

FSL cluster coordinator mission report to Wunrok and Kuajok (former Warrap state): 26 – 29th March 2018

Mission purpose to visit, connect, build relations and fact finding to be able to provide a more informed support from Juba to FSL actors in the field: Wunrok & Kuajok, Warrap;

Objective:

- to understand the food security & child malnutrition situation on the ground in Warrap
- to understanding approaches to targeting and to investigate whether these modalities are hitting the IPC 4 populations (a necessary condition to ensure that humanitarian assistance is able to change a phase classification in four counties from IPC 4 to IP3!)
- to meet FSL partners on the ground and present at their March 28th meeting
- to visit FAO/ WFP activities & partners in the field (any joint UN collaboration?)
- to visit other partners with humanitarian response, resilience, integrated actions, cash based and other innovative projects;

Monday 26th March

- Planned flight to Agok and pick up by WFP
- Arrival & orientation at WFP FO in Wunrok;
- Conduct an initial **contextual analysis** and mapping exercise with FSL Wunrok key informants (WFP) and any partners;
- Briefing with FFA/ CFA & VAM team in Wunrok

Tuesday 27th March:

- Visit to joint WFP / NRC BRACE II site in Turalei payam/ Mangok boma (Twic County)
 - FGDs with women (4), men (5) and NRC staff (3)
 - Community feedback meeting with 89 beneficiaries and members of the boma targeting committee, NRC & WFP
- Travel to Kuajok with WFP
- Meet with FAO staff in Kuajok

Wednesday 28th March

- Meet with WV nutrition staff (5) at Primary Health Centre and OTP & TSFP facility in Angui Boma (Gogrial West County)
- Meet FSL partners in Kuajok at MoA (26 men and 1 women)
 - FSL CC presentation: cluster function/ IM products/ sub national coordination/ integration at sub cluster level
- Conduct exercise on integration & transition by NNGO (01) & INGO (4) partners plus WFP, FAO and MoA

Thursday 29th March

- Wrap up with FAO in Kuajok
- Travel from Kuajok to Alek and flight to Wau
- Arrived in Wau (remaining for the next 4 days);

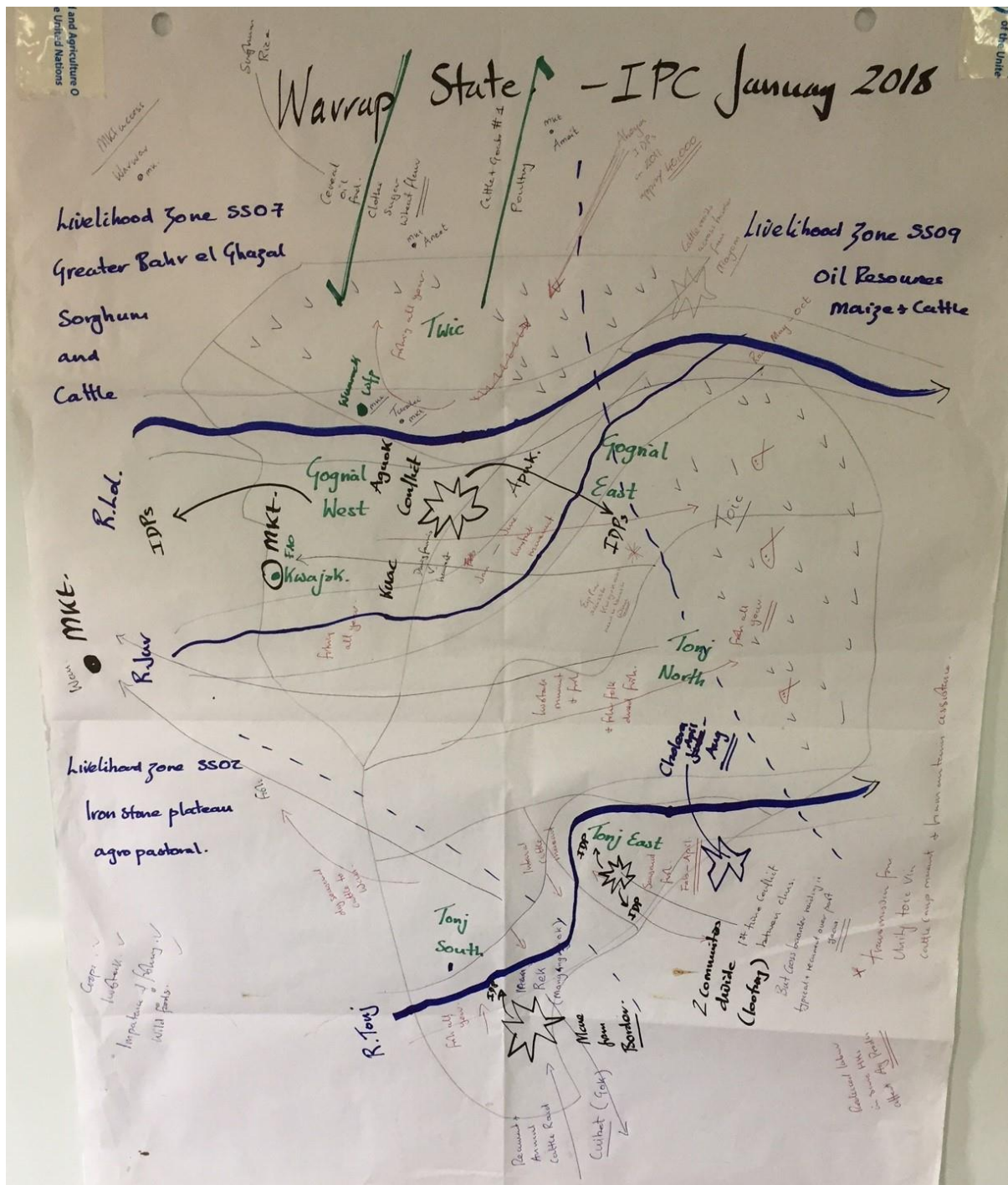
1. Context mapping (data taken from the participatory mapping exercise on P.3):

