



FSL Cluster Meeting

12th July 2023

Venue: Virtual (MS Teams)

Time: 11:00am – 12:30pm

MEETING AGENDA:



Chair: Mat Gai, Co-coordinator (NNGOs)

- 1) **Brief update on the “Ongoing Sudan Crisis Response”**, by Alexander Riley (FSLC) – 20mts
- 2) **“From Conflict to Conflict”** – Protection needs and responses in South Sudan amid the Sudan crisis, by Kudzanai Mativirira (NP) – 20mts
- 3) IOM managed Rapid Response Fund (RRF) – **“announcement and presentation about the new award”**, by (RRF–IOM) – 20mts
- 4) Update on the **“Community Engagement Exercise”**, in the context of evolving a multi-year HRP (2024-2026) by Mat Gai (FSLC) – 10mts

AOB:

- **SAG & INGO Co-Lead Membership Election Contestants final list** – 10mts
- **FSL Cluster Members (if any)** – 10mts

Renk Transit Centre Upgrade and Extension



Rationale

- An additional 180,000 to 270,000 individuals could arrive in Renk between July and December
- Transport out of Renk has been more challenging, resulting in congestion of the Transit Centre and establishment of informal collective centres
- This substantial increase in population has resulted in service providers being overstretched in capacity
- Furthermore, the onset of the rainy season has led to flooding at the Centre resulting in unsustainable living conditions.

Objectives

1. Provide safe and dignified temporary living space for individuals fleeing the conflict in Sudan.
2. Strengthen delivery of humanitarian and protection services with a focus on the most vulnerable.
3. Improve health and sanitation standards in the site to save lives and prevent the spread of diseases

Renk Transit Centre Upgrade and Extension



Phase 1	Jul – Aug 2023
Phase 2	Sep – Oct 2023
Phase 3	Nov – Dec 2023

Phase 1	
Upgrade of existing current Transit Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Additional communal shelters. - Improvement of WASH facilities, drainage, and water points. - Construction of 5 communal kitchens.
Extension of the Transit Centre/New site	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site preparation, access roads, area. - Establishment of water treatment area and water network. - Communal shelters for 10,000 individuals. - 125 emergency latrines & 200 shower areas. - Construction of service delivery areas (registration, medical, food etc.) and storage. - Construction of 5 communal kitchens. - Establishment of solid waste management area. - Extension of electricity grid.
Maintenance of the Transit Centre and service delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site management, camp coordination and camp management services. - Strengthen/Establish protection services including for GBV and child protection. - Provision of health services/nutrition screening. - Establishment of hygiene promotion, solid waste management systems. - Improvement and maintenance of water delivery services - Improve and maintain power supply and other utilities.

Greater Upper Nile Returnee Response



Renk

- At the Renk transit centre, humanitarian partners transitioned from providing hot meals to cash-based transfers to cover the transit period. To do this, humanitarian partners had to register new arrivals using biometrics.
- Humanitarian partners continued to monitor the market situation to review the appropriate transfer value to cover two hot meals per day at the local market price, considering that most new arrivals did not have utensils or facilities to prepare their meals.

Paloich

- Discussion with IOM to provide figures of people they are planning to move people onwards and when
- Pending the outcome of this before another distribution

Malakal

- In Malakal, partners plan to transition to cash assistance for returnees to cover the transit period before departure to final destinations of choice (as was the case in Renk), with the transfer value still under review.

South Sudan Humanitarian Fund



- US\$8 million allocation, launched 26th June and proposals were submitted by 3rd July
- The allocation will focus on improving the living conditions and access to basic services in the transit sites and facilitating the onward movement.
 - i. US\$4 million: scaling up of onward movement of returnees and refugees from transit sites.
 - ii. US\$4 million: scaling up the provision of basic services at the transit sites

Cluster	Activity	Amount	Locations
Food Assistance & Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provision of assorted meals, high energy biscuits, hot meals etc• Nutrition screening at border point and referrals• Set up outreach nutrition site in Transit Centre for treatment of acute malnutrition• Blanket supplementary food provided to children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women in Transit Centre• Infant and young child feeding for most vulnerable.	1 million USD	Renk, Melut (Paluch)

SUDAN CRISIS ASSESSMENT- ROTRIAK ,UNITY STATE.

