



FSL Cluster minutes of meeting – 28th February 2018

Venue: UNOCHA offices, JUBA Time: 11 am – 12.30 pm

Agenda

1. February 2018 IPC Results Presentation- Nicholas (FAO)
2. WFP Urban Assessments- Krishna/Irum (WFP)
- 3 Brief AOBs & update:

1. February 2018 IPC Results Presentation- Nicolas (FAO)

The presentation highlighted following key findings of February 2018 IPC:

- 2017/18 production estimates
- Net cereal production in 2017 is estimated at 763 600 tonnes
 - 7.5% below the previous year (record low)
 - 14% below the last five-year average
- The 2018 estimated net cereal deficit is estimated at 483 000 tonnes
- This represents 40% of South Sudan's cereal needs in 2018 and the cereal deficit for 2018 is 26% higher than that of 2017
- This is significant considering the adjustment in population

Food Security Outlook (January – July 2018)

Current:

- 2018 IPC findings: 6.3 Millions of people facing severe food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or worse)
- More than 50% of the population in Upper Nile, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Unity are in "Crisis" or worse
- Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Lakes have the least food insecure populations

Feb- April

- More than 65% of the population in Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile are in Crisis or worse
- Feb-March IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) emerges in Jonglei and Unity
- Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Lakes have the least food insecure populations

May-July

- More than 70% of the population in Unity, Jonglei, Northern Bahr el-Ghazal and Upper Nile in "Crisis" or worse

- IPC Phase 5 (Catastrophe) in Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile and Western Bahr el-Ghazal
- Western Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria and Lakes have the least food insecure populations
- Projections for the IPC were done assuming no humanitarian assistance.

Key drivers of food insecurity

- Conflict, economic crisis, pest and disease, climatic shocks

Feedback:

1. Why does IPC TWG use the 3 monthly projects, why not any set of months?
Answer: This is based on data collected on the main season, post-harvest and lean seasons to determine the best fit for projections
2. What can partners possibly do to deal with the high demand (needs) and diminishing resources (humanitarian and otherwise).
Answer: It is important for all partners to think outside the box in providing interventions in the SSD context. Farmers should also be encouraged to use alternative methods of crop production away from the traditional approaches to ensure there is enough food to last through the lean season.
3. For how long people of South Sudan will be provided humanitarian assistance. Better alternatives to increase production and support to farmers so that people wouldn't need food assistance all the time.
4. How Pest and disease can be controlled to increase the production?
5. What are the reason to decrease of production in greater Equatoria (46%).
(Answer: Due to conflict, climatic shocks and disease)
6. What sample size was taken for FSNMS and data collection? *(Answer: 8000 HHs)*

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2. WFP Urban Assessment – Krishna/Irum (WFP)

- ✓ Juba Urban assessment
 - Data was collected in sept-october 2017 surveying 1,371 HHs by 3 strate Kator, Juba town; and Munuki.
 - Significant deterioration in household food insecurity compared to 2016, and to 2015.
 - Trend of worsening food consumption
 - Kator payam(block) with the worst food insecurity situation, juba town relatively better
 - Charactersitic households- female headed, recently migrated IDPs, socially vulnerable group and living in temporary structures or hosted by someone or sharing shelters.
- ✓ Wau Urban Assessment:
 - Survey conducted in November 2017
 - Sampling by two blocks/payams (Wau North and Wau SOutH)
 - Total of 634 HHs Surveyed.
 - Overall, 67 percent of households are food insecure. Among them 20 % are severely food and 47% are moderately food insecure.

- Among the two regions in Wau urban area, the food security situation was found to be relatively better in Wau north (60% food insecure), while it was worse in Wau South (74% food insecure).

Feedback:

1. Why same locations were chosen for urban assessment from 2015, how do you determine location for urban assessment as there are many areas within Juba which are more food insecure than the chosen locations.

(Answer- Locations were chosen after the discussion with NBS and scientific sampling methods were used to identify the sample households/area).

2. How Gender dynamics/power dynamics and coping strategy were factor in these assessment and how they recommendation integrated in programming.

(Answer: WFP has a strong gender and protection team, with the support of gender and protection team survey was designed in such way which could help to collect gender and protection related issues while gathering the data and gender/protection issues were highlighted during the analysis of the findings.

3. Humanitarian partners should start promoting urban farming to reduce food insecurity in Urban areas and prioritize their activities in urban areas too.
4. More emphasis on urban farming, and WFP should also advise their partners to include urban farming components on their programs.

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AOB:

- The Cluster updated on progress ongoing SSHF project concept note selection & Fall Army Worm.
- Next cluster meeting to be held in the 14th March 2018.