New Entrants Meeting, 30 May 2019

strategy for better coordination of FSL partners in South Sudan
Cluster aims & hierarchical objectives:

**Overall Goal:** FSL cluster contributes towards a timely, effective & well-coordinated humanitarian response within the inter cluster HRP during the current humanitarian crisis in South Sudan (US$ 1.5 billion)

**Specific objective:** to provide strategic guidance and direction for FSL cluster partners to respond in a coordinated & prioritized manner to address the severity & causes of food & livelihood insecurity in South Sudan (US$ 650 million or 43% HRP)
Six core functions

1. Coordination
2. Information Management
3. Needs Assessments
4. Strategy, planning & Appeals
5. Advocacy
6. Community

The FSL cluster

The Team
- X1 Cluster coordinator (FAO/ WFP)
- X1 Co coordinator (World Vision)
- X2 IMOs
- X1 Food Security Assessment Officer
1. Coordination

FSL cluster provides a platform to ensure service delivery is driven by agreed strategic priorities. Mechanisms to avoid duplication.

Key activities

- Weekly team meetings/ Monthly CLA meetings/ At least quarterly SAG meetings
- Weekly ICWG meetings: engage on issues/ ensure partner prioritization reflected for optimal use of common services
- Fortnightly FSL cluster meetings – National
- Sub-national clusters
  - 13 WFP, 7 FAO sub-offices (FSL focal persons)
  - 8 OCHA state focal persons
  - 8 state sub cluster (x4 WFP & x 4 FAO)
  - 16 county sub cluster
2. Information Management

Inform & support strategic decision making through data analysis to identify needs, response, gaps, duplications & reporting implementation of cluster strategy & results

Key activities

- Partner training on 5Ws
- Monthly reporting on 5Ws
- Product development: gap analysis/ partner presence maps/ dashboards/ bulletins/ information sharing/ capacity building to partners
- Regular communication flow with partners
- Product uptake survey with partners: mid & year end
- Review state/ county locations where targets over reached
FSL Cluster Information Management Products
COUNTRY RESPONSE UPDATE

In December, FSL cluster assisted about 1.6 million people for cluster objective 1 (CO1) with activities aimed at improving access to food through different modalities in all States of South Sudan. 95% of beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance while 5% received cash and vouchers.

In the months of January-December 2018 the Food Security cluster reached 4.2 million (83% of the HMP 2018 target) unique beneficiaries with food assistance. 80% of these beneficiaries were reached through in-kind support while 13% were reached by cash/voucher modality.

Based on the September IPC analysis, the October – December 2018 categorization (IPC phase 1) outcomes are expected some populations in Leer, Mayendit, Pibor, Panyijar, greater Baggari in Wau. Click here to download the September IPC analysis.

GAP ANALYSIS – TARGET VS ANNUAL UNIQUE BENEFICIARIES 2018

Total Partners: 62

TARGET VS DECEMBER RESPONSE - OBJECTIVE 1

STRICT OBJECTIVE 1

Improved Access to Food

DECEMBER RESPONSE

PEOPLE TARGETED
4.4 Million

POPE REACHED
4.2 MILLION*

*Refers to unique beneficiaries reached in Dec 2018

IPC Population by State (in %) - Oct-Dec 2018
Monthly Dashboard – Livelihood support (CO2)

COUNTRY RESPONSE UPDATE

As of December under cluster objective 2, about 3.1 million unique beneficiaries have been assisted with livelihood and livelihood support to improve resilience of the rural population. Out of the total reached about 70% or beneficiaries were supported by livelihood inputs and 30% were reached through a cash and vouchers modality. FAO provided 62% of the total livelihood support while 38% was reached by FSL partners. Approximately 2.9 million animals had been vaccinated and 577,814 animals treated by FAO and FSL partners as of December 2015.

Out of USD 272.8 million requested in the HRP funding totaling 74% (i.e. USD 204.6 million) has so far been received as per the Financial Tracking System (FTS).

PARTNERS PRESENCE MAP (CO2)

TARGET VS RESPONSE-OBJECTIVE 2

Seasonal Calendar for South Sudan
IPC Situational Overview: October - December 2018, Catastrophe (IPC phase 5) outcomes are expected in some communities living in Leer and Mayendit (former Unity state), Pibor (former Jonglei state), PanyiLang (former Upper Nile state) and Greater Baggar in Wau (former Western Bahr El Ghazal state) in January - March 2019, Catastrophe is expected in some communities living in Pibor and Canah Pigi (former Jonglei state) and Leer and Mayardit (former Unity state).