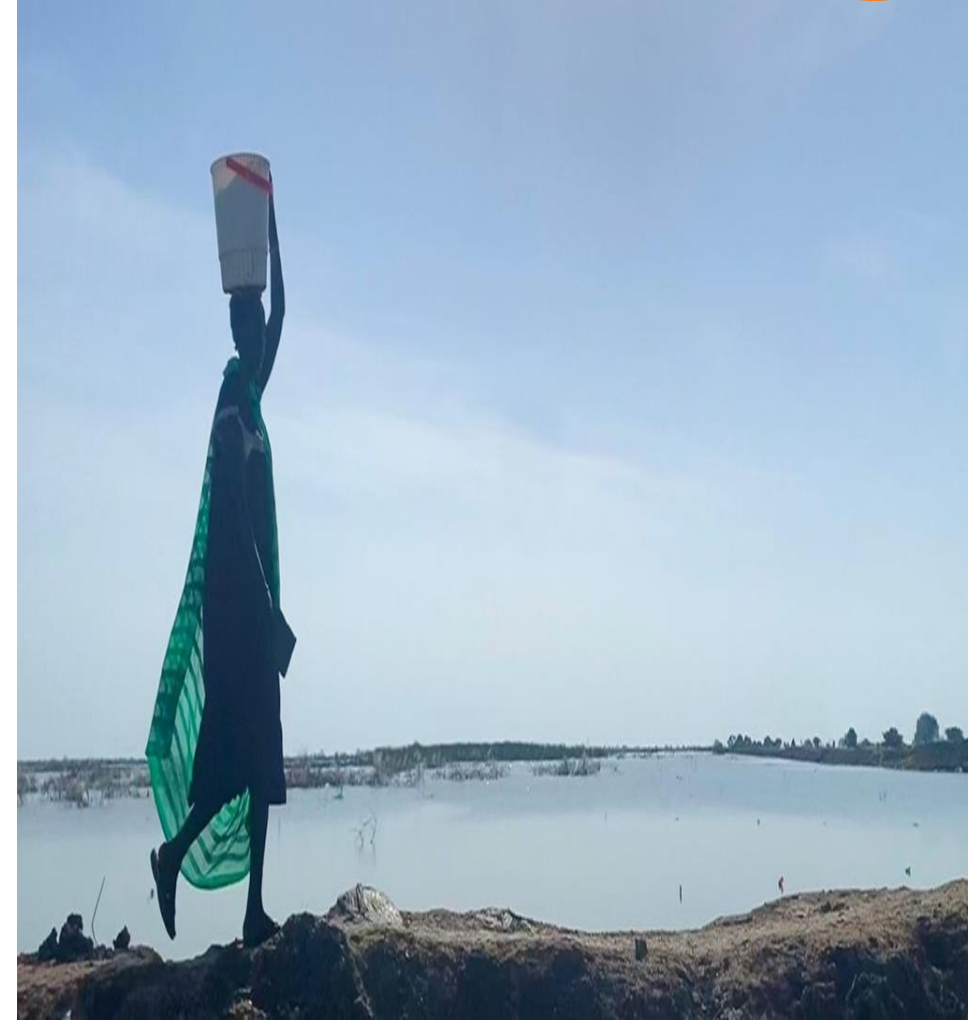


FROM CONFLICT TO CONFLICT: Protection needs and responses in South Sudan amid the Sudan crisis; **June 2023**

Presented by: Nonviolent Peaceforce South Sudan/Sudan

BACKGROUND

- Since April 2023, the humanitarian needs and protection risks faced by civilian populations in South Sudan have increased and exposing returnees and refugees to widespread physical and sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, torture, and killing.
- 120,585 returnees registering as (IDPs) as at 25 June 2023. Thousands more arrive daily. Many returnees are female-headed households with children.
- This report highlights ongoing protection needs and risks facing returnees and host communities in South Sudan, as well as highlights the need for urgent and conflict-sensitive responses to these needs.

