FSL Cluster Partners’ Meeting, Juba
11th May, 2022

WFP food assistance in Pigi Canal County, April 2017
FSL cluster meeting Wednesday May 11th 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 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
Response and 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>HRP 2022: Strategic objectives:</strong></th>
<th><strong>Specific objectives relevant for FSLC</strong></th>
<th><strong>FSLC sector objectives for 2021</strong></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Using intersectoral analysis approach</td>
<td>Measurement: outcome indicators</td>
<td>Sector analysis: IPC → HNO → HRP</td>
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#### SO1: Life saving
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+ (all counties in South Sudan)**

**Outcome indicators:** % population in IPC 3+

- IPC phase 4 counties (Red shading: Emergency) 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+:
- number of beneficiaries (in kind/ cash or voucher);

**CO2:** Complementary emergency cropping, livelihood & livestock support (cropping/ veg/ fish/ livestock): number of beneficiaries (in kind / voucher e.g. ITF/ CVA)

#### SO2: Centrality of protection
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.

**CO1**:
- WFP supported FFA/ FFE (in the UNCF)
- FAO resilience projects (in the UNCF)
- NGO resilience projects e.g. FEED II, SSJR, CRS in Jonglei
- Links with the NWOW & HDP nexus

**And CO1 and CO2**

#### SO3: Resilience/ Coping mechanisms
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 (all counties in South Sudan)**

**Outcome indicators:** Resilience capacity index & livelihood change coping index

**Core components:**
1. Social safety nets + SO1 contributions
2. Basic services + SO2 contributions
3. Capital assets e.g. livestock/ saving groups etc.
4. Adaptive capacities: education/ training/ extension etc.

**Plus contribution from ALL other clusters in building the four components across collective outcomes under SO1 & SO2**

**CO3:** Ability to recover and absorb shocks (resilience): number trained in improved agronomic practices; number of livestock vaccinated & treated;

**Additionally other (non HRP) FSL instruments:**
- WFP supported FFA/ FFE (in the UNCF)
- FAO resilience projects (in the UNCF)
- NGO resilience projects e.g. FEED II, SSJR, CRS in Jonglei
- Links with the NWOW & HDP nexus

**And CO1 and CO2**
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

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<th>Priority</th>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Saving lives through food assistance (in-kind &amp; cash-based transfers)</td>
<td>✓ In-kind food assistance: GFD: blanket/ seasonal/ targeted and GFD+ includes Blanket Supplementary Feeding Program (BSFP); ✓ More hybrid rations in-kind plus cash component</td>
<td>✓ Number of SAD* beneficiaries receiving food, cash transfers and vouchers</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Priority locations: IPC 4 and IPC 5 HHs (famine response modality if required)</td>
<td>✓ Cash &amp; voucher-based transfers with food security/nutrition objectives</td>
<td>✓ Number of market system actors involved in emergency response</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Use of IRRM (WFP/ UNICEF/ FAO) for crisis event rapid response</td>
<td>✓ IRRM: food, fishing &amp; quick maturing vegetable seeds</td>
<td>✓ Value of cash/voucher received by SAD beneficiaries (and proportion in relation to food basket)</td>
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<td>✓ Targeting vulnerable HHs &amp; populations: women, girls, men &amp; boys, elderly, disabled, people with special needs, children US, HIV &amp; chronic sick</td>
<td>✓ Conditional cash transfers (social skills &amp; safety nets)/ Conditionality: investments in assets, training, or communal work groups/planning committees etc.); Conditional food assistance through food for assets (FFA) by NGO partners only</td>
<td>✓ Quantity of SAD food assistance distributed (tonnage/ total cash value)</td>
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<td>✓ 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)</td>
<td>✓ Number of livelihood kits delivered by IRRM (SADD)</td>
<td>✓ Quantity of livelihood kits delivered by IRRM (SADD)</td>
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<td>✓ Accountability with information provision, participation and complaint &amp; feedback mechanisms ensuring inclusion of vulnerable target groups and other marginalized groups</td>
<td>✓ Women’s needs, voice &amp; rights; ✓ Focus on seasonal food assistance with other multi sector integrated actions (e.g. with Protection, WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health actors); ✓ Informed assistance through robust SCOPE registration, assessment &amp; post distribution monitoring that should ensure targeting of severely food insecure HHs</td>
<td>✓ No less than 50% women committee members, in roles mirroring that of men; ✓ Number FDP with functioning CRM/CFM; ✓ Beneficiary satisfaction with information, participation and CFM; ✓ Number of SAD Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) undertaken; ✓ Use of Gender Age Marker</td>
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<td>✓ Women’s needs, voice &amp; rights; ✓ Focus on seasonal food assistance with other multi sector integrated actions (e.g. with Protection, WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health actors); ✓ Informed assistance through robust SCOPE registration, assessment &amp; post distribution monitoring that should ensure targeting of severely food insecure HHs</td>
<td>✓ Conditional cash transfers (social skills &amp; safety nets)/ Conditionality: investments in assets, training, or communal work groups/planning committees etc.); Conditional food assistance through food for assets (FFA) by NGO partners only</td>
<td>✓ Number of SAD* beneficiaries receiving food, cash transfers and vouchers</td>
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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);
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.

