



**SOUTH SUDAN**

# **Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster**

*Strengthening Humanitarian Response*



*FSL Cluster Partners'  
Meeting, Juba  
11<sup>th</sup> May, 2022*

WFP food assistance in Pigi Canal County, April 2017

# Agenda

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**FSL cluster meeting Wednesday May 11<sup>th</sup> 11:00 am – 13:00 pm**

Chair: Alistair

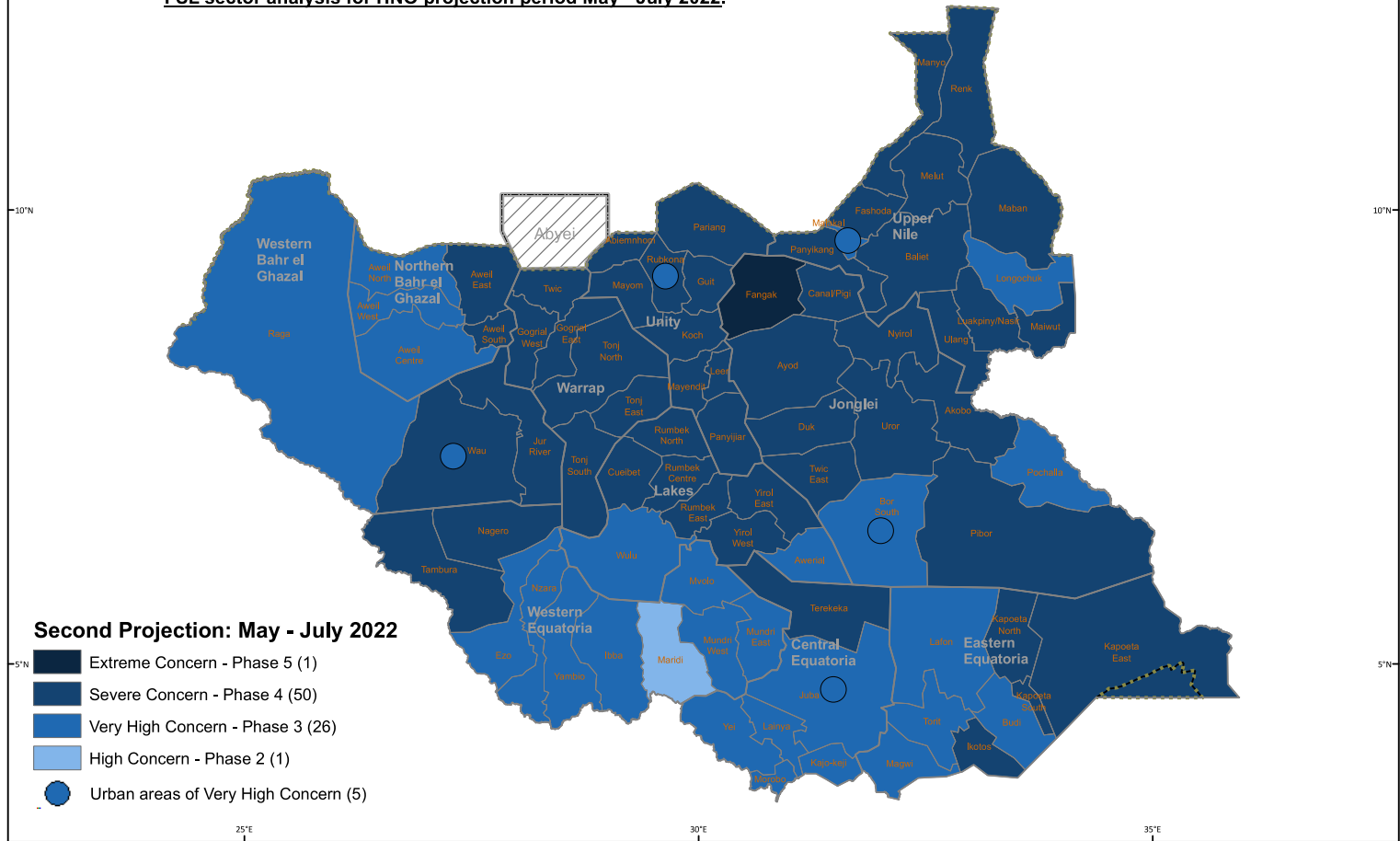
1. Weather update – Mark (FAO)
2. Study on agro ecology in Uganda by CAFOD/ Trocaire Partnership (CTP) -
3. Resource scarcity & re-prioritization of the HRP – Alistair (FSLC)