People Reached
Monthly Response Data (CO1)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Reached</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DEC</td>
<td>1,569,926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOV</td>
<td>1,321,538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCT</td>
<td>1,240,919</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEP</td>
<td>1,184,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUG</td>
<td>1,254,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUL</td>
<td>1,155,858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUN</td>
<td>1,254,982</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>1,185,161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APR</td>
<td>1,254,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAR</td>
<td>1,184,687</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEB</td>
<td>1,254,427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAN</td>
<td>1,184,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.6 M Total number of beneficiaries reached in December 2018

1,011,043 People reached in Jonglei

4.4 Million

Targeted People
Improved Access to Food

XXX - Over-reached state
COUNTRY RESPONSE UPDATE

As of December 2018, FSL cluster partners assisted a total 1.8 million people through cash based programs. Out of these, 49% people received assistance through Cluster objective 1 (i.e. improved access to food) and 55% received through objective 2 (i.e. improved livelihoods). A total of 53 counties have been covered by total 60 FSL partners through cash and voucher modalities.

TOTAL PARTNERS
60

PEOPLE TARGETED
1.4 M

TOTAL FUNDING REQUESTED
78 M (USD)

PEOPLE REACHED
1.8 M*

RESPONSE BY STATE

RESPONSE BY ACTIVITY

1.8 million

51% Voucher

55

Total counties covered

49% Cash

SOUTH SUDAN: CASH PARTNERS

CO1: Improved Access to Food

CO2: Improved Livelihoods

Counties covered by cash programs as of Dec 2018

People assisted through cash/voucher based modality under CO1 & CO2

MONTHLY RESPONSE BY CLUSTER OBJECTIVES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>CO1</th>
<th>CO2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warrap</td>
<td>28,961</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNNY</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>109,495</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jonglei</td>
<td>131,651</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>103,421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WES</td>
<td>57,036</td>
<td>131,407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EES</td>
<td>55,040</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CES</td>
<td>55,040</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Unique Beneficiaries as of Dec 2018
Livestock dashboard

LIVESTOCK DASHBOARD
April 2018

South Sudan Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster
LIVESTOCK TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP

Key Figure:
- Total Number of Animals Reared in 2018: 8.7 Million
- Total Number of Animals Reared in 2019: 18 Million

Response in 2018:
- 62,129 Total Number of Calves Treated
- 142,819 Total Number of Cattle Vaccinated
- 1,040 Total Number of Community Animal Health Workers Trained

Monthly Response:

County Wise Response:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Training for Animal Health Workers</th>
<th>Livestock Training</th>
<th>Livestock Treatment</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>5,678</td>
<td>38,150</td>
<td>45,048</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abyei</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>745</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Nile</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gash-Grill</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapoeta</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malakal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Sudan</td>
<td>1,230</td>
<td>5,678</td>
<td>38,150</td>
<td>45,048</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Symbology:

- CAR
- South Sudan
- Livestock Vaccination
- Livestock Treatment
- Training for Cattle
- Training for Animal Health Workers

Background Map: South Sudan Livelihood Zone

See Credit and Acknowledgements for further information.
Monthly Bulletin

- Situation updates
- Innovative partner products
- Highlight partner projects
- Share beneficiary stories

We have a space for you every month!!!!

Send us your story.
Sub national cluster map

South Sudan: Sub-national Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Focal Points

Counties with a sub-national cluster but no formal focal point
Counties with sub-national cluster and focal point as of November 2017
3. Needs Assessment

Data collection & analysis for emergency response and informing food security situation (IRNAs, FSNMS & partner assessments that contribute to response planning and the IPC analysis).

Key activities

• Collation of needs assessment reports: input to IPC and Emergency response teams
• Participation in IRNA & other agency FSL assessment missions
• Support to FSNMS (capacity building & partner presence)
• IPC analysis
• Training on FS analysis & interpretation and IPC Level I in-country training;
• Share collated reports with WFP & FAO sub offices & sub clusters
ICWG prioritization: fortnightly Needs Assessment Working Group (close monitoring & EWS function)
Avoiding duplication & potential conflict:

- **Principle I**: where at all possible *stay where you are* and scale up where you are already known, have a good track record, know the context well and have established good relations with the authorities;