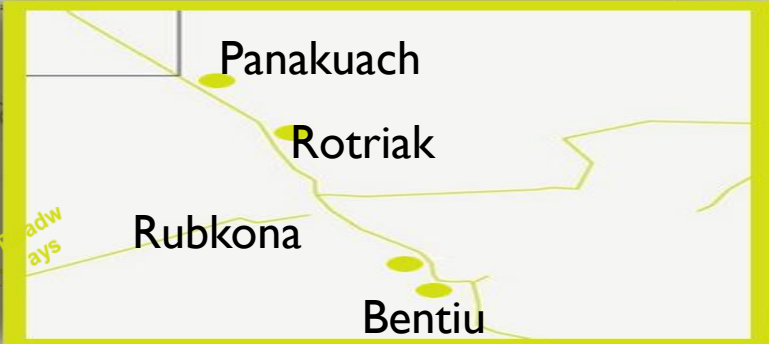
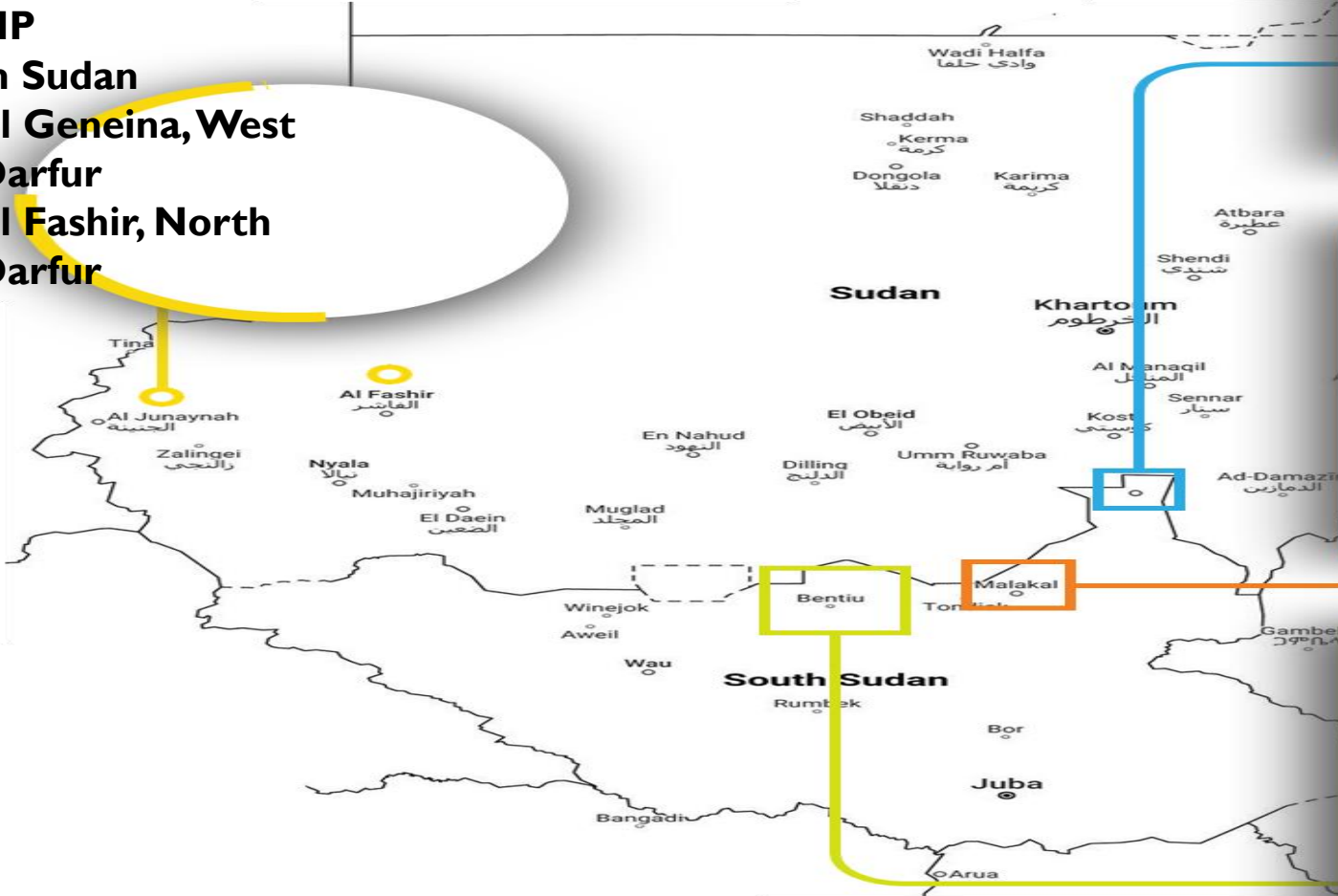


GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE



Unity State, including Bentiu (settlement for returnees and existing IDP camp), Rotriak (settlement for returnees) and Panakuach (key border crossing point)
Malakal (settlement for returnees) and Renk (key border crossing point)
Iuba (settlement for returnees)

NP
in Sudan
El Geneina, West Darfur
El Fashir, North Darfur



NP SCOPE AND PRESENCE



- Nonviolent Peaceforce has teams in both Sudan (West and North Darfur) and across South Sudan (including in key areas of return including Unity State, Greater Upper Nile, Warrap, and Juba POC site).
- NP's ongoing protection work in communities is informed by ongoing context analysis that also informs this report.
- Nonviolent Peaceforce South Sudan (NPSS) conducted a rapid assessment focused on conflict sensitivity and needs for returnees and host communities more heavily impacted by the Sudan crisis. We did this in over 3 separate sites, engaged over 100 actors in KIIs and FDGs (14 representatives of local civil and military authorities, 35 host community members, 45 returnees, and 15 Sudanese refugees).
- Discussions focused on the needs and risks faced by both host communities and returnees, and necessary humanitarian and state responses.



METHODOLOGY



Violence escalated in Sudan on 15th April 2023



NPSS and NPSD can provide more detailed briefings on request and will supplement this initial assessment with updates



Since that time, 120,585 returnees and 11,253 refugees have crossed the border from Sudan to South Sudan as of June 25th



NP engaged over 100 actors in Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and focus groups, including returnees, host communities, authorities, and humanitarian responders



NPSS and NPSD are conducting rolling analysis and protection activities



NPSS will provide additional analysis of Sudanese asylum seekers in South Sudan

REPORT FINDINGS: Protection needs, risks, responses



i) Conflict-related sexual violence (CRSV)

- Many female returnees report being subjected to abuses: mass rape. Women reported that once combatants in Sudan requested all passengers to exit the vehicle and separate men and boys from women and girls. whereas some survivors interviewed have been able to access post-incident support services upon reaching South Sudan, very few have been able to access this in the required 72-hour window of post exposure.

ii) Physical violence and theft:

- Returnees and refugees alike face major risks of physical violence and theft en-route from Sudan. Multiple interviewees reported members of their party being beaten, tortured, shot, or killed. Some who had moved in convoys with other vehicles reported that some buses carrying groups of returnees and refugees were detained by armed men in Sudan and remain unaccounted for.



REPORT FINDINGS: Access to services



iii). Protection and access to essential goods and services

Protection needs and potential responses in South Sudan are interlinked and shaped by severe constraints on access to essential goods and services including food, water and sanitation, shelter, and medical care. There are challenges in registration processes for those returning to South Sudan. Particularly for those who crossed in the first weeks of the conflict before reception processes were clearly set up, they remain unregistered and therefore have limited to no access to humanitarian distributions.

For others, registration was processed by individuals who did not speak local languages, and mistakes meant that they were unable to prove their identity and status, and therefore unable to access humanitarian services.

For all, there was a widespread lack of information and knowledge about what services and support were available.



REPORT FINDINGS: Child Protection



iv). **Child protection**

Children account for a large number of returnees and refugees arriving in South Sudan from Sudan. Many arrive to the border visibly undernourished, and services and resources to meet these needs are strained.