FSLC updates:

- GNAFC HDP nexus mapping – Alistair (FSLC)

AOB:

**FSL sector analysis for HNO projection period May - July 2022.**



**Second Projection: May - July 2022**

- Extreme Concern - Phase 5 (1)
- Severe Concern - Phase 4 (50)
- Very High Concern - Phase 3 (26)
- High Concern - Phase 2 (1)
- Urban areas of Very High Concern (5)

**Boundary**

- International State
- County
- Undefined \*
- Abyei Area \*\*

N

0 25 50 100 150 200  
Kilometers  
1:4,094,478

Date Created: 31-Jan-2022

Proj/Datum: Geographic/ WGS84

The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations/INFAO. Some map data not verified, use at your own risk



**FSL Cluster Sectoral Analysis Classification for the HNO 2022**  
**27-January-2022**

**FSL sectoral analysis conducted by analysts from WFP, FAO, FEWSNET, REACH & the FSL cluster.**

**Changes in magnitude from 2021:**

19 counties significant or minor improvements;

22 counties remained stable;

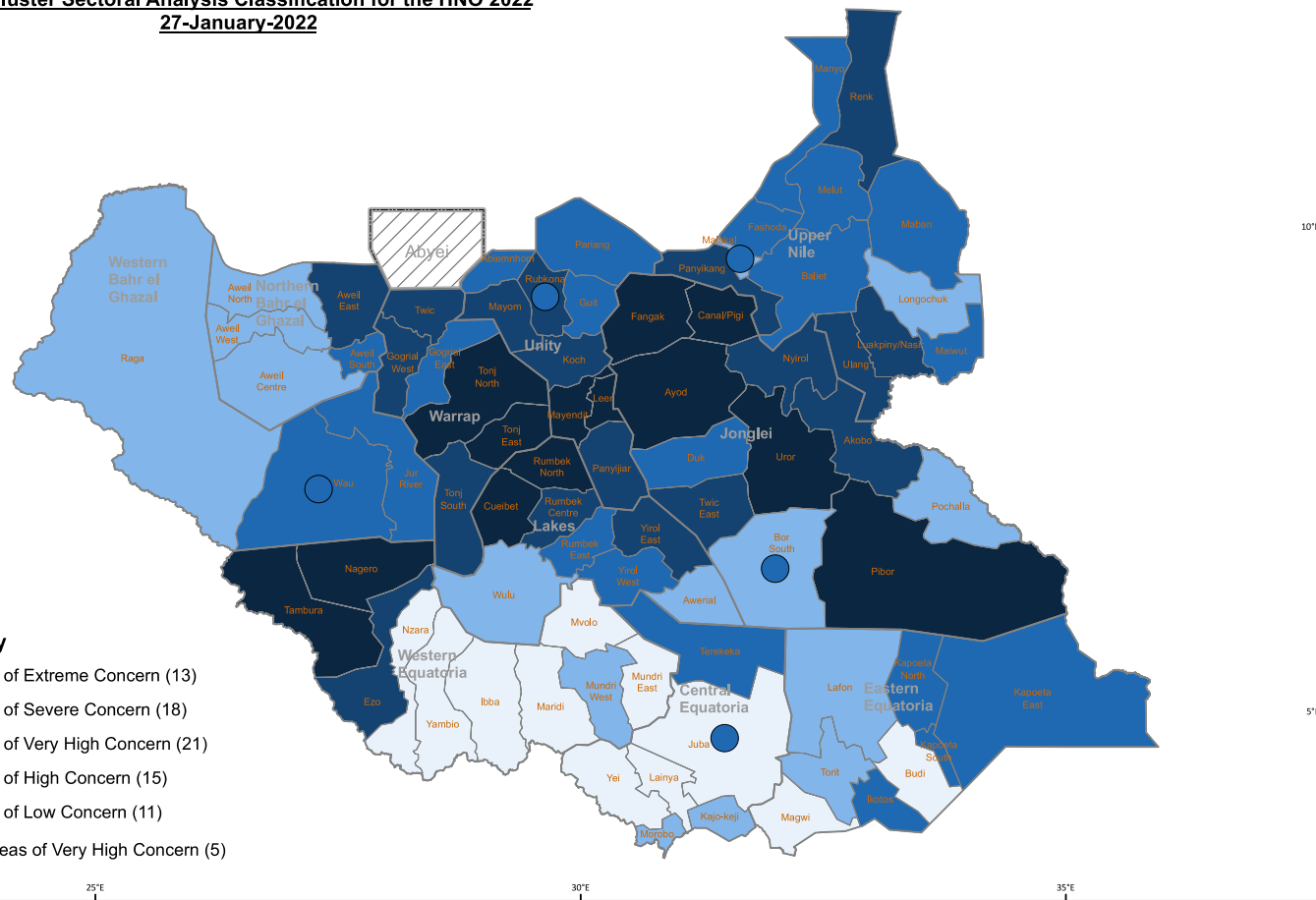
37 counties significant or minor deteriorations