<p>Twic: LZ (1) Greater BEG sorghum & cattle and (2) Oil resources maize & cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market access: Warwar/ Aneet/ Ameit (Abyei) plus Wunrock & Turalei • Cross border trade: cattle, Goats & Poultry (out) ↔ Cereal, Oil, Fuel, Clothes, Sugar, Wheat flour (in) • 46,000 IDPs from Abyei in 2011 now integrated with host community in Twic (increase in cereal requirement after 2 years of GFDs!) • Border cattle raids from Mayom (Unity) • Vast toic: for dry season grazing/ wild foods/ fishing all year; plus River Lol water resource; • Internal movement for dry season grazing within Twic: cattle camps remain close to homesteads for milk! • Monomodal rainfall in all counties May – October (increase in malaria & diarrhoea/ AWD) • Lack access south across R.Lol in the rain season 	
<p>Gogrial West: LZ Greater BEG sorghum & cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 Aguok (GW) v Apuk (GE) conflict = IDPs on both sides • WFP one off GFD 25,000 x 2 to each set of IDPs (World Vision/ WFP) • Dry season grazing to GE toic Jan – June • Kwajok market & access to Wau • R.Lol fishing & irrigation 	<p>Gogrial East: LZ Oil resources maize & cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #1 Aguok (GW) v Apuk (GE) conflict = IDPs on both sides • WFP one off GFD 25,000 x 2 to each set of IDPs (World Vision/ WFP) • Market access restricted by conflict (temporary) and by R. Jur (permanent) – only access then to distant Wau market • Very vast toic: dry season grazing & fishing business (dried) for sale in Kwajok & Wau
<p>Tonj North: LZ (1) Greater BEG sorghum & cattle and (2) Oil resources maize & cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vast toic for dry season grazing & fishing • Like GE access market for dried fish to Wau • All counties: cropping #1 (income), livestock #2 (income) + importance of fishing & wild foods – all available; 	
<p>Tonj South: LZ Ironstone plateau agro pastoral</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year round fishing along the River Jur; • #1 Large influx of IDPs from Lakes: people from Tonj returning after conflict in lakes: R-U then cross State U-U migration; settling in Tonj town; • WFP one off GFD 25,000 to IDPs (ACTED/ WFP) • #2 Border raids from Cuibet with IDPs moving from Manyangok; 	<p>Tonj East: LZ Greater BEG sorghum & cattle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R. Tonj fishing & irrigation; • Fish seasonally available Feb – April; • 1st time conflict in one payam → caused localized IDPs • Cross border raiding from Unity over past years • Cholera transmission from Unity toic cattle camps & search for humanitarian assistance (GFD collection centres)

- Key national factors that are applicable: conflict (albeit more intra and inter communal) in Warrap, economic crisis (price rises), irregular rains, flooding and other seasonal pests and livestock diseases;
- Pre 2011 seen as ‘better times’; 2011 brought the Abyei crisis and influx of 46,000 migrants (supported by GFD for past 6 years & now shifted to FFA in 2018); and then the 2013 conflict & associated economic crisis with an escalation of more grass root looting, raiding and conflict; and more recently 1,924 IDPs from Unity split across 4 camps in 4 payams in Twic County;

Participatory mapping exercise of Warrap State at the recent IPC analysis with FSL partners: WFP, FAO, REACH and Ministry representatives from Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Livestock & Fisheries plus RRC;

Livelihood zone/ resource endowment/ cattle movement / trade route mapping in Warrap State:



- State now sub divided into three new States: Twic/ Gogrial (East & West)/ Tonj (North, South & East) with a loss of population and importance to Kuajok;
- Twic and former Gogrial West are the two with greatest access to markets (potential for CFA and ITF);

- Dry season (approx.. 15% population join seasonal movements to the cattle camps) and casual labourers moving to the market towns where opportunities perceived to be better;
- By May/ June more productive farmers finishing their cereal stocks whilst poorest farmers already finished and seeking casual labour (building luaks etc.), making charcoal, selling firewood, hunting and collecting wild foods;

See annex 1 for a more detailed breakdown of all six counties in former Warrap State of the food security situation using data from the January IPC analysis;

By IPC projection II May – July in 2018 it is estimated there will be the following number of IPC 4 households in each former county:

County	IPC phase 4 %	IPC phase 4 population	Estimated HHs and number of social safety net beneficiaries
Twic	25%	106,000	17,600
Gogrial West	20%	68,000	11,300
Gogrial East	20%	27,000	4,500
Tonj North	15%	36,000	6,000
Tonj East	20%	23,000	3,800
Tonj South	15%	19,000	3,200
Total	-	279,000	46,400
	Planned 2018 FFA/ CFA beneficiaries in Warrap		198,000

- As an aggregate number there appear to be sufficient resources allocated to cover ALL the IPC 4 HHs identified in the recent analysis;
- At the most recent IPC analysis the Warrap team agreed that targeting remains one of the main hurdles in an effective famine prevention response; this was investigated in the next section;

