

KEY FACTS & FIGURES



5.7 M* People in Need



5.5 M* Targeted

51% male **49% Female**



68 Total HRP partners

38 Cash response

6 Refugee response

The figures includes 0.3 m refugees

SUMMARY OF NEEDS

In 2018 the food security situation is again likely to deteriorate for the fifth consecutive year with 5.4 million people severely food insecure (IPC 3, 4 & 5) in the January – March 2018 projection period excluding 0.3 million refugees. This is the highest number of severely food insecure people at this time of year, since the start of the crisis, and this is expected to increase during the lean season and may even surpass the 6 million in the July/ August 2017 period.

In 2017, famine was declared in two counties: Leer and Mayendit and at the peak of the lean season 6 million people were classified as severely food insecure. With no end in sight to the multi-context crisis: violence & conflict, food insecurity, economic crisis, disease outbreaks and the collapse of healthcare and social services, the 2018 lean season is projected to begin early and become worse than in 2017.

The conflict has disrupted natural resource based livelihoods and the cereal deficit of 500,000 MT for 2017 is expected to be even worse in 2018, especially with the warring factions having moved into the Greater Equatoria region – the country's bread basket. The economic crisis is further exacerbating the dire situation and having a major impact on food security indicators for the market-dependant populations in both rural and urban areas.

TARGETING OF THE RESPONSE

FSL cluster partners will target **5.5 million** people in need of assistance including 0.3 million refugees. Prioritization, in the context of needs outweighing available resources and partner capacity, will continue in 2018 with the focus on famine prevention and response (if new famine declared as in 2017) targeting: -

- Critical (IPC phase 4 and 5) caseloads with life-saving assistance;
- Vulnerable households and populations including IDPs and specifically those with elderly, under 5, disabled, PLW, and those households headed by children, elderly and single adults (mainly women) across IPC 3, 4 and 5;
- Livelihood protection and stabilization in both rural and urban locations across IPC 3.

The FSL cluster will continue to advocate for resources that help to prevent and when required to respond to famine; strengthen and restore livelihoods; and build household and community resilience against the unprecedented expansion and deepening of food insecurity over the past 4 years.

RESPONSE STRATEGY AND PRIORITISATION

- Using both IPC based planned and mobile crisis based response modalities, the FSL cluster partners will align & prioritize their operational plans: to target the most vulnerable within communities, shifting from blanket geographic targeting to more vulnerability based targeting; to utilize actors with access to 'hard to reach areas' to implement FSL activities; to prevent famine, build capacity to cope against a myriad of shocks and stresses, support livelihood protection and restoration, restore market functionality and supply chains; and promote cross-sector cost-effectiveness.
- Cluster SO1 activities include general and targeted food assistance (in-kind/ voucher/ cash based); unconditional cash/voucher transfers; conditional food assistance and the distribution of emergency livelihood kits (fishing gears with fast maturing vegetable seed).
- Cluster SO2 activities include conditional cash/ voucher transfers; protection of livelihoods: livestock vaccination and treatment, seeds & tools, seed protection rations, interventions that support market functionality and value chain addition; and training and capacity building that supports the building of resilience, diversification and restoration of livelihoods.
- Integration: the nature of food insecurity and malnutrition existing in South Sudan requires an integrated multi sector approach to address some of the underlying causes, which mean that close collaboration with the WASH, Health and Nutrition Clusters is essential. This will require more joint multi sector assessment and response planning.

PROMOTING QUALITY PROGRAMMING / ADDRESSING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- Protection:** targeting and site selection by FSL partners is informed by a context and protection risk analysis so that food & livelihood assistance mitigates risks and ‘Does No Harm’ to conflict-affected populations in relation, for example, to forced recruitment of children and gender-based violence when large populations gather to receive assistance; ensuring the most marginalized and vulnerable groups access assistance; and ensuring that assistance does not exacerbate tensions between different social & ethnic groups.
- Accountability to Affected Populations:** requires communication with communities, good community entry and participatory approaches employed through the Humanitarian Project Cycle and that inclusive ways of working consider the needs of: the young and old (age); of people with varying degrees of disability and of women and girls, men and boys (gender); community feedback and complaint response mechanisms to be incorporated with increased community engagement.
- Gender mainstreaming:** Women’s needs, voice and rights are at the core of the FSLC strategy comprising at least 50% of targeted beneficiaries with a focus on intra household food consumption, women friendly livelihood initiatives and empowerment in building community and household resilience.
- Resilience markers:** 1) the project promotes community engagement; 2) strengthens local capacities to cope with shocks and stresses e.g. Fall Army Worm; 3) includes a deliberate strategy to reduce humanitarian needs; and 4) promotes use of cash transfers where possible to empower beneficiaries and increase efficiency.