**Severity levels in 2022:**

31 counties of extreme or severe concern;

36 very high or high concern,

11 counties low concern



**Legend**

**HNO Severity**

- Counties of Extreme Concern (13)
- Counties of Severe Concern (18)
- Counties of Very High Concern (21)
- Counties of High Concern (15)
- Counties of Low Concern (11)
- Urban areas of Very High Concern (5)

**Boundary**

- International State
- County
- Undefined \*
- Abyei Area \*\*

N

0 25 50 100 150 200  
Kilometers  
1:4,094,478

Date Created: 21-Jan-2022

Proj/Datum: Geographical WGS84

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# Response and Advocacy



## Advocacy

- Humanitarian food assistance must be scaled up to save lives and prevent collapse of livelihoods especially in counties of extreme & severe concern.
- Livelihood support through improved market access, provision of seeds and tools (farm inputs) to stimulate production back to surplus levels, particularly in the greenbelt (parts of Greater Equatoria)
- Maintain support to small scale subsistence producers in locations with less favorable agricultural potential and include animal health support
- Scale up and improve access to basic services, including WASH and health service delivery throughout the year and emergency nutrition, especially during the lean season
- Implementation of the peace agreement and addressing the root causes of insecurity



# Response and Advocacy



**Access:** despite increased security & access in 2019 the past two years have seen a dramatic reversal due to three years of flooding, severe localized conflict events & youth agitation disrupting delivery of humanitarian assistance

## Impact of funding constraints on response



**Food pipeline:** reduced ration for refugees and former POC residents from 100% to 50% in 2021; and funding shortfalls for 2022 will result in only two counties (Fangak and Canal Pigi) receiving a 70% ration with other extreme & severe counties, at best receiving 50% rations



**Livelihood pipeline:** essential for protection and restoration of rural livelihoods was only 40% funded in 2021 and there are similar expectation for 2022

Why is our advocacy falling on deaf ears?

- COVID & Ukraine war costs & diversion of resources
- Growing global food insecurity & rates of malnutrition at time when resources scarce
- Especially across Horn of Africa
- Donor fatigue with SSD ..... would have helped if Fangak was designated an area Phase 5!