2. Vulnerability targeting in Warrap and finding the IPC 4 households:

Integrated food security phase classification (IPC)	Description & characteristic
Food secure: IPC 1	Usually adequate and stable food access with moderate to low risk of sliding into Phase 3, 4, or 5.
Moderately/ borderline food insecure: IPC 2	Borderline adequate food access with recurrent high risk (due to probable hazard events and high vulnerability) of sliding into Phase 3, 4, or 5
Acute food & livelihood crisis: IPC 3	Highly stressed and critical lack of food access with high and above usual malnutrition and accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that, if continued, will slide the population into Phase 4 or 5 and/ or likely result in chronic poverty.
Humanitarian emergency: IPC 4	Severe lack of food access with excess mortality, very high and increasing malnutrition, and irreversible livelihood asset stripping
Famine/ humanitarian catastrophe: IPC 5	Extreme social upheaval with complete lack of food access and/or other basic needs where mass starvation, death, and displacement are evident

2.1 WFP social safety net strategy in former Warrap State: expanded based on need assessment and GRSS request from 81 bomas in 2017 to 106 in 2018 (only 7 bomas not covered); 198,000 planned beneficiaries with approx. 75% (151,000) through FFA and approx. 25% through CFA (useful instrument in urban and peri urban areas with functional markets and where land is limited and constrained).

The strategy involves a seasonal response corresponding to the April – September lean or hungry season on condition of 15 days’ of work (funded by DFID’s BRACE II project):

1. Approx. 80% beneficiaries through main season cereal crop farming (1 feddan) for 45 days;
2. Approx. 20% beneficiaries through vegetable production (400m²) for 45 days; and
3. Balance 45 days on various infrastructure/ public works identified locally: water points, shallow wells, rural roads, flood control dykes or agro-forestry seedling nursery;

2017 results: approx. 4.3 bags of cereal per participant (90 – 100 kg will last a family of six 3 – 4 months); promoting in 2018 and 2019 for the same beneficiaries to extend their cultivated land by 1 feddan each year in line with the MoA/ FAO agricultural expansion campaign (to be launched in April). And with the addition of new beneficiaries in 2018.

Vulnerability targeting: from the bottom two wealth groups: includes child HH, women HH, children of elderly/ chronic sick HHs etc.; targeting committees are made up of RRC, MoA, Chiefs, Youth and Women representatives plus NRC (cooperating partner in Twic county);

Twic County wealth groups identified by stakeholders in the Mangok boma (Turalie payam) social safety net program:

Characteristics	5 Women	5 Men	3 NRC staff	WADA NNGO ¹	Comments
1. Ajak ‘better off’: 50 – 100 cows; 4 – 7 feddan farms; 100 – 200 goats; children in school; hire tractor; employed with car, motorcycle, traders; 5 – 10 wives (10 – 20 children)/ 5 – 6 houses	15%	10%	√	10%	Social support to (4); custom to assist relative
2. Raanpel Nyin ‘a bit better’/ Ajak-kor: 10 – 20 cows; 5 – 10 goats; food to eat; tukuls with places to stay; 3 – 4 wives (5 – 9 children)/ 3 – 4 houses;	10%	25 – 30%	√	15%	As 1 employ e.g. building & work in trader shops/ loaders
3. Laang ‘poor but eat’ Angang ‘poor’ Migrate to Khartoum; manual labour; work for themselves (only around homestead); fish & charcoal; 2 – 3 goats; 1 cow & chicken; 1 wife (2 – 3 children)/ 1 – 2 houses;	25%	30%	√	24%	‘Many here for FFA’ Positive mentality
4. Ayuar ‘extreme poor’ Not even chickens; Labour for groups 1 – 3; work on others’ farms; reliant on relatives; wild fruit & foods; charcoal; firewood; collect water daily for 2 – 3 families; ‘hand to mouth’; many women HHs (lost husbands/ abandoned/ husbands away in army); 0 – 1 wife/ 0 – 1 house	50%	25 – 30%	√	51%	‘Some here today’ Willing & able to work here and children of sick, blind, crippled

- Beneficiaries clearly identified themselves with the two poorest social groups confirming an alignment with the vulnerability targeting criteria;
- However it was clear that the majority of the beneficiaries were from group #3 Laang or Angang;

¹ Details of an exercise that an FSL partner WADA had conducted in Gogrial earlier in the year (many thanks for sharing);

Community feedback meeting: are we hitting the IPC 4 households? These would include households where there are malnourished children; households with excess mortality and severe and irreversible asset stripping (many of the extreme poor #4 appear to have almost nothing already!);

- Recognition and understanding of the IPC 4 households are very much in existence in this community / boma of Mangok and are known to the local community;
- The social safety net program targets vulnerability and likely to support the expansion of agriculture campaign (through social group #3; which might align more with the IPC 3 HHs) but more **limited inclusion** of social group 4 (which is where the IPC 4 HHs are to be found)
- There was agreement at the meeting to include households from social groups 3 and 4 that had SAM & MAM children;
- From the three FGDs and the community meeting there was a recognition that we are likely missing many of the IPC 4 households (found within social group 4); these IPC 4 households (experiencing malnutrition, excess mortality and irreversible asset stripping) are known to the community and are a sub set of the extreme poor 'Ayur';

The question then is how we can ensure inclusion of the IPC 4 households and whether FFA/ CFA is the most suitable instrument for them?

