

FSL Cluster minutes of meeting – 9th August 2017

Venue: OCHA

Time: 11 am – 12.30 pm

Agenda

1. Presentation on food security & livelihood assessment along the Sobat River corridor and implications for effective response - Krishna (WFP-VAM)
2. Presentation on the Bor urban food security & nutrition assessment and implications for effective urban response – Krishna (WFP -VAM)
3. Fall Army Worm: food security hazard & suggested guidance, way forward & what is already being done – Lawrence (FAO)
4. Other Cluster matters / FSL cluster prioritization & more effective influencing the agenda of the ICWG/ HCT – Alistair FSLC with Franklin (OCHA)

AOB

- Meeting for Paniyijar partners on the role of a sub national cluster

1. Presentation on food security & livelihood assessment along the Sobat River corridor and implications for effective response- **Krishna (WFP-VAM)**

Krishna Pahari, Head of VAM unit, delivered a presentation on a livelihood assessment which was carried out along the Sobat River corridor on July 2017.

Presentation highlighted following points:

- An agro-pastoral area with a majority of households practicing agriculture, livestock and fishing.
- Livelihood and food security situation deteriorated with conflict
- Significant humanitarian assistance provided in the area.
- Market: Traditional supply routes to Upper Nile, Jonglei and Juba affected by conflict; people now have to rely on markets in Ethiopia (high costs)

Recommendation:

- Programmes that support and protect livelihoods e.g. provision of: seeds and tools; livestock; vaccination campaigns; fishing nets; and other income generating or supporting activities.
- Programmes to support market functionality.
- Integrated programmes for addressing malnutrition;
- General Food distribution in the lean season, in the future should consider seasonal planning.
- Geographic variation of the food security and nutrition situation should be considered in the programme response.

Feedback from participants:

- SI: Through FAO projects we are providing seeds, tools and Veg kits etc. But, pest has become serious problem and there is no contingency plan or provision of support in terms of supporting pesticides, how can it be resolved, farmers are not getting any support in terms of pesticides. Recommendations didn't highlight anything about pesticides.
- FSLC: How can we better target to hit those vulnerable group with FSL interventions?

2. Presentation on the Bor urban food security & nutrition assessment and implications for effective urban response – Krishna (WFP-VAM); 15 mins

Bor Assessment Key finding:

- A very high level of food insecurity: 85% of the HHs were food insecure; 44% severely food insecure 41% moderate (May 2017 survey)
- Hyperinflation: the price of white sorghum has increased ten fold in one year.
- 78% of HH monthly expenditure on food.
- Critical levels of malnutrition: GAM: 25.7%, SAM: 6.4% → suggesting need of urgent nutrition interventions.
- Significant deterioration in the livelihood in the past two years, with higher % of HHs now relying on unstable sources of income (eg. casual labour, sale of natural resources).

Juba Urban Assessment Key Finding:

- Urban food security and nutrition assessment conducted in Juba in 2015 and 2016.
- 2016 (Sept) assessment showed 51% of HHs facing food insecurity, double the 2015 level; 92% of HHs reported high food prices as the main shock. GAM prevalence of 11%.
- New assessment being conducted in August-September 2017; considering the three blocks in Juba sampling strata, so as to have results on food security and malnutrition by these strata; results expected in September.

Presentations and discussions will follow at the next FSL meeting (August 23rd) on urban agriculture and livelihood support including the use of cash based modalities;

3. Fall Army Worm (FAW): food security hazard & suggested guidance, way forward & what is already being done – Lawrence (FAW)

Lawrence from FAO made a comprehensive presentation on Threat of Fall Armyworm (FAW). The presentation covered following issues and also put forward some recommendations.

- Several species but important to make difference between : African armyworm: has natural enemies, impact is often limited
- Fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* (North and South America): large impact pest ! and Fall armyworm has V shaped head, which can be easily distinguished
- Feed on more than 100 plant species in 27 families -maize, sorghum, millet, rice, wheat, sugar cane, pastures
- **Fall Armyworm Infestation Areas Recorded July 2017-** Magwi, Budi, Kapoeta South, Bor South, Pochalla, Juba, Yei, Mundri West, Yambio, Nzara, Jur, Wau, Aweil Centre, Aweil West, Aweil South, Renk, Manyo
- Early April/May Maize in Magwi Escaped FAW Infestation (ALA)
- THREAT : There is already evidence that if left unchecked, FAW will have a huge negative impact on food security – reports of up to 90% of crop attacked in some field.

Recommendation:

- Handpicking of larvae – When small scale for small scale. Does not stop, need to be done by all
- Crop hygiene, destroying severely affected plants. Limit the impact in the affected field
- Spray water & sugar solution -ants and wasps that feed on young caterpillars.
- Regular scouting and reporting
- Early deep ploughing to expose young pupae to the surface and heat of the sun.

- Early planting
- Destruction and burying of infected crop residue
- MAFS & FAO -suitable pesticides for South Sudan – training on safe & effective use – calibration, disposal etc.

FAO Strategy

1. Surveillance, monitoring and control of the fall armyworm
2. Strengthen FAW coordination capacities and awareness
3. Enhance Community based FAW surveillance and early warning
4. Improve Control of FAW infestation
5. Enhance livelihood resilience of the most affected FAW households enhanced

4. Other Cluster matters/ FSL cluster prioritization & more effective influencing the agenda of the ICWG/ HCT – Alistair FSLC with Francesca (FAO)

FSL cluster coordinator made a presentation on cluster updates/ FSL cluster prioritization, below were the highlights of the presentation.

FSL Cluster Updates:

- World Vision has been nominated for a second term as cluster co-coordinator as they were the only one applicant.
- Preparing for the next IPC analysis now scheduled for September 5 – 15th
- July 2017: including SSHF strategy scaling up in Jonglei + high levels of displacement
- Situation worsening progressively in 2017 in Equatoria: conflict & drought (EES) + highest incidence of conflict mapping
- **Identifying gaps:** Are there any priority areas that we are either (1) not responding to sufficiently well or (2) lacking data to make the decision to respond?
 - **Late July/ Early August:** priority Northern Jonglei priority passenger & Logs Cluster cargo locations:
 - Last week in Duk (Padiet/ Pajut/ Poktap)
 - This week in Nyirol (Pading); Uror (Karam) & Akobo (Weichjol & Buong)
 - How is this supporting the FSL response?
- **Moving forward:** Any new priorities?- Specific location/ target population/ Gap: data or response/ more detailed justification

AOB

A brief meeting was held after the cluster meeting for Paniyijar partners on the role of a sub national cluster.

- FSLC, Oxfam & WHH agreed that focal point & sub national forum generic TORs, sent by the FSLCC, could be adapted and tailored to meet the needs of actors in Panyijar, especially the lead agency WHH.
- Additionally we all agreed that, at the next forum, members would consider and decide the relevance and appropriateness of having a sub national forum in Ganyiel and another in Nyal;