# FSL cluster HRP for 2022 - 2023

HRP 2022: Strategic objectives:	Specific objectives relevant for FSLC Using intersectoral analysis approach  Measurement: outcome indicators	FSLC sector objectives for 2021 Sector analysis: IPC → HNO → HRP  Measurement output indicators
<b>SO1: Life saving</b> Vulnerable people who experience multi sectoral severity levels 4 & 5 have reduced morbidity & mortality through equitable & dignified access to critical cross sectoral basic services to meet their basic needs	To reduce the number of people in IPC 3+ ( <b>all counties in South Sudan</b> )  Outcome indicators: <b>% population in IPC 3+</b>  IPC phase 4 counties ( <b>Red shading: Emergency</b> ) triggers the four famine clusters: integrated response WASH, Health, Nutrition & FSL; Or HNO severity levels 4 & 5 both FSL and intersectoral	CO1: Emergency food assistance: unconditional & GFD+: <b>number of beneficiaries (in kind/ cash or voucher)</b> ;  CO2: Complementary emergency cropping, livelihood & livestock support ( <b>cropping/ veg/ fish/ livestock</b> ): <b>number of beneficiaries (in kind / voucher e.g. ITF/ CVA)</b>
<b>SO2: Centrality of protection:</b> Vulnerable people are exposed to fewer protection threats & incidents, and those who are exposed have access to tailored, timely, appropriate services through integrated & inclusive humanitarian actions	Other cluster/ sectors delivery of integrated services  FSL incorporation of mainstreaming of protection, safety, GBV prevention, Prevention of Sexual Abuse & Exploitation, conflict sensitivity analysis etc.	Additionally other (non HRP) FSL instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP supported FFA/ FFE (in the UNCF)</li> <li>• FAO resilience projects (in the UNCF)</li> <li>• NGO resilience projects e.g. FEED II, SSJR, CRS in Jonglei</li> <li>• Links with the NWOW &amp; HDP nexus And CO1 and CO2</li> </ul>
<b>SO3: Resilience/ Coping mechanisms</b> Vulnerable people withstand & recover from shocks, have their resilience to shocks & stressors built and seek solutions to displacement which respect their rights	To increase the resilience of households ( <b>all counties in South Sudan</b> )  Outcome indicators: <b>Resilience capacity index &amp; livelihood change coping index</b> Core components: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Social safety nets + SO1 contributions</li> <li>2. Basic services + SO2 contributions</li> <li>3. Capital assets e.g. livestock/ saving groups etc.</li> <li>4. Adaptive capacities: education/ training/ extension etc.</li> </ol> Plus contribution from <b>ALL other clusters</b> in building the four components across collective outcomes under SO1 & SO2	CO3: Ability to recover and absorb shocks (resilience): <b>number trained in improved agronomic practices; number of livestock vaccinated &amp; treated;</b>  Additionally other (non HRP) FSL instruments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP supported FFA/ FFE (in the UNCF)</li> <li>• FAO resilience projects (in the UNCF)</li> <li>• NGO resilience projects e.g. FEED II, SSJR, CRS in Jonglei</li> <li>• Links with the NWOW &amp; HDP nexus And CO1 and CO2</li> </ul>



# FSL cluster HRP for 2022 - 2023

CO1: Provide **food assistance** to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable populations (in IPC 5, 4 & some 3) in a way that prevents the spread & transmission of COVID 19 (compulsory use of new SOP & guidelines);

**All activities work to establish a nexus between Humanitarian response, Peace building (conflict sensitivity) and Resilience programming**

Priority	Indicative Activities	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Saving lives through food assistance (in-kind &amp; cash-based transfers)</li> <li>✓ Priority locations: IPC 4 and IPC 5 HHs (famine response modality if required)</li> <li>✓ Use of IRRM (WFP/ UNICEF/ FAO) for crisis event rapid response</li> <li>✓ Targeting vulnerable HHs &amp; populations: women, girls, men &amp; boys, elderly, disabled, people with special needs, children U5, HIV &amp; chronic sick</li> <li>✓ Focus on famine prevention &amp; response through multi sector integrated actions (e.g. with protection (GBV/ Child), WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health through actors with requisite capacity)</li> <li>✓ Accountability with information provision, participation and complaint &amp; feedback mechanisms ensuring inclusion of vulnerable target groups and other marginalized groups</li> <li>✓ Women's needs, voice &amp; rights;</li> <li>✓ Focus on seasonal food assistance with other multi sector integrated actions (e.g. with Protection, WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health actors);</li> <li>✓ Informed assistance through robust SCOPE registration, assessment &amp; post distribution monitoring that should ensure targeting of severely food insecure HHs</li> <li>✓ Focus on incorporating flexible contingency plans to adapt to the changing context &amp; responsive to priorities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ In-kind food assistance: GFD: blanket/ seasonal/ targeted and GFD+ includes Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP);</li> <li>✓ More hybrid rations in-kind plus cash component</li> <li>✓ Cash &amp; voucher-based transfers with food security/ nutrition objectives</li> <li>✓ IRRM: food, fishing &amp; quick maturing vegetable seeds</li> <li>✓ Conditional cash transfers (social skills &amp; safety nets)/ Conditionality: (investments in assets, training, or communal work groups/ planning committees etc.);</li> <li>✓ Conditional food assistance through food for assets (FFA) by NGO partners only</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of SAD* beneficiaries receiving food, cash transfers and vouchers</li> <li>✓ Number of market system actors involved in emergency response</li> <li>✓ Value of cash/ voucher received by SAD beneficiaries (and proportion in relation to food basket)</li> <li>✓ Quantity of SAD food assistance distributed (tonnage/ total cash value)</li> <li>✓ Quantity of livelihood kits delivered by IRRM (SADD)</li> <li>✓ No less than 50% women committee members, in roles mirroring that of men;</li> <li>✓ Number FDP with functioning CRM/ CFM;</li> <li>✓ Beneficiary satisfaction with information, participation and CFM;</li> <li>✓ Number of SAD Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) undertaken;</li> <li>✓ Use of Gender Age Marker</li> </ul>