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<td>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</td>
<td>✓ Emergency food production: main season agriculture seeds &amp; tool distribution; fishing, vegetable &amp; crop kits; ✓ Nutrition vouchers (plus poultry &amp; shoa distribution; Seed fairs; ✓ Emergency food &amp; livelihood support: fishing kits/ vegetable kits; rapid response kits (fish kit/ cow pea &amp; three variety of fast maturing vegetable seed) ✓ 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; ✓ Livelihood support to returnee households ✓ Provision of timely food security information</td>
<td>✓ Number of HHs (female, child &amp; male headed) receiving agricultural inputs/ vegetable &amp; fishing kits ✓ Number of HHs receiving cash/ vouchers (ITF/ nutrition) SADD ✓ Quantity &amp; variety of seeds distributed ✓ Quantity &amp; variety of crops produced (outcome) ✓ Number of rapid response kits distributed ✓ No less than 50% women committee members, in roles mirroring that of men; ✓ Number of animals vaccinated &amp; treated; ✓ Number of livestock vaccine cold chain established/ maintained animal disease surveillance reports ✓ Number of CAHWs trained/ supported through cost recovery ✓ Number FDP with functioning CRM/ CFM; ✓ Beneficiary satisfaction with information, participation and CFM; ✓ % women receiving livelihood kits (crop/ veg/ fish); ✓ Use of Gender Age Marker ✓ Number of SAD returnees receiving livelihood support ✓ Number of food security-related reports prepared and shared with stakeholders in timely manner ✓ Number of national and state level food security and livelihoods coordination meetings</td>
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</tbody>
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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*

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<td>✓ Maintenance of agro pastoral community emergency coping capacity</td>
<td>✓ 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/IFs &amp; aggregation of produce for WFP assistance;</td>
<td>✓ Quantity of seed procured locally</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ SAD capacity building, skills &amp; knowledge development and community engagement</td>
<td>✓ Setting up and training community and county disaster related hazard knowledge, risk communication and coordination</td>
<td>✓ Quantity of cereal procured locally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Targeting vulnerable HHs &amp; populations: women, girls, men &amp; boys, elderly, people with special needs, children US, HIV &amp; chronic sick</td>
<td>✓ 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.</td>
<td>✓ Number of market system actors involved in emergency response</td>
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<td>✓ Focus on restoring and strengthening livelihoods (across IPC 3 &amp; 4 counties) alongside more multi sector integrated actions (e.g. WASH, Nutrition &amp; Health)</td>
<td>✓ Multi sectoral models: livelihoods, nutrition sensitive food security, hygiene, sanitation</td>
<td>✓ Number of SAD persons trained</td>
</tr>
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<td>✓ Women’s and female youth needs, voice &amp; rights;</td>
<td>✓ Reducing pest and crop disease e.g. FAW &amp; DL surveillance, detection, prevention &amp; eradication</td>
<td>✓ Number of SAD people trained by (e.g. improved nutrition/ land conservation/ reducing post-harvest losses/ improved farming practices);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ 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</td>
<td>✓ Reduction in postharvest losses and introduction of appropriate preservation technologies (e.g. hermetic storage bags)</td>
<td>✓ No less than 50% women committee members, in roles mirroring that of men;</td>
</tr>
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<td>✓ Accountability with information provision, participation and complaint &amp; feedback mechanisms ensuring inclusion of vulnerable target groups and marginalized groups</td>
<td>✓ Diversification &amp; restoration of livelihoods; small grants for petty trade; village saving &amp; loan schemes &amp; micro finance etc.</td>
<td>✓ Number of functional saving &amp; loans groups (SAD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓ Informed assistance through robust SAD assessment &amp; post distribution monitoring</td>
<td>✓ Use of local biomass briquettes &amp; fuel-efficient stoves</td>
<td>✓ Number of members of VSLAs etc. (SAD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Strengthen Supply Chain by minimizing exposure to risks (floods, drought, COVID19)</td>
<td>✓ Training HH on proper safe management of food supply chain</td>
<td>✓ % SAD complaint/ feedback received then responded to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Enable access to markets for inputs, outputs, and services</td>
<td>✓ Trainings and interventions to promote market access</td>
<td>✓ Beneficiary satisfaction with information, participation and CFM;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Promote sustainable management of natural resources</td>
<td>✓ Training natural resource management</td>
<td>✓ Use of Gender Age Marker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Strengthen local peace structures</td>
<td>✓ Enable conflict related meetings to strengthen local peace structures</td>
<td>✓ Number of households benefiting from market access interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Strengthen communities and local structures capacities in climate-related hazard knowledge, risk communication and coordination</td>
<td>✓ Setting up and training community and county-level disaster risk reduction committees to lead the development of hazard information tools</td>
<td>✓ Number of households getting NRM trainings and benefiting from NRM services (disaggregated by sex, age, and status)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓ Enhance capacities of men and women for developing and implementing gender-sensitive local-level disaster risk management plans</td>
<td>✓ Implementing local climate-sensitive agricultural and natural resource and disaster risk reduction strategies</td>
<td>✓ Number of conflict related meetings facilitated with signed resolutions (disaggregated by sex, age, and status)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 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)
- 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 & livelihood 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;

### 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 weight 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 4 & 5)
- Procure 25% of emergency food and livelihood & livestock pipeline
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

- 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 our 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?