Social safety net resource allocation in the four bomas in Turalei payam:

Bomas in Turalei	% beneficiaries for FFA/ CFA	Twic county % of IPC 4
Anyiel Kuac	24	25
Ayien	16	25
Mangok	35	25
Nyiel Abiel	44	25

- Based on the WFP plans for GFD IPC 4 households will be targeted using a new approach that includes local authorities (RRC) and community representatives (e.g. association of youths and women's organisations etc.). In Twic the WFP/ GFD partner conducting this exercise will be JAM;
- Across the former State IPC has identified 279,000 persons in IPC 4; and based on the operational plan it appears that there is GFD allocation for 90,000 persons (approx. 32% of the targeted IPC households) with the balance 190,000 to be targeted through other instruments e.g. FFA/ CFA;

The challenge still remains to ensure that the GFD instrument is well targeted to the IPC 4 households (a sub set of the Ayur or extreme poor social group) and that far more IPC 4 households are included in the FFA/ CFA instrument; or we are in danger of missing the target!

2.2 Food for education (FFE): discussions also include schooling and the role of FFE:

- Male social safety net beneficiaries suggested only approx..20% of children from the two poorest social groups attend school; unable to pay registration fees (despite that primary school is officially free); example given that poorer families send one to school with 3 others unable to attend;
- NRC staff suggested nearer 50% of children from two poorest social groups but:
 - These children went in higher proportion to poor community constructed schools that did not often meet WFP selection criteria (hygiene standards & kitchen) for FFE support; and

- Schools meeting WFP standards for selection: constructed classrooms, toilets, borehole (possibly) and kitchen etc. were less likely to have children from the poorer two social groups;
- Suggests that FFE not likely to hit the target of extreme poor or children from IPC 4 households;

2.3 Severe and moderately acute malnourished children at OTP/ TSFP facilities

The team travelled to Kuajok and was able to follow up on extreme poor/ IPC 4 populations at a World Vision² supported primary healthcare centre, OTP and TSFP facility in Angui boma (some short distance from Kuajok):

- Currently with 160 SAM and 280 MAM cases (in the past month); compared to 2011 – 2012 where they had 70 SAM for the whole year; and with a catchment area of approx. 2 – 3 hours walk;
- Pipeline supply a major constraint in 2014 & 2015; but past years greatly improved from WFP and UNICEF for 2016 & 2017;

Findings from the participatory exercise with nutrition service key informants:

- The wealthier social groups are using nutrition services disproportionately higher than the poorer wealth groups (no different in the UK with users of the National Health Service!);
- Targeting for livelihood support, FFA, CFA etc. needs to discern the poorer social groups i.e. not all SAM and MAM cases come from severely food insecure households;
- But clearly the current crisis has affected ALL social groups in relation to the growing number of SAM and MAM children;
- Suggests a growing number of extreme poor in urban locations (this matches with the recent VAM studies on urban food insecurity); and
- IPC 4 population likely to be found in households with SAM and MAM cases coming from the especially the bottom social group and possibly even social group #3 as indicated from the community feedback meeting in Mangok;

Social wealth groups	Urban Kuajok	Rural Angui	OTP/ TSFP users	Comments
1. Ajak 'better off':	6%	17%	33%	High usage of service due to poor feeding practices 'using cows & goat milk' and not exclusive breast feeding!
2. Raanpel Nyin 'a bit better'	9%	24%	25%	As above; and general issue that care givers do not always follow the medicinal administration instructions!
3. Laang 'poor but eat' Angang 'poor'	17%	41%	26%	Have their own property & support network to work in rural areas as compared in town; Children often main care givers as mother in search of firewood & other labour away from home;
4. Ayuar 'extreme poor'	67%	17%	16%	Recent increase in migration to town as rural support network breaks down; survive 'hand to mouth' including begging; Take supplies but unable to afford any other complementary drugs from PHC; plenty of instances of sale of supplementary feed stuff;

² WV nutrition team comprised 1 nutrition monitor; 1 CHW (the doctor); 2 CNVs and a member of the local RRC and made up the KIs;

- Assumption to include all households with SAM and MAM children in FSL targeting is flawed; but to most definitely include SAM and MAM children from the bottom two social groups which are the most food insecure social groups;

3. FSL cluster meeting in Kuajok March 28th

Meeting with the FSL cluster members and host the Minister of Agriculture and Food Security and his Director General:

- Presentation on: cluster core functions; Information management products from the FSL cluster; improving coordination of sub national clusters and improving integration at the sub national level.
- Full presentation found at the following link:

<http://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep/document/fsl-cluster-ppt-sub-national-support>

Follow up meeting with FAO colleagues:

- Preparing for main season response by mid April with the launch of the 2018 campaign to expand agricultural production scheduled for April 11th;
- Four counties to received in-kind allocations with Twic and Tonj South planning market based voucher scheme through the Input Trade Fairs (ITFs);
- Planning for rain season conflict; FAO and MOA meeting with key stakeholders including paramount chiefs and women's union etc. to come to some agreement on compensation levels;
- Encouragement to NGOs who left after the Apuk and Agok conflict to return from Wau now that the disarmament process is proceeding;
- Encourage farmers to use high potential lowlands (where access permits) through early phased cultivation (farmers then are first weeding in those locations when planting in the uplands);
- Messaging to farmers needs to be improved and is often best delivered by other farmers (i.e. farmer to farmer transmission) rather than government or NGO extension teams; role of the extension teams needs to be more facilitation of change rather than being agents of change themselves!