Target = **4.6 million** (GFD 3.5 + FFA 0.8 + NGO 0.3) unique beneficiaries excludes refugees (90% WFP and 10% bilateral funding by NGOs); **WFP \$515 million** (NBP x 80% GFD + CB + FFA);

# FSL cluster HRP for 2022 - 2023

D2: Enhance and sustain **emergency food production** through complementary vegetable and crop livelihood inputs, fishing and livestock support in a way that prevents the spread & transmission of COVID 19 (compulsory use of new SOP & guidelines);

**All activities work to establish a nexus between Humanitarian response, Peace building (conflict sensitivity) and Resilience programming**

Priority	Indicative Activities	Indicators
<p>Agricultural food production (own consumption &amp; sale) and access to food;                      Targeting vulnerable HHs &amp; populations: women, girls, men &amp; boys, elderly, disabled, PLW, children U5, HIV &amp; chronic sick                      Reduction in post-harvest losses and safeguarding animal health.                      Restoration &amp; support of fishing activities                      Animal health support through livestock vaccination and treatment                      Focus on restoring, strengthening and sustaining livelihoods (IPC 4 and IPC 3 HHs) alongside more multi sector integrated actions (e.g. WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health)                      Women's + female youth, needs, voice &amp; rights;                      Informed assistance through robust SAD assessment &amp; post distribution monitoring                      Accountability with information provision, participation and complaint &amp; feedback mechanisms ensuring inclusion of vulnerable target groups and marginalized groups                      SAD capacity building, skills &amp; knowledge development and community engagement                      Access to support from returnee households                      Availability of timely food security information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Emergency food production: main season agriculture seeds &amp; tool distribution; fishing, vegetable &amp; crop kits;</li> <li>✓ Nutrition vouchers (plus poultry &amp; shoat distribution; Seed fairs;</li> <li>✓ Emergency food &amp; livelihood support: fishing kits/ vegetable kits; rapid response kits (fish kit/ cow pea &amp; three variety of fast maturing vegetable seed)</li> <li>✓ Livestock treatment and vaccination; livestock disease surveillance, Community Animal Health Workers Training and inputs support, cold chain establishment and maintenance, prevention &amp; treatment especially zoonoses e.g. RVF;</li> <li>✓ Livelihood support to returnee households</li> <li>✓ Provision of timely food security information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Number of HHs (female, child &amp; male headed) receiving agricultural inputs/ vegetable &amp; fishing kits</li> <li>✓ Number of HHs receiving cash/ vouchers (ITF/ nutrition) SADD</li> <li>✓ Quantity &amp; variety of seeds distributed</li> <li>✓ Quantity &amp; variety of crops produced (outcome)</li> <li>✓ Number of rapid response kits distributed</li> <li>✓ No less than 50% women committee members, in roles mirroring that of men;</li> <li>✓ Number of animals vaccinated &amp; treated;</li> <li>✓ Number of livestock vaccine cold chain established/ maintained animal disease surveillance reports</li> <li>✓ Number of CAHWs trained/ supported through cost recovery</li> <li>✓ Number FDP with functioning CRM/ CFM;</li> <li>✓ Beneficiary satisfaction with information, participation and CFM;</li> <li>✓ % women receiving livelihood kits (crop/ veg/ fish);</li> <li>✓ Use of Gender Age Marker</li> <li>✓ Number of SAD returnees receiving livelihood support</li> <li>✓ Number of food security-related reports prepared and shared with stakeholders in timely manner</li> <li>✓ Number of national and state level food security and livelihoods coordination meetings</li> </ul>