There are reports of children who have been separated from their families. In Bentiu, some of the children who have returned are ending up in the market and are likely to remain there as street children, due to lack of basic services.

Though some child protection services are available at points of arrival and settlement, other locations do not have any dedicated providers. In Bentiu and Juba POC sites, for example, cuts to funding since 2022 resulted in the withdrawal of all dedicated child protection service providers. This places children at higher risk of child labour, exploitation, and engagement with armed groups.

Unaccompanied children are at high risk and need protective accompaniment and long-term support until family tracing and reunification can be conducted.

REPORT FINDINGS: Conflict Sensitivity & Intercommunal violence



Conflict sensitivity and intercommunal violence

The arrival of displaced persons from Sudan into South Sudan carries major conflict sensitivity considerations that all humanitarian responders must pay attention to and integrate into programming. The scarcity of food, water, and shelter resources is already proving a major issue, with violent altercations between host and returnee communities over limited water and food occurring daily. This is often exacerbating existing tensions between communities. E.g Rotriak in Unity State—now a key settlement site for returnees arriving through Panakuach, was already a site of tenuous social and political relations, subject to a dispute between local authorities over land and between people from different counties, including Rubkona, Mayom, Guit, Panygiar, and Koch Counties, as well as from Pariang Administrative Area.



URGENT ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

**Act now: Rapidly
scale up conflict-
sensitive
humanitarian
assistance for
returnee and host
communities**

- Major risks to civilians are present now and cannot wait for a slow response.
- The reluctance of donors and humanitarian organisations to name and respond to urgent needs belies the emergency that many returnees and host communities are facing.
- Response planning must centre leadership and coordination with actors currently on the ground and focus on how to strengthen existing efforts with direct funding and advocacy.
- Responses also need to be adaptable and mobile; meeting needs as they change in scale and location, including at border points.
- Protection responses need to go beyond monitoring, and include strategies such as protective accompaniment. Information on how to access this response must be made available to civilians, including in analogue forms to ensure those who are not literate are able to understand their rights and how to meet their needs.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Invest in community-led protection mechanisms

- Many communities have existing community protection teams and community governance infrastructures that are uniquely well-placed to engage, guide and support returnees as they arrive in South Sudan.
- For example, NP works with over 83 community-based protection teams across the country that are trained in protection, conflict mediation, SGBV response, and advocacy.
- By investing in these local protection and peace infrastructures, there is an opportunity to respond with immediacy in a way that is context-specific, and that bridges gaps between host communities and returnees.
- Advocacy and coordination channels should be developed/strengthened for bottom-up coordination so that communal voices can reach relevant actors - especially humanitarians - to make basic goods and services available.



ACTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Prioritize conflict sensitivity and protection mainstreaming in all humanitarian responses and strategies

- All humanitarian providers need to proactively integrate conflict sensitivity analysis into their programme strategies across all sectors, including food assistance, shelter and NFIs, water provision and access to health facilities.
- As noted, well-intended assistance has the potential to create conflict between host communities and returnees, as well as between different clan and regional groups in South Sudan.
- The presence of dedicated protection partners—and integration of protection mainstreaming—across all interventions is essential to ensuring that those experiencing heightened risks receive much-needed assistance.
- it is essential to ensure that the needs of returnees—and how these interact with existing conflict dynamics—are accounted for in long- term planning.