Suggestions for future meetings:

- **Past:** Warrap FSL cluster declined from 2014 onwards and suffered from lack of budget and decline in support from AFIS; past cluster coordination from roving coordinator based in Wau no longer happens;
- **Future:** update the mailing list so that ALL members can receive information & updates from the national FSL cluster;
 - **Planned HRP/ IPC based response:** document partners' plans at the beginning of the year and follow up with a Mid Year Review (MYR) and End of Year Review; especially ensure that FAO and WFP present their operational plans for former Warrap state;
 - **Crisis response:** use participatory mapping with key partners on the context & change in events e.g. Apuk 'v' Agok conflict in 2017;
 - **Use the key 5 steps of sub cluster coordination to plan & document a response:**

<h4>The essential five steps in sub national cluster coordination</h4>

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agree on the problem – consensus; document & communicate needs |
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2. Agree on a solution - elaborate strategy & response plan;
3. Identify a partner(s) who can respond: capacity & experience
4. Do they have the resources & capacity – identify the gap & seek support via the FSL cluster, CLA, your agency or directly with donor(s)
5. Monitor & report on a regular basis (5Ws)

- Use presentations shared from the national FSL cluster to support your meetings;
- Focus on important and current themes such as: IPC updates, CFSAM, Fall Army Worm (FAW), the recent Rift Valley Fever outbreak and the April Agricultural expansion campaign for 2018 (already being organized);

4. FSL partner mapping in former Warrap State (Kuajok) on a 2 x 2 matrix:

A follow-on meeting took place after the main FSL cluster meeting with 15 FSL partners who were able to remain and discuss further:

→ 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 (DSR/ MSR) • SSGID (DSR/ MSR & livestock) • WV (DSR/ MSR) • VSFG: livestock/ DSR & MSR • SMARD food distribution • NRC MSR (FAO) and food distribution (WFP) 2016 – 2017 only; • JAM (WFP) GFD in Twic; <p>Importance of cash & vouchers increasing!</p>
	<p>Emergency response:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV Nutrition & Health • SMARD Nutrition/ Peace building/ fish kits/ livestock markets
	<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 (FAO to June 2018) <p>E.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WV/ SAO/ NRC/ WADA (BRACE II) • CTG/ UNOPS cash for work (World Bank Public Works) <p>Resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NRC 'BRAP' (3 year Canada funding): cereals/ vegetables/ training/ ox ploughs • SSGID & LCAD (3 years SDC funding) agro pastoral field schools • ACTED (3 year DFID) BRACED climate change adaptation consortium: APFS/ VSLAs etc.
	<p>Resilience:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SMARD Nutrition/ Women's adult literacy/ Agricultural extension • WADA Peace building/ WASH and market re-construction • WV & SSGID (5 year BMZ funding) with Nutrition (Gogrial West) • World Concern (5 year US church funding) Community banks/ VSLAs/ Business development/ WASH/ Adult literacy/ irrigated vegetables/ shallow wells (Gogrial West & East) • RYAOD women's group milk hygiene training (value chain

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FACDDO governance training on the lands Act • RYAOD market price monitoring • AFCS farmers' groups training & irrigation (crop diversification & fruit trees) <p>ZEAT-BEAT(EU funded) across NBEG, Warrap, WBEG & Lakes with UNIDO (feeder roads), UNOPS (crop processing) and NGOs (engage private sector in input supply)</p>	<p>addition in future) & child protection;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RI market information & water source management systems (mapping broken boreholes)
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- Partners presented very briefly their on-going interventions from 2017 and 2018 which show a range of interventions:
 - From purely emergency relief (emergency livelihood support)
 - The kinds of integration that is already taking place across former Warrap State and
 - The kinds of transitional actions taking place with significant resilience and development type funding and in some cases multi annual and multi sectoral;
- Demand in both Kuajok & Wau urban areas for focus on street children and homelessness – a growing phenomena;

FSL partners at the Kuajok meeting who fed into the mapping exercise:

	Agency	2017 Annual budget	Activities
1	World Vision International (WVI)	5,000,000 USD	Food Security (FFA&CFA), Nutrition, Health, WASH
2	Committed To Good (CTG)/ UNOPS (Funded by World Bank)	2,000,000 USD	Cash for work
3	Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	????	BRACE II, CFA, FFE
4	VSF-G	????	Livestock veterinary service in Gogrial East
5	World Concern	200,000 USD	Community Bank, WASH, Adult literacy, Dry season vegetables production- 1 village transformed (Kuac South in Gogrial West)
6	Solidarity Ministries Africa for Reconciliation and Development (SMARD)	160,000 USD	Agriculture extension, Supporting construction of livestock auction market.
7	Help Restore Youth South Sudan (HeRYSS)	100,000 USD	Distribution of emergency livelihood response programme under FAO
8	Lukluk Community Agency for Development (L-CAD)	100,000 USD	3 years resilience project (SDC Project)
9	WADA	47,000 USD	FFA (27,000 USD), Peace building (20,000 USD)
10	Seeds and Agriculture Organization (SAO)	30,000 USD	FFA in Akon North and Akon South, Gogrial West

11	Food and Agriculture Community Driving Development Organization (FACDDO)	2,000 USD	Food security and livelihood activities
12	Awei-Leeth Farmers' cooperative Society (AFCS)	100,000 SSP	Training of farmers' groups, support construction of shallow wells for irrigation of vegetable gardens during dry season
13	Rural youth Agency for Development (RYAOD)	Nil/ volunteers	
14	Rural Initiative (Rural – In)	Nil/ volunteers	Collection of information on Water sources - Boreholes

- The second table highlights the 'broad church' nature of all FSL cluster; with a range of partners in terms of their experience, capacity and access to resources;
- A successful response requires 'partnerships' amongst multiple actors both within the FSL cluster and between other clusters if we are to tackle the enormous challenges ahead in preventing and responding to famine;

5. Conclusions & recommendations:

First and foremost a big thank you to the WFP and NRC team in Wunrok; the FFA beneficiaries in Mangok; the FAO and WV team in Kuajok; and also the WFP & UNHAS team in Wau for facilitating my extended visit and providing me with your insights, your time, your good companionship and ensuring that we remained food secure throughout! It was good fun and I learnt much from my visit which to the best of my ability I have documented here with a few summary conclusions below:

1. **Context:** there will be a seasonal worsening of food insecurity with the on-coming lean season further compounded by the high food prices (the number one shock across ALL six counties);

A **dual strategy** is required: (1) addressing immediate life-saving needs for crisis events that happen even in less conflict affected locations; and (2) more longer term resilience/ development type programming that build on contextual analyses and participatory community engagement. More of the latter is required that builds community self-reliance and moves away from the deleterious effects of aid dependency.

