



SOUTH SUDAN

Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster

Strengthening Humanitarian Response



*FSLC presentation to
CGIAR scientists &
partners for engagement
on future collaboration in
South Sudan*

22nd May 2018

Cattle camp near Jikmir, July 2015

Background to the FSL cluster



- **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\$ 1.7 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\$ 727 million or 43% HRP)
- CO1: Life-saving & sustaining food assistance: target 4.4 million people in need
- CO2: Protect, stabilize & safeguard rural & urban livelihoods: target 5 million people in need;

FSL cluster: six core functions



1. Coordination: ICWG & sun national clusters
2. Information management: IMO products track target against achievement
3. Needs assessment: information flow to food analyst (IPC) & emergency response teams
4. Strategy, planning and funding appeals: especially around pool funding, identifying gap areas and support to the response
5. **Standards, quality & capacity building**: especially the technical working groups
6. Advocacy: especially around worsening food insecurity (at risk of famine), reduced funding and increased people in need

FSLC technical working groups



All TWGs re-established in early 2017 after the crisis of 2016:

- 1. Cash Working Group:** originally under FSL cluster (90% members from FSLC); now includes WASH, Education, NFI partners to form IA CWG
 - Provision of standards, guides & SOPs for cash based programming;
- 2. Livestock TWG:** lead by FAO and co lead by VSF; with momentum & growing membership;
 - Especially the provision of Livestock in Emergency Guidelines & Standards (LEGS) with training of resource persons (FAO, VSF, RuCAPD & ICRC); increasing the cadre of trained partners
- 3. Agriculture TWG:** lead by FAO; slow start lacking capacity; past six month focus on support to national Fall Army Worm prevention & response strategy
 - In 2018 with increased capacity needs to re-focus on core standards around emergency main season and dry season production of cereals, pulses and vegetables;

ATWG topics for engaging with CGIAR I



- Focus on **sustainable agriculture** / permaculture/ organic farming without fertilizer & pesticides for reduced health, environmental & financial costs;
- **Seed system security**:
 - Support to **multiplication** and dissemination through market e.g. Example of WV in Gogrial West (Warrap State) and Juba County (CES);
 - **Adaptive trials**: due to lack of variety & choice to multiply hence trialling 48 new varieties
 - Simple **breeding** programme: upgrading local varieties;
 - Example of AGRA on preparation of **quality seed**;
 - Reliance on emergency seed provision largely imported; and need to **shift to local & indigenous varieties** better suited to SSD agro ecology;
 - Investment in **roots & tubers**; extending cassava & sweet potatoes (especially vitamin A rich OFSP) beyond the Equatoria to the other regions and zones;

ATWG topics for engaging with CGIAR II



- Lack of effective **extension system to farmers**: weak government system & gap in the private sector agro dealer outlets across the country (for advice & inputs);
 - Revitalize the key training institutes e.g. VSFB in Marial Lou & NPAs Equatoria centres;
- More **appropriate technologies**: example of the unavailability of treadle pump & machinery spare parts;
- Ability to increased **reliability of rainfall predictions**;
- Support to **urban agriculture** & avoidance of health hazards e.g. use of dirty & stagnant water for vegetable production;
- Looking beyond HRP & the emergency response towards **resilience building and development**;
- **Vocational training** and alternative enterprises: honey & poultry;

LTWG topics for engaging with CGIAR I



- **Fodder + Fodder Processing and Conservation**
 - Introduction of Improved fodder to agro-pastoralist communities
 - Training in silage and hay making
 - Use of crop residues to promote synergies with the agriculture sector
- **Assessment of Animal Production Parameters and Production Traits**
 - To include an evaluation of the key constraints to animal production / productivity and opportunities
- **Comprehensive Livestock Value Chain Assessment**
 - Market Assessment + emerging dynamics in livestock marketing
 - Estimation of trends in the off - take
- **Piloting of an improved breeding programme in peri-urban settings where there are higher concentrations of animals and easier access to markets**
 - Focus on the dairy sector and poultry
 - Smallholder dairy farmers organized in producer groups / cooperatives and linked with small scale processors

LTWG topics for engaging with CGIAR II



- **Comprehensive National Livestock Census**
 - Possibility of an Ag-Livestock census combined with capacity development for data collection and analysis for government technical staff at national and state levels
 - Develop a Concept Paper for resource mobilization
 - Develop the full proposal for the implementation
- **Scope for the establishment of a national Livestock Identification and Tracing System (LITS)**
 - Institutional, Legal and Policy Framework
 - Possibility to pilot
 - Resource mobilization etc
- **Robust Livestock Disease Mapping Exercise**
- **Capacity Development for Local Research Cadres**
- **Food Safety**
 - Evaluate antibiotic residues in local meat in select urban areas
 - Anti-Microbial Resistance - conduct an assessment of anti-microbial resistance among livestock in select peri-urban areas.
- **Livestock & conflict**
 - Work with researchers and partners to explore issues of conflict especially in relation to conflict at various scales of resolution and how any learning might inform improved livestock based food security & livelihood strategies