



FAO supported vegetable garden, Bor, March 2023

HRP 2023 figures: **8.3* M People in Need | 6.0** M Targeted | \$650 M Requirement (35.7% Funded)**
 * Including Abyei and Refugees Populations ** Excluding 0.3 M Refugees
 As of April 05, 2023

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FOOD SECURITY HOTSPOTS

Tonj East/Rumbek North: clashes between 23-24 February between Agaar communities from Rumbek North and Luanyjang communities from Tonj East resulted in the killing of 168 people. Assistance in Tonj East began in February, reaching 30,200 people, only 55% of the P4+ population.

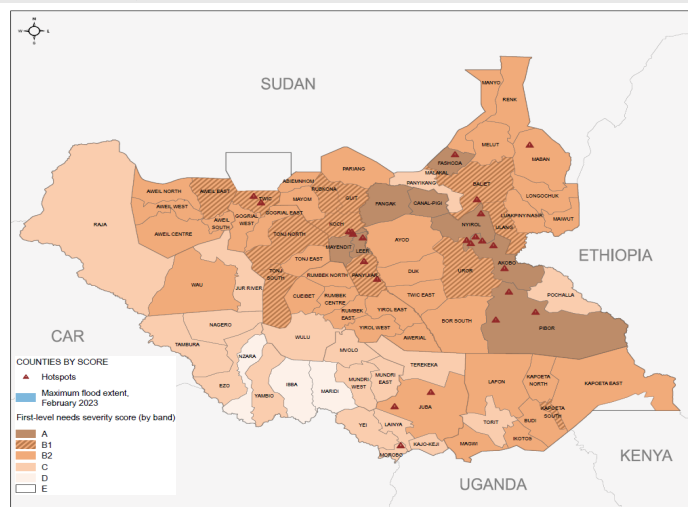
Aweil East: an estimated 1,126HHs refugees have returned to South Sudan from South Darfur and South Kordofan in Sudan, since October 2022, due to a reported rape case, resulting in a deterioration in relations between the refugee community, and Sudanese Misseria in Sudan. WFP seasonal response in Aweil East began in February. Assistance for March (including GFD and cash for livelihood support is expected to reach 92% of the IPC P4+ population).

Twic/Abyei : armed clashes have intensified further over the past month. This has further reduced humanitarian access in the impacted areas, and road access into the Abyei Administrative Areas (AAA) in particular. WFP seasonal response was due to begin in February, however delays in scope registration have delayed the provision of assistance. 78% of IPC P4+ will be supported as part of the February distribution, increasing to 98% of P4+ population in March.

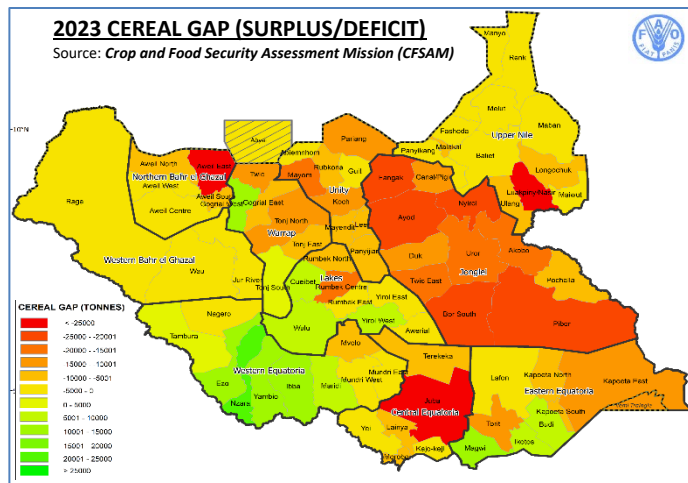
Greater Akobo: natural access barriers have delayed the provision of assistance in Greater Akobo, these barriers have been further compounded by insecurity and attacks on humanitarian convoys.

Inter-sectoral needs severity classification as of April 2023: According to the latest Needs Analysis Working Group classification, the needs severity is the highest in the 5 IPC4 counties with pockets of IPC5 during the lean season (Akobo, Fangak, Canal/Pigi, Leer and Mayendit). Likewise, due to violent conflicts that have exacerbated needs and negatively affected the delivery and pre-positioning of food aid in late 2022/early 2023, the risk of IPC4 population falling into IPC5 is high in Pibor. And in Kapoeta East, three years of severe drought have wiped out the crops on which the population's food security depends.

Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) Findings.
 The 2022 net cereal production (after deduction of post-harvest losses and seed use) in the traditional sector is estimated at about 936,200 tonnes, 11.5% above the 2021 output and 15.8% above the average of the previous five years (2018-2022). The net production covers about 66% of the total requirement (1,422,000 tons) for 2023 consumption. With a projected population of about 12.9 million in mid-2023, the overall cereal deficit in the January-December 2023 marketing year is estimated at about 485,400 tonnes, 10.2% below the deficit estimated for 2022, and 2% below the 2018-2022 average. [Click here](#) for more information on the CFSAM report.



Map 1: [Inter-sectoral needs severity classification March 2023.](#)



Map 2: [Click here](#) for more information on the CFSAM report

Forest and Landscape Restoration: “A framework for implementing restorative interventions that collectively address major environmental challenges such as soil and land degradation, biodiversity loss, water scarcity, lack of sustainable rural livelihoods, and climate change mitigation and adaptation” (Guariguata et al. 2021).

- Aims to enhance livelihoods & human well being while restoring ecological integrity.
- Creates opportunities to improve climate resilience by achieving food, energy, water security, creates jobs, mitigate against climate change.
- All ecosystems types can be restored.

Why involve women, youth & children in restoration?

- **Women and girls** play a significant role in agriculture, food and nutrition security, and the management of natural resources including land due to their gender roles.
- **Youth** make up majority of the world’s population especially in Africa.
- **Children** are key to ensure the sustainability of restoration efforts.
- **Women & children** are among one of the most vulnerable groups to climate change.



Summary of Findings: Women: group savings models, “chamas”, consensus building through participatory methods, capacity building through the use of gender sensitive & age related information to mobilize them, introducing IGAs linked to restoration e.g tree based value chains, public participation.

Youth: capacity building, introduction of IGAs e.g. tree based value chains; sports, art, music, competitions like talent shows and beauty pageants ,clubs (environmental, wildlife & agriculture), supporting existing youth groups.

Children: sports, arts, talent shows, clubs (environmental, wildlife & agriculture), competitions.

Opportunities: Mobilization of women through churches and chamas; promoting value chains based around restoration to incentivize participation.

Leveraging online platforms to mobilize, involve & build the capacity of youth; leveraging art & sports for mobilization.

Promoting clubs, story telling, essay writing for children.

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Highlights from FSL Cluster –March 2023

- SEADS Standards Rollout Consultation was organized on 23rd March with FSL partners. An overview of crop responses in South Sudan was presented followed by the overview on SEADS Standards Handbook, the principles, minimum standards, technical chapters and the Q&A session. Group discussion and presentation held will help in evolving the roadmap which will be finalized for the ATWG to take it forward and achieve milestones. [SEADS Standards Handbook](#).
- Orientation on Conflict Sensitivity, organized and conducted by South Sudan Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility (CSRFF) on 14th March. The focus was on the basic concepts, approaches and overall framework for conflict sensitivity and gender sensitivity.
- FSL Cluster represented in the Key Informant’s Interview as part of study conducted by CBM (Christoffel-Blindenmission Christian Blind Mission e.V.). The focus was to understand better the existing gaps in disability inclusion in humanitarian action in South Sudan, from FSL perspectives and cluster coordination.
- FSL Cluster visited Bor from 13–15 March to assess how to optimize the national cluster support to the sub national cluster, meeting the cluster lead agencies focal points and key partners to discuss local context, response gap analysis, Information management support, communication & advocacy as well as mapping partner response capacity.
- FSL Cluster participated in the PSEA Frontline Launch event presided by USG Christian Saunders on the 21st March, release of the communication material of PSEA developed to equip frontline workers with PSEA knowledge and awareness to recognize and report SEA and to encourage them to prevent the same. [Refer here](#).

Learning Corner

How to promote comprehensive collaboration between Humanitarian, Development and Peace actors to maximize impact and sustainability of programs across different kinds of assistance and to reduce the need for humanitarian assistance (HA) over time. [Learn here](#).

Upcoming Event

“Sub-national context course on Eastern Equatoria State (EES)” For Aid Workers on 31st of March 2023, by Conflict Sensitivity Resource Facility [to register please complete the form by clicking the link](#).

FSL Cluster Diary – April 2023

National Level

- 5 & 19 April - FSLC bi-weekly coordination meeting (11:00 – 12:30, Virtual)

Sub-National Level

- 5 April – Kuajok, Ministry of Agriculture (10:00 – 12:00)
- 12 April - Leer (9:00 – 10:00)
- 13 April - Mayendit (9:00 – 10:00)
- 24 April – Bor, FAO Office & Virtual for partners in Counties (10:00 – 11:30)
- 26 April – Kapoeta South (10:00 – 12:00)
- 26 April – Malakal, Upper Nile State (10:00 – 11:30)