There is a strong community belief that resources are plentiful; they all have entitlements and we need to avoid the bias of chiefs favouring relatives. There is a need for a continued concerted message that resources are scarce and must be focused primarily on: (1) the IPC 4 population (a sub set of the social ground 'Ayur' extreme poor); and (2) that supports the expansion of agricultural production fostering community resilience.

2. **Social safety nets & agricultural expansion:** the 2018 program has expanded the number of beneficiaries and a thorough vulnerability based targeting process is taking place in the various bomas focused on the two poorest social/ wealth groups;

-Beneficiaries in Mangok clearly identified themselves with the two poorest social groups confirming an alignment with the vulnerability targeting criteria; however it was clear that the majority of the beneficiaries were from group #3 Laang or Angang (which will benefit aggregate crop production) and with less focus on group #4 Ayur which raises concern about capturing the IPC 4 households as part of the famine prevention strategy;

-The dilemma remains around targeting aligned to project objectives; if the focus is on welfare support and famine prevention the greater emphasis needs to be on group #4 and especially the sub

set of IPC 4 emergency households; if the emphasis is more on agricultural production and creation of productive assets then the current focus on group # 3 with complementary resilience/ development interventions is the right track;

-Discussions around FFE suggest that the programming instrument is not likely to hit the target of social group #4 (children from extreme poor from IPC 4 households here in Turalei/ Twic); and

-The assumption to include all households with SAM and MAM children in FSL targeting is flawed; most definitely include SAM and MAM children from the bottom two social groups which are the most food insecure social groups; and as with all targeting more careful community grounded approach is required.

3. **FSL meeting:** it remains a pleasure to visit the sub cluster forums and FSL partners; appreciation for those partners who attended and for the excellent collaboration between FAO and MOA (our host in Kuajok). On P.8 I provide a few suggestions on how to invigorate the meetings and following up from the presentation provide some simple steps for more effective coordination in the field which I hope the leadership team in Kuajok can employ.
4. **FSL partners in the field:** P.9 and P.10 show two simple participatory exercises that can be used to get a better understanding of the nature, scope and capacity of the range of partners here in former Warrap State. It was excellent to see at first hand the work of WV, WFP and NRC in the field.

Alistair (2/4/2018)

Photo selection from the mission:



Female beneficiaries of the WFP/ NRC social safety net FFA targeting exercise in Mangok (Turalei payam), former Twic County;



Male beneficiaries of the WFP/ NRC social safety net FFA targeting exercise in Mangok (Turalei payam), former Twic County;



World Vision OTP/ TSFP nutrition service delivery team at the Primary healthcare centre in Angui, former Gogrial West county;



Users (parents and their children) attending the OTP/ TSFP nutrition service facility outside the Primary healthcare centre in Angui, former Gogrial West county;



Dry season landscape across Gogrial, part of the Greater BEG sorghum & cattle livelihood zone;



Homestead with luak and two possibly even three tukuls denoting social group 1 or more likely 2 according to the characteristics defined by the FFA selected beneficiaries;

Annex 1: Key messages from Warrap State at the January/ February 2018 IPC analysis – summary report of the IPC analysis in Warrap by Joseph Ohiri and Alistair Short

Summary of county phase classifications in Warrap:

County	Current	Projection I ³	Projection II	Projection II with HA
Twic	3	3	4	3!
Gogrial West	3	3	4	3!
Gogrial East	3	3	4	3!
Tonj North	3	3	3	3
Tonj East	3	3	3	3
Tonj South	3	3	4	3!

Current situation in January and projection through to July 2018:

Twic county: Affected by high food prices, irregular rains and some degree of cross border raiding from Mayom. The 46,000 IDPs from Abyei in 2011 are integrated into the host community increasing the cereal requirement. Production of 30,516 MT is 7% above those of 2017 and 12% above the 5 year average but resulting in a 7,788 MT deficit. Land is available to 96.9% with 98% cultivating but stocks projected to last only 3.8 months. 65% own livestock and fishing resources are available but zero reported to have engaged. There is very good market access especially across the international border with most income coming from agriculture and then petty trade. Classification is **phase three:** moderate HHS and rCSI despite the historically high GAM (18.6%) and phase 4 FCS and HDDS. There does not appear to be any observed evidence of the emergency level of livelihood coping but of concern is the very high levels of food expenditure (25.5%).

The PIN will increase from 50% to 65% during the next two projections with cereal stocks running out during projection I. Populations will access wild foods, livestock resources and fishing from the river Lol. Market prices for cereal will have a harsh effect on the PIN as the lean season deepens resulting in a phase 4 (in the absence of humanitarian assistance). With the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance levels this classification is **re-classified 3!**

Gogrial West county: Affected especially by high food prices (46%), irregular rains (40%) and insecurity (16%) from the Aguok v Apuk inter communal conflict. Production of 51,623 MT is 1% below that of 2017 but 40% above the 5 year average resulting in a 13,784 MT surplus. Land is available to 96.1% with 97% cultivating but stocks projected to last only 3.2 months. Only 43% own livestock (the lowest in Warrap) and fishing resources are available but only 5.8% reported to have engaged. There is very good market access especially in Kwajok and Wau with most income coming from agriculture and then petty trade. Classification is **phase three:** moderate HHS, rCSI and phase 3 GAM (13%) and high phase 4 FCS and HDDS. There does not appear to be any observed evidence of the emergency level of livelihood coping but of concern is the very high levels of food expenditure (27%).

