7,000

Crisis response and updating information between IPC analyses

- Need assessment updates from partners → IPC review + WFP/ FAO emergency response teams + OCHA & REACH analysis & action
- Operational working groups within FAO, WFP, UNICEF and ICRC And no doubt others
- New **Inter Cluster prioritization process**:
 1. Needs Assessment Working Group – bigger picture & areas of concern
 2. ICWG – decision on response or rapid assessment
 3. Operational Working Group – with Emergency Response Teams and cluster partners – who will do it & when
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Output from the first fortnightly process



Areas of concern – EWS triggers

- Few partners and insufficient planned humanitarian assistance
- Increase in IDPs as a result of a shock
- Places without access: rains or conflict affected (limited service delivery)
- 2016/ 2017 movement of armed combatants into the Equatoria food basket locations
- GAM rates/ disease outbreaks
- Distress generated cattle raiding etc.

Process to help ensure that we are collectively looking out to respond to OR prevent famine/ severe food insecurity

AOB

- Jikmir partners reminder of the planned meeting after FSLC
- FAO/ FSLC coordinated May visit by members of the CGIAR:
 - IITA – Agriculture TWG & partners
 - ILRI – Livestock TWG & partners