In 2020, the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Cluster will provide humanitarian life-saving assistance to 5.6 million out of 6.65 million people who are in need. This includes 5.3 million South Sudanese people and some 300,000 refugees in South Sudan. The first two FSL Cluster objectives (see full description in infographic at top of page 2) are the core of the FSL cluster humanitarian response (more than 90 per cent of funding) which will be implemented in all 79 counties across the country contributing directly to the first HRP strategic objective.

Targeting is based on vulnerability and resource allocations determined by the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) of food insecurity.

The Cluster aims to have integrated actions with the Nutrition Cluster across all 79 counties where there are approximately 1,000 nutrition facilities planned for FSL backyard kitchen gardens. This will support improved nutrition outcomes including feeding, hygiene, cooking and improved agronomic practices which will contribute to the first strategic objective. This builds on the existing collaboration among WFP, UNICEF and FAO. Under the second and third HRP strategic objectives, inter-sectoral contributions will be more through geographical convergence with the ‘critical integrated services’ provided by WASH, Health, Education, Nutrition, and Protection clusters. FSL cluster provides direct supports to the 215,000 people in the PoC sites, numerous collective centers across the country in collaboration with CCCM and refugee camps supporting 295,000 people in collaboration with UNHCR.

The aim being famine and severe food insecurity prevention and response with a focus on targeting vulnerable persons and households ensuring inclusion of women, girls, men, boys, elderly, persons with disabilities, chronically sick and a high proportion of female (as much as 50 per cent of those in locations with IPC 3, 4 and 5), child and elderly headed households.

Over the past 12 months, there has been a reduction in the use of air drops and greater use of river and road (early pre-positioning) delivery whilst concurrently strengthening the static response through WFP, FAO and NGO partner field offices. In-kind support still predominates but cash-based interventions (CBI) continue to grow. The cluster’s third objective will target a further 2 million people with agronomic training, value addition, saving & loans and asset building activities.
FSL Cluster Objectives

CO 1: Provide food assistance to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable populations

3.8 M People Targeted

CO 2: Enhance emergency food production through complementary vegetable and crop seeds and fishing and livestock support

5 M People Targeted

CO 3: Reduce dependency on food and agricultural inputs to support and strengthen households’ ability to absorb shocks

2 M People Targeted

IPC Phase Classification (January to April 2020 Projection)

No Data | Minimal | Stressed | Crisis | Emergency Famine/Catastrophic

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