The PIN will increase from 50% to 60% during the next two projections with cereal stocks running out during projection I despite the large production and large surplus. Populations will access wild foods, livestock resources and fishing from the river Lol and Jur. Market prices for cereal will have a harsh effect on the PIN as the lean season deepens resulting in a phase 4 (in the absence of humanitarian assistance) given the already high expenditure of the poor on food. With the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance levels this classification is **re-classified 3!**

³ The phase classification is not expected to change when humanitarian is assistance is included;

Gogrial East county: Affected especially by high food prices (66%) and insecurity (53%) from the Aguok v Apuk inter communal conflict which appears to have more adversely affected the Apuk in Gogrial East. Production of 7,859 MT is very low with a large deficit of 3,597 (45%) which is 28% below that of 2017 and 22% below the 5 year average. Land is available to 98% but with only 88% cultivating and stocks projected to last 4.8 months. This is compensated by 89% owning livestock (the equal highest in Warrap) and exceptional fishing resources and a regular dry season trade in dried fish despite only 6.7% reported to have engaged. Market access is compounded by distance, lack of river crossing and the recent conflict. Most income comes from agriculture and then livestock. Classification is **phase three:** moderate HHS (but with 6.7% severe and 1.9% extreme⁴), rCSI but phase 4 GAM (21.8%) and high phase 4 FCS and HDDS. There is 15.4% experiencing very high levels of food expenditure but emergency coping is relatively low (as compared to other counties) at 9.6%.

The PIN will increase from 50% to 65% during the next two projections with cereal stocks running out during projection I. Populations will access wild foods, livestock resources and fishing from the river Jur and eastern toic. Market prices for cereals will have a harsh effect on the PIN as the lean season deepens given the already high expenditure of the poor on food and compounded by the low production and high deficit resulting in a phase 4 (in the absence of humanitarian assistance). With the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance levels this classification is **re-classified 3!**

Tonj North county: Affected especially by high food prices (79%) with the next highest scored shock being illness (28%). Production is at 19,988 MT with a deficit of 4,082 (20%) which is still 10% above that of 2017 and 22% above the 5 year average. Land is available to 100% and with 99% of the population cultivating and stocks projected to last 5.4 months (the longest in Warrap). Additionally 89% own livestock (the equal highest in Warrap) and with exceptional fishing resources and a regular dry season trade in dried fish (as in Gogrial East) with 8.6% reported to have engaged. Market access is compounded by distance to Wau and lack of river crossing to Kwajok. Most income comes from agriculture and then livestock. Classification is **phase three:** moderate HHS and phase 2 rCSI and phase 2 GAM (9.1%) and high phase 4 FCS and HDDS. There does not appear to be any observed evidence of the emergency level of livelihood coping recorded in other counties (Tonj North 1.9%) nor the very high levels of food expenditure in most counties (Tonj North 4.8%).

The PIN will increase from 40% to 55% during the next two projections with cereal stocks running out during projection I. Populations will access wild foods, livestock resources and fishing from the river Jur and eastern toic. Market prices for cereals will have a harsh effect on the PIN as the lean season deepens but this will be mitigated by the current period low levels of high expenditure on food and the historically high production despite the deficit maintaining a phase 3 (in the absence of humanitarian assistance). With the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance levels this will remain **classified 3.**

Tonj East county: Is the county in Warrap affected by the most multiple shocks notably food prices (90%), income loss (60%), Insecurity⁵ (51%), fuel & transport prices (48%) and a cholera outbreak, spread from cattle camps and trekking for humanitarian assistance in Unity (48%). Cereal production of 6,291 is the lowest in Warrap with a deficit of 6,791 MT (> 100%) which is 7% below that of 2017 and 15% below the 5 year average. Land is available to 100% but with 94% cultivating but stocks projected to last only 3.4 months (the lowest in Warrap). 74% own livestock and there is all year round access to fishing (River Tonj and locations in neighbouring Unity & Lakes) and dry season grazing. Most income comes from agriculture and then livestock. Current classification is **phase three:** moderate HHS (but with 1.9% severe) and rCSI and phase 3 GAM (10.9%) and the usual high phase 4 FCS and

⁴ Note this 1.7% in extreme HHS could not be identified in a cross tabulation search;

⁵ A localized internal conflict

HDDS. There are 14.3% experiencing very high levels of food expenditure and emergency coping levels of 37.1% (the highest in Warrap but no direct evidence of such measures being observed).