Target = 1.2 million HHs (approx.. MSR (60%) & DSR (40%)) with livelihood kits; unique beneficiaries **6 million** (FAO 80% caseload UB) and 9 million animals vaccinated & 1 million treated; **FAO \$65 million (CO2 & 3)** – per three-year ELRP 2020 – 2022 costing;

# FSL cluster HRP for 2022 - 2023

CO3: Reduce **dependency on food and agricultural inputs** to support and strengthen households' ability to absorb shocks in a way that prevents the spread & transmission of COVID 19 (compulsory use of new SOP & guidelines);

*All activities work to establish a nexus between Humanitarian response, Peace building (conflict sensitivity) and Resilience programming*

Priority	Indicative Activities	Indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Maintenance of agro pastoral community emergency coping capacity</li> <li>✓ SAD capacity building, skills &amp; knowledge development and community engagement</li> <li>✓ Targeting vulnerable HHs &amp; populations: women, girls, men &amp; boys, elderly, people with special needs, children U5, HIV &amp; chronic sick</li> <li>✓ Focus on restoring and strengthening livelihoods (across IPC 3 &amp; 4 counties) alongside more multi sector integrated actions (e.g. WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health)</li> <li>✓ Women's and female youth needs, voice &amp; rights;</li> <li>✓ Resilience markers: community engagement; local capacity to cope with shocks and stresses; strategy to reduce humanitarian needs; cash transfers where possible to empower beneficiaries and increase efficiency</li> <li>✓ Accountability with information provision, participation and complaint &amp; feedback mechanisms ensuring inclusion of vulnerable target groups and marginalized groups</li> <li>✓ Informed assistance through robust SAD assessment &amp; post distribution monitoring</li> <li>✓ Strengthen Supply Chain by minimizing exposure to risks (floods, drought, COVID19)</li> <li>✓ Enable access to markets for inputs, outputs, and services</li> <li>✓ Promote sustainable management of natural resources</li> <li>✓ Strengthen local peace structures</li> <li>✓ Strengthen communities and local structures capacities in climate-related hazard knowledge, risk communication and coordination</li> <li>✓ Enhance capacities of men and women for developing and implementing gender-sensitive local-level disaster risk management plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Support to seed fairs using locally sourced seed; seed security &amp; multiplication strengthening/ Support market functionality e.g. assist traders to re-supply markets/ local procurement for FAO ITFs &amp; aggregation of produce for WFP assistance;</li> <li>✓ Support value chain addition e.g. through agriculture, fishery and livestock products/ by-products preservation &amp; marketing</li> <li>✓ Training &amp; capacity building: both adaptive and absorptive on-farm production (farmer/agro-pastoral field schools, demonstration plots), income generation (business skills), vocational training etc.</li> <li>✓ Multi sectoral models: livelihoods, nutrition sensitive food security, hygiene, sanitation</li> <li>✓ Reducing pest and crop disease e.g. FAW &amp; DL surveillance, detection, prevention &amp; eradication</li> <li>✓ Reduction in postharvest losses and introduction of appropriate preservation technologies (e.g. hermetic storage bags)</li> <li>✓ Diversification &amp; restoration of livelihoods; small grants for petty trade; village saving &amp; loan schemes &amp; micro finance etc.</li> <li>✓ Use of local biomass briquettes &amp; fuel-efficient stoves</li> <li>✓ Training HH on proper safe management of food supply chain</li> <li>✓ Trainings and interventions to promote market access</li> <li>✓ Training natural resource management</li> <li>✓ Enable conflict related meetings to strengthen local peace structures</li> <li>✓ Setting up and training community and county-level disaster risk reduction committees to lead the development of hazard information tools</li> <li>✓ Implementing local climate-sensitive agricultural and natural resource and disaster risk reduction strategies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Quantity of seed procured locally</li> <li>✓ Quantity of cereal procured locally</li> <li>✓ Number of market system actors involved in emergency response</li> <li>✓ Number of SAD persons trained</li> <li>✓ Number of SAD people trained by (e.g. improved nutrition/ land conservation/ reducing post-harvest losses/ improved farming practices);</li> <li>✓ No less than 50% women committee members, in roles mirroring that of men;</li> <li>✓ Number of functional saving &amp; loans groups (SAD)</li> <li>✓ Number of members of VSLAs etc. (SAD)</li> <li>✓ % SAD complaint/ feedback received then responded to</li> <li>✓ Beneficiary satisfaction with information, participation and CFM;</li> <li>✓ Use of Gender Age Marker</li> <li>✓ Number of households benefitting from market access interventions</li> <li>✓ Number of households getting NRM trainings and benefitting from NRM services (disaggregated by sex, age, and status)</li> <li>✓ Number of conflict related meetings facilitated with signed resolutions (disaggregated by sex, age, and status)</li> <li>✓ Number of people attending conflict resolution related meetings</li> <li>✓ Percentage of training participants report increased relevant knowledge (disaggregated by gender)</li> <li>✓ Number of targeted households adopted &amp; applied NRM/ DRR measures in production/ livelihood systems. Household head 40% male &amp; 60% female. (disaggregated by gender)</li> </ul>