SENERGIES AND COMPLEMENTALITY WITH NP

- Robust field presence both static and mobile teams with International and National staffs ready to respond .
- Diverse team from both Sudan (West and North Darfur) and across South Sudan (including in key areas of return including Unity State, Greater Upper Nile, Warrap, and Juba POC site).
- NP's ongoing protection work in communities is informed by ongoing context analysis that is able to inform interventions of other sectors ie FSL, Nutrition, Health WASH , NFIs etc
- NP trained Community Based Protection Teams (Women Protection Teams, Youth Protection Teams, Early Warning and Early Response Committees) able to provide protective presence and accompaniment to affected populations (returnees and refugees) in earmarked field locations



CONTACTS

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Presentation to partners on the RRF Pre-Award Processes

Facilitator: RRF Team

South Sudan and Abyei

Email: rrfsouthsudan@iom.int



WHO WE ARE

The RRF aims to enable a rapid humanitarian response to external shocks resulting from natural and man-made disasters in South Sudan and Abyei, and through the support of BHA, IOM is implementing the Rapid Response Fund: South Sudan and Abyei (RRF – SS). This is to be done through the provision of grants to allow for immediate access to funds for emergency humanitarian activities. (More information on the RRF quick notes).

New Award 2023-24

- The new award is activated running till December 31, 2024.
- Limited resources and thus a thorough due diligence and vetting will be applied for the selection process.
- The RRF will only address very acute emergencies which are supported by recent IRNA's.
- The respective clusters will have to pre endorse the partners to avoid duplication as well ensuring that the interventions meet the cluster's objectives of the humanitarian responses.

Target per sector

2,500,000 million Beneficiaries' breakdown in the table below

Sectors	Beneficiaries' allocation per sector %	Total target beneficiaries per sector
Health	30	750,000
WASH	24	600,000
Nutrition	5	125,000
FSL	15	375,000
Protection	10	250,000
Shelter/settlement	15	375,000
HCIM	1	25,000
	Total	2,500,000

Triggers

The triggers change depending on the emergence context in the country in coordination with our resource partner.

a) Conflict-induced population displacement (both newly displaced and newly accessible), or population returns to areas of origin.

b) Outbreaks of highly communicable diseases

c) Severe acute food insecurity and/or malnutrition

d) Natural disasters that result in displacement, asset losses, and/or significant health threats

e) Other emergencies and/or shocks that result in acute needs.

Role of the Clusters at RRF

Coordination to avoid duplication of resources for same location(s)

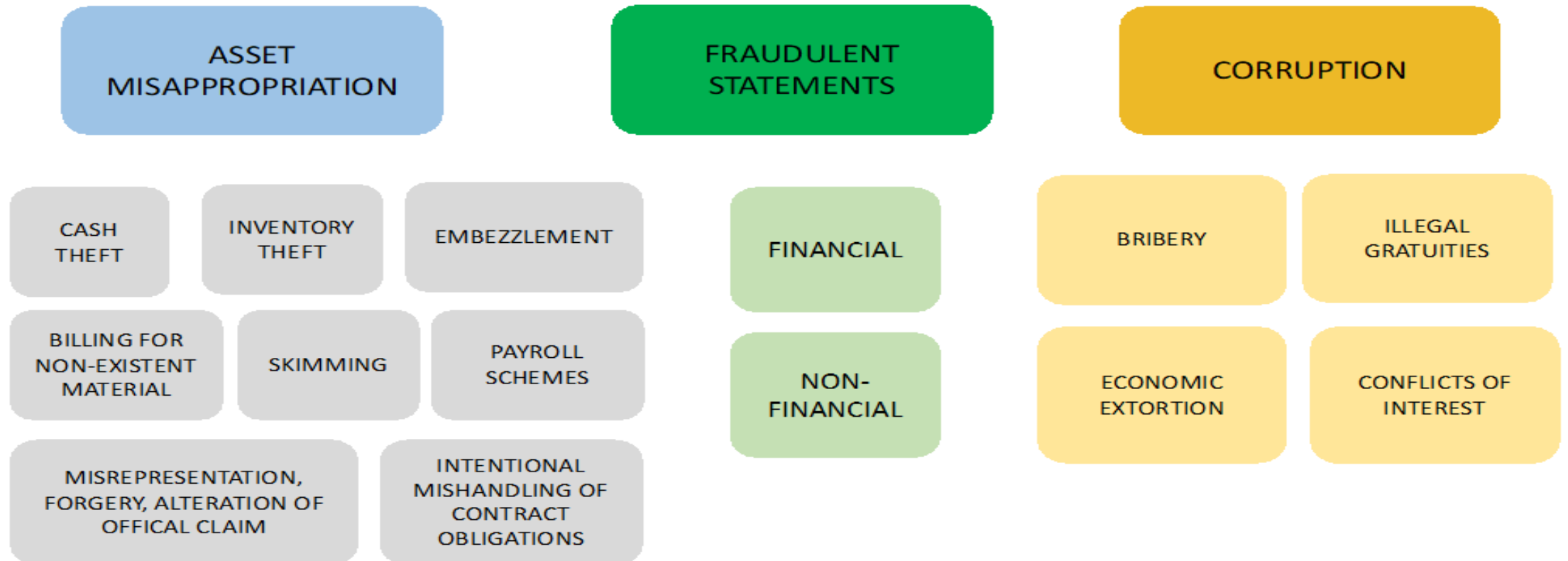
To endorse partners based on Clusters' due diligence