The PIN will increase from 50% to 60% during the next two projections with cereal stocks running out during projection I. The county has been 'hit' by multiple shocks and a former surplus cereal production county currently experiencing a high deficit is likely to bite into the lean season. Populations will access wild foods, livestock resources and fishing from the river Tonj. Market prices for cereals will have a harsh effect on the PIN as the lean season deepens given the already high expenditure of the poor on food resulting in a phase 4 (in the absence of humanitarian assistance). With the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance levels this classification is **re-classified 3!**

Tonj South county: Affected especially by high food prices (99%) and income loss (72%), irregular rains (49%), high transport costs (42%) and insecurity⁶ (16%) albeit with the effect more localized. Production is at 19,738 MT with a surplus of 8,097 MT (40%) which is 20% above that of 2017 and 65% above the 5 year average. Land is available to 97% and with 96% of the population cultivating but with stocks projected to last only 3.8 months. Additionally 66% own livestock and with 31.4% engaged in fishing (the highest in Warrap). Market access is compounded by distance to major markets. Most income comes from agriculture and then livestock with Tonj South experiencing the highest degree of income loss (75%). Classification is **phase three:** moderate HHS and rCSI and phase 3 GAM (14.6%) and phase 4 FCS and HDDS. There does not appear to be any observed evidence of the emergency level of livelihood coping (34.3%) and the very high levels of food expenditure (15.2%) is also present.

The PIN will increase from 40% to 55% during the next two projections with cereal stocks running out during projection I despite the surplus. Populations will access wild foods, livestock resources and fishing from the river Tonj. Market prices for cereals will have a harsh effect on the PIN as the lean season deepens but this will be mitigated by high production despite the deficit maintaining a phase 3 (in the absence of humanitarian assistance). The increasing burden of growing urban populations dependent upon the market is noted and with high prices brings populations in Tonj town (host plus large number of recent IDPs from Lakes) close to the tipping point into phase 4. However with the planned, funded and likely humanitarian assistance levels this will remain **classified 3.**

⁶ Reported 20 – 30,000 IDPs, originally from Tonj, returning from Lakes after inter communal violence there; plus localized conflict in Manyogok payam;

Projection assumptions for February to July 2018: there will be a seasonal worsening of food insecurity with the on-coming lean season further compounded by the high food prices (the number one shock across ALL six counties;

1. **Conflict:** (a) Along the external state border raiding and threats will likely continue; (b) Internally we expect a reduction if GOSS is able to enforce the law (this is in place for Gogrial West & Gogrial East); and (c) in Tonj East tensions remain high so conflict we judge to still be likely;
2. **Displacement & returns:** (a) in Gogrial West and Gogrial East we expect populations to continue to return to their place of origin; this will likely quicken once the SPLA leave and harassment reduces; (b) in Tonj East and Tonj South: two conflict areas remain divided with tension and no immediate indication of returns; and furthermore (c) in Tonj town (Tonj South): the IDPs from Wau are already returning and this is likely to continue;
3. **Economic crisis:** Prices, inflation and the devaluation of the SSP is likely to continue as per the national situation; this will heighten the food insecurity in the late lean season when more than 60% of Warrap population is reliant on markets for meeting food consumption needs with the onset of rains and the lean season (IFANSCA, July 2017);
4. **Income:** will remain largely natural resource based from agriculture, livestock and fishing with the following consequences: (a) the return on casual labour and sale of firewood etc. (normal coping strategies) will worsen in exchange for cereals; (b) large livestock keepers and NGO workers will manage to cope with the worsening price increases; but (c) those paid in SSP including government staff will likely to continue to struggle;
5. **Food sources:** (a) cereal stocks are expected to run out in the next 3 – 5 months (since November); (b) fish is available in river and water body locations; (c) toxic grazing is available for cattle but milk will likely be less available for children remaining in the homesteads; and (d) cereal prices are due to rise in the markets;
6. **People in Need:** The PIN (severely food insecure: IPC 3, 4 & 5) will progressively increase into the lean season with each projection February to July;
7. **Rainfall:** the onset of effective rains are expected by May and irregular drought spells very possible in June/ July with negative consequences on production and future harvests;
8. **Harvest:** (a) there will continue to be widespread access to farm land and many are expected to cultivate as they did in 2017; (b) we expect pests to be 'normal' with the addition of FAW albeit mitigated by the implementation of prevention and response measures following roll out plans by MoA/ FAO and FSL partners; and (c) key factors will continue to be the availability of household labour and sufficient inputs (seeds, tools etc.) which varies according to wealth groups;
9. **Humanitarian assistance:** (a) Food assistance will increase on 2017: FFA for IPC 3 populations and IDPs in Abyei; (b) conditional GFD will be provided to IDPs and IPC 4 populations; and (c) livelihood and cropping support is planned as per 2017 to 80% of HHs in IPC 3 and 100% HHs in IPC 4 through the Dry Season (fish & veg kits) and Main Season responses (Emergency crop & tool, fish & veg kits);
10. **Nutrition:** it is probable that nutrition indicators will worsen as we move into the lean season; and finally
11. **Mortality:** the onset of rains is expected to bring increased diarrhoea and malaria cases increasing, seasonally, both morbidity and mortality;

Humanitarian assistance for 2018 lean season March - September:

County	Pop	WFP			FAO			Lean season IPC	Is this sufficient to change the PII IPC?	Call
		MT including cash equivalent	Pop targeted	%	HH targeted	Pop targeted	%			
Twic	320412	652	104867	0.33	14487	86922	0.27	4	33% on half ration 27% input support;	Y then 3!
GW	331022	444	62238	0.19	15113	90678	0.27	4	19% on half ration 27% input support	Y then 3!
GE	133160	233	32002	0.24	5733	34398	0.26	4	24% on half ration 26% input support;	Y then 3!
TN	210641	409	53670	0.25	5733	34398	0.16	3	25% on half ration 16% input support;	N
TE	113495	240	40270	0.35	3027	18162	0.16	4	35% on half ration; 16% input support;	Y the 3!
TS	125432	258	35616	0.28	2667	16002	0.13	3	28% on half ration; 13% input support;	N
Total	1234162	2,236	328663	0.27	46760	280560	0.23			