Proposed target = 1 million persons trained; with NGOs \$70 million (CO2 & 3); Total envelope = \$650 million (compared to \$650 million in 2021)

# FSL cluster HRP for 2022 – 2023: Prioritization matrix

## Activities/ locations to be supported if only 25% of the cluster envelope is received:

- Undertake general food distribution or unconditional cash/ voucher transfers for the most severely food insecure (IPC 4 & 5, refugees and POC/ IDPs), with blanket supplementary feeding for children under 5
- Distribute fishing & rapid response livelihood kits as part of an integrated response e.g. IRRM with WFP, FAO and UNICEF
- Protect livelihoods through main season seeds & tool and fish & vegetable kit distribution (IPC 4 & 5)
- Implement emergency livestock interventions in IPC 4 & 5 counties (51 in total)
- Implement activities to help sustain community coping mechanisms and build resilience for IPC 4 & 5 HH (most vulnerable extreme poor criteria approx.. bottom 30%) - In 2022: overall population 27% IPC 4 + 3% IPC 5; refer to the population breakdown which varies from county to county;
- Continue with COVID IEC materials & messaging with adherence to distribution SOP/ guidelines for in kind/ cash/ livelihood kits; and identification of PSN
- Support to Disaster Risk Reduction & activities addressing climate change & conflict mitigation in highest priority counties (IPC 4 & 5)
- Procure 25% of emergency food and livelihood & livestock pipeline

## Activities/ locations to be supported if only 26 - 50% of the cluster envelope is received:

- Undertake general food distribution or unconditional cash/ voucher transfers for the most severely food insecure (IPC 4 & 5, refugees and POC/ IDPs), with blanket supplementary feeding for children under 5
- Distribute fishing & rapid response livelihood kits as part of an integrated response e.g. IRRM with WFP, FAO and UNICEF
- Protect livelihoods through main season seeds & tool and fish & vegetable kit distribution (IPC 4 & 5)
- Implement emergency livestock interventions in IPC 4 & 5 counties (51 in total)
- Implement activities to help sustain community coping mechanisms and build resilience in IPC 4 & 5 (most vulnerable extreme poor criteria approx.. bottom 30%)
- Continue with COVID IEC materials & messaging with adherence to distribution SOP/ guidelines for in kind/ cash/ livelihood kits; and identification of PSN
- Support to Disaster Risk Reduction & activities addressing climate change & conflict mitigation in highest priority counties (IPC 4 & 5)
- Procure 25% of emergency food and livelihood & livestock pipeline

## Additional activities/locations to be supported if/once 50 - 75% of the cluster envelope is received:

- Implement targeted food and nutrition assistance for most at-risk IPC 3
- Provide conditional assistance in the form of cash/ vouchers or food
- Support market functionality: scaled up support for market dependent households in especially urban locations and emerging vulnerabilities in IPC 3 HHs (likely the poor wealth groups); In 2022: overall population 35% IPC 3; refer to the population breakdown which varies from county to county;
- Protect livelihoods through main season seeds & tool and fish & vegetable kit distribution (IPC 3)
- Implement emergency livestock interventions in IPC 3 counties
- Implement activities to help sustain community coping mechanisms and build resilience in IPC3: measures to combat: Post harvest losses (**PHL**); pest surveillance & control especially FAW and DL
- COVID IEC materials & messaging with adherence to distribution SOP/ guidelines for in kind/ cash/ livelihood kits; and identification of PSN
- Support to Disaster Risk Reduction & activities addressing climate change & conflict mitigation in other priority counties (IPC 3)
- Procure additional 25% of emergency food and livelihood & livestock pipeline: without final 50% then prioritization/ smaller rations/ spreading available resources more thinly which is what has happened 2017 – 2021 already and expected to be the case in 2022;