- **Principle II**: as a new entrant, coordinate with the national cluster (partner presence maps) and *coordinate with ALL actors on the ground*; who is doing what where – identify the gaps; work around existing actions and interventions to complement the work of others; work closely with the sub clusters;

- **Principle III**: currently *needs are greater than any one actor to meet entirely*; (the humanitarian principle is to save lives) if needs are unmet can you *support/ fund/ provide capacity for existing actors* to meet those needs? Where this is not possible *work with existing partners & the sub cluster to scale up*/ save lives by complementing the work of other actors
4. Strategy, Planning & Appeals

Cluster plans in line with HC/ HCT priorities/ Clarify funding requirements, prioritization & cluster contributions (HRP, SSHF, CERF etc.)/ Participation in cluster/ ICWG planning & preparedness

Key activities

- HRP planning: September IPC 7 HNO 7 HRP = Annual plan
- Famine response strategy (Feb 2017); SSHF strategies etc.
- South Sudan Humanitarian (Pool) Fund SA1 & SA2 for frontline & core pipeline
- Capacity building on proposal/ concept writing
- Reserve allocation for pipeline only
- Juba IDP contingency planning
Calender of Events

Jan –Mar
- SSHF SA1 implementation
- FAO CfP/LOA finalization
- IPC Full Analysis

Apr – June
- CCPM process
- IPC Update
- FSNMS

Jul –Sept
- FSNMS
- SSHF SA2
- IPC Full Analysis
4. Strategy, Planning & Appeals

Calendar of Events

Oct-Dec

• Humanitarian Needs Overview
• Humanitarian Response Plan
• WFP CfP
5. Quality, Standards & Capacity Building

Application & adherence to existing standards & guidelines/Training & capacity building especially AAP/ GBV prevention mainstreaming in 2018

Key activities

• Awareness raising at FSL meeting & information sharing to ensure accountability to affected population (AAP) and GBV prevention (awareness, referral pathways, mainstreaming)
• Technical Working Group: Cash (now Inter Cluster CWG), Agriculture (predominantly FAW task force in past 4 months), Livestock .... Future Fisheries and Food Security & Marketing Analysis!
• Capacity building: cash based programming/ FSNMS enumerator training/ LEGS/ IPC analysis level I and GBV prevention
6. Advocacy

Identify advocacy concerns to HC/ HCT and Undertake advocacy activities on behalf of cluster participants & affected populations

Key Activities

- Close collaboration & support from the WFP & FAO communication teams for:
  - Advocacy points from FSNMS/ IPC analysis
  - Technical advocacy from TWGs
- Root cause advocacy: governance & moving the frontline conflict out of the bread basket – (More the wider role of the HC/ HCT and CLAs)
- Localization: support & empowerment of NNGOs – Grand Bargain: capacity building, SSHF recipients, Inclusion in SAG & other bodies etc.
- Continued engagement on ALDWG especially for resilience type work: linking humanitarian & development interventions
## HRP 2019 Objectives, Activities & Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster Objectives</th>
<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Conditionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Objective 1: Provide unconditional food assistance to prevent famine and</td>
<td>Unconditional General Food Distribution (GFD)</td>
<td>• Number of beneficiaries reached</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Unconditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Quantity of food assistance distributed (tonnage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>populations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unconditional Cash/ Voucher food assistance</td>
<td>• Number of beneficiaries reached</td>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>Unconditional</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Total cash value</td>
<td>Voucher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster Objective 2: Enhance emergency food production through complementary</td>
<td>• Crop Kits (CK)</td>
<td>• Number of HH receiving agricultural inputs/ vegetable &amp; fishing kits</td>
<td>Inputs</td>
<td>Conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vegetable and crop seeds and fishing and livestock support</td>
<td>• Vegetable Kits (VK)</td>
<td>• Quantity of food produced</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Fishing Kits (FK)</td>
<td>• Number of animals vaccinated</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Crop Kits &amp; Vegetable Kits</td>
<td>• Number of animals treated</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Crop Kits &amp; Fishing Kits</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Vegetable Kits &amp; Fishing Kits</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Crop Kits &amp; Vegetable Kits &amp; Fishing Kits</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seed Fairs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Rapid Response Kits</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Livestock vaccination</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Livestock treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Integrated Pest Management</td>
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</table>
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<table>
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<th>Type of Activity</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Modality</th>
<th>Conditionality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Cluster Objective 3:** Provide transitional emergency food assistance to strengthen coping capacities and reduce reliance on general food distributions | • Food for Assets (FFA)  
• Cash for Assets  
• Conditional cash transfers | • Number of beneficiaries reached with conditional food assistance  
• Quantity of food assistance distributed (tonnage/ total cash value)  
• Total cash value | • Food  
• Cash  
• Voucher | Conditional |
| **Cluster Objective 4:** Reduce dependency on food and agricultural input to support and strengthen households’ ability to absorb shocks | • Agricultural Vocational Trainings  
• CAHW  
• Demo Plots  
• Farmer Field Schools (FFS)  
• Village Savings/Loans Associations & Small Grants  
• FAW training  
• Pest & Disease Management Training  
• Income Generation Training  
• Value Chain Training  
• Vocational Skills Training | Number of HHs receiving good agricultural practice and nutrition messaging and awareness | Training | N/A |
• **Understanding the changing context**: e.g. participatory mapping exercise