FSL Cluster Objectives

SO1: Provide life-saving and sustaining food assistance to improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for the most vulnerable population



4.42 M
People Targeted
by SO1

SO1: Protect, stabilize and safeguard rural & urban livelihoods to improve food availability and reduce the food gap



4.96 M
People Targeted
by SO2

HRP 2018 Funding Requirement

\$727.6 M

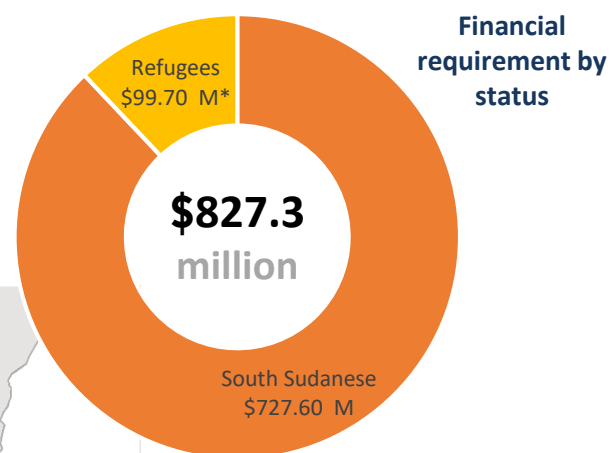
Total Requested
by FSL cluster
Partners



\$78.1 M (10.7%)

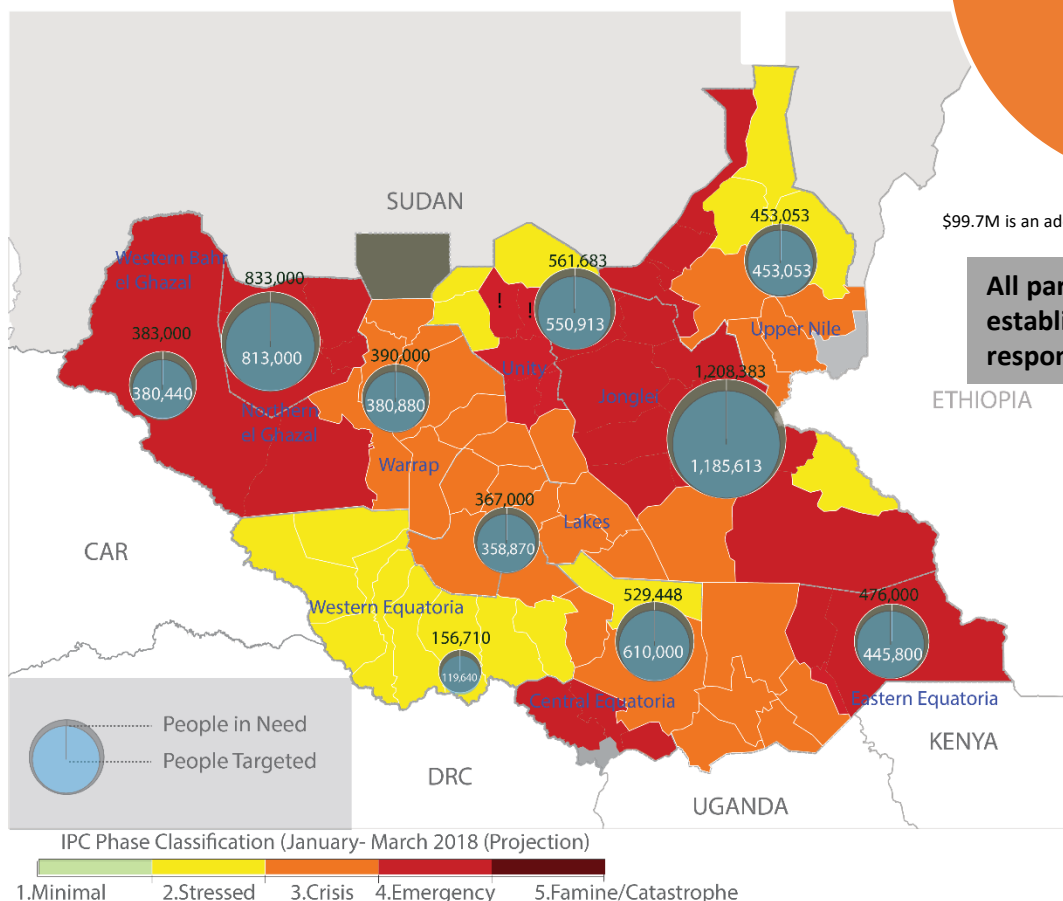
Cash based transfer
component

Estimated cost per beneficiary \$156



\$99.7M is an additional requirement made by refugee response partners

All partner activities will be geared towards establishing a nexus between humanitarian response & resilience programming



For further information, please contact:

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