## Additional activities/locations to be supported if/once 76-100% of the cluster envelope is received:

- Protect livelihoods through **second main season** seeds & tool and fish & vegetable kit distribution (supporting **Green Belt** locations targeting IPC 3 and 4 HHs)
- Protect livelihoods through dry season fish & vegetable kit distribution (IPC 3)
- Extend support for market functionality: scaled up support for market dependent households in especially urban locations and emerging vulnerabilities in IPC 3 HHs;
- Implement emergency livestock interventions & distribute vegetable kits in IPC 3: measures to combat: Post harvest losses (**PHL**); pest surveillance & control especially FAW and DL
- Implement activities to help sustain community coping mechanisms and build resilience to IPC 3 areas not already reached;
- COVID IEC materials & messaging with adherence to distribution SOP/ guidelines for in kind/ cash/ livelihood kits; and identification of PSN
- Procure final 25% of emergency food & livelihoods pipeline: without final 25% then prioritization/ smaller rations/ spreading available resources more thinly which is what has happened 2017 – 2021 already and expected to be the case in 2022;

# FSL cluster HRP for 2022 – 2023: Prioritization matrix

- Main focus is **IPC/ HNO planned response** based on IPC/ IPC compatible analysis
- **Priority IPC 4 counties** (1) phase 4 + P5 pockets; (2) >30% IPC 4; and (3) <30% IPC 4
- Focus exclusively on **IPC 4 & 5 populations**
  - Where P5 pockets 70% ration (8 – 10 counties) for 8 months
  - All other locations 50% ration for 5 to 7 months;
  - Limited for those IPC 3 populations/ counties – in other countries IPC 3 triggers an alert & response; ‘normalized’ in SSD 😞
- Other crisis events in 2022: Abyei/ Twic (shortages & big thank you MSF); Tambura; Leer/ Mayendit; Cattle Keepers in Equatoria’s etc. – insufficient resources;
- “take from the hungry to feed the starving”
- All clusters struggling for resources; needs > resources; re-prioritization → refine targeting & exclude less food insecure locations/ persons etc.

# Summary of HDP mapping so far in South Sudan

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- Three **Reconciliation, Stabilization, Resilience Trust Fund** (RSRTF) UNMISS projects: (1) Jonglei across eight counties (WFP), (2) Unity / Koch (UNDP/ World Relief/ Care) and (3) Central Equatoria (IOM) - TBC
- **Pastoral FFA pilots** in Rumbek East, Awerial, Kapoeta North & Terekeka (WFP & Partners with FAO & VSF)
- **BMZ funded** Basic infrastructure (health & education), food security & nutrition, income & savings and research into peace & conflict in Torit & Magwi (WHH), Aweil East (IRC), locations in Unity (Malteser) with research coordinated & facilitated by Bonn International Centre for Conflict Studies (BICC)
- **Partnership for Recovery & Resilience** – preparatory data collection in Yambio, Torit, Wau & Aweil; so far only a coordination body no implementation (that we are aware of)
- Any other contenders in this initial HDP projects in this initial scoping exercise:
  - World Vision FEED project?
  - CRS Jonglei Resilience project?



## Follow up actions in South Sudan April – December 2022

- March GNAFC develops Concept Note with FSL cluster
- April/ May Cluster IMO team conduct mapping exercise:
  - Humanitarian & Resilience data already available from 2021
  - Identify other Development & Peace actors & their initiatives
  - Scope out any interesting consortia or NGO/ UN projects that operate along the HDP nexus
- March – June: Request for 1 – 2 page project brief from FSL cluster partners that can highlight HDP nexus type programming (this may also be multi sectoral);
- June – September: GNAFC team provide qualitative facilitator (trained in PRA/ PIA processes) to conduct participatory review & learning exercise for selected projects (assuming the partners are in agreement 😊)
- October: Reporting on learning & lessons learnt;
- November: advocacy paper on key learning from South Sudan on HDP nexus programming
- What new options of collaboration in 2023 with GNAFC?