• **Data collection, analysis and prioritization**: for IPC update and for more effective humanitarian response in a context of scarce resources & capacity; - Can we build on this in 2019

• **Support decentralized coordination**:
  – Regular FSL sub cluster meetings & share highlights
  – Who is doing what & where for gap analysis and guidance for new actors or funding streams – amongst FSL partners
  – Linking with UNOCHA on the ground for inter cluster response – inter cluster & integration
Working more closely with the sub national clusters and WFP/FAO field offices
The essentials of coordination at any level:

1. Agree on the problem – consensus; document & communicate needs

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)
Avoiding duplication & potential conflict:

- **Principle I:** where at all possible *stay where you are* and scale up where you are already known, have a good track record, know the context well and have established good relations with the authorities;

- **Principle II:** as a new entrant, coordinate with the national cluster (partner presence maps) and *coordinate with ALL actors on the ground*; who is doing what where – identify the gaps; work around existing actions and interventions to complement the work of others; work closely with the sub clusters;

- **Principle III:** currently *needs are greater than any one actor to meet entirely*; (the humanitarian principle is to save lives) if needs are unmet can you *support/ fund/ provide capacity for existing actors* to meet those needs? Where this is not possible *work with existing partners & the sub cluster to scale up/ save lives* by complementing the work of other actors
Some observations over the past 18 months

- Realisation and **importance of development / resilience funding (30%)** : HRP (70%)
- **Innovation & creativity** lead by NGOs: vocational training/ FFS/ extension support/ cash based interventions/ strengthening supply chain

- **WFP/ FAO:**
  - Shift from in-kind to cash
  - Shift unconditional to conditional e.g. BRACE II
  - Blanket to vulnerability targeting
  - Joint programming e.g. UNICEF/ WFP RRM and ever more so WFP/ FAO food & complementary livelihoods (humanitarian response & resilience)

- **Big challenge** the macro level context: conflict & economic crisis -seven- protection & food insecurity
  - OLS cost recovery schemes for vet services – where are they now?
What are we integrating?

Trying to break the cluster silos!

• **Minimum package** for the main four famine prevention clusters:
  
  – **FSL**: food assistance/ livelihood & livestock support
  – **WASH**: clean water/ hygiene/ sanitation
  – Nutrition services: SAM & MAM
  – Health: facility service delivery, vaccination campaigns etc.
Sub national coordination/ collaboration/ co-location

• **Geographical convergence** in South Sudan is already taking place between more than one cluster in any one county (there may even be some integration especially between food assistance & nutrition especially where WFP/ UNICEF operate together on the RRM).

• How then can we support **greater integration on-the-ground** that can make a difference to programming outcomes?

• Need for considerably greater **Colocation/ Collaboration/ Coordination** directly on the ground with coordination at the lowest possible administrative level (boma/payam) between operational partners on the ground from ALL four clusters;
What is required at the sub national level: county/ payam/ boma?

• Share the integration famine prevention **strategy** with the field and explain the content;

• Requirement: **mindset** of partnership & collaboration;

• **Plan & coordinate** with available WASH, Nutrition & Health partners in the field:
  – Promote co-location in the same community
  – Ensure vulnerable families (with SAM and MAM children) are on the food/ livelihood/ nutrition/ WASH distribution lists
  – Promote common messaging: hygiene promotion/ livestock & human vaccination campaigns/ FAW prevention & awareness raising

• **Sub optimal integration:**
  – Work with those already operational;
  – Request via national cluster linkages to WASH/ Nutrition/ Health;