To advocate for locations with Acute needs (Bilateral discussion –RRF and the Cluster Coordinators)

Refer partners to RRF for funding – case by case

FRAUD, CORRUPTION AND ASSET MISAPPROPRIATION

- Fraud can take several forms, broadly grouped under the three headings of:





Thank You,

For more info., <http://southsudan.iom.int/rrf>

Contact Us on: rrfsouthsudan@iom.int

(every RRF staff access)

Reporting on Fraud: please contact

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IOM COM: Mr. Peter Van Der Auweraert

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Questions?



Community Engagement Exercise”, in the context of evolving a multi-year HRP (2024-2026)



Date/Time	Event	Activity	Responsibility
27 th June at 11:00am	FSLC Meeting	Announce the design of FSL Cluster’s community engagement process	FSLC / INGO
27 th June at 02:00pm	Virtual meeting with State FPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rollout & orient “Community Engagement TOR” - Provide guidance and discuss the budget to conduct FGDs 	FSLC CCs and State FPs
29-30 June	Sub National ad-hoc FSLC Meeting	Orientation on the guidance note, to the partners	State FPs and partners
3- 7 th July	FGDs with the community	Partners to organize and conduct Focus Group Discussions	FSL Cluster Members
10-13 th July	Compilation of the feedback	Consolidate and document state-wise profiles and provide a 3-year timeline	State FPs (WFP/FAO)
14 th July	Submission of compiled tables	Send the copies of the inputs from their respective Counties together with the State Profiles (79 counties and 10 States, plus Abyei)	State FSL FPs
18 th to 20 th July	Series of Virtual Meeting (1hr each)	State FPs’ debriefing and consolidation of the inputs from 10 States + Abyei.	FSL Cluster and State FPs



1. FSL Cluster Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) Membership

- National NGO – 1 position
- International NGOs – 2 positions

2. FSL Cluster INGO Co-Lead Membership – (Cluster Co-Coordinator)

- International NGO – 1 position

3. Election by simple Microsoft Forms Online:

- List of eligible contestants (NGOs) for both SAG and NGO Co-Lead Positions, to be announced on the **12th July**
- **Two separate Polling links**, together with “**One-Pager Agency Brief**” will be sent on **17th July** to;
 - 1) FSL Operational Partners (both INGOs & NNGOs) – for **SAG Membership (2 INGOs & 1 NNGO)**
 - 2) FSL Operational Partners (Only INGOS) – for **NGO Co-Lead Agency Membership (1 INGO Position)**
- **One vote only per agency** and for INGO Co-Lead, **only INGOs can cast their votes** (link will be sent to INGOs only)
- Polling closes on **31st July by 5:00pm**, results to be announced on **9th August** in the **FSLC meeting**

List of eligible contestants (NGOs) for both SAG and NGO Co-Lead Positions



SAG Membership (Vacancy – INGOs-2 & NNGO-1)	INGO Co-Lead Agency (Vacancy – INGO- 1)
ACF (Action Against Hunger)	CORDAID (Catholic Organization for Relief and Development Aid)
CRS (Catholic Relief Service)	WVI (World Vision International)
FOR AFRIKA (Formerly JAM Intern’l)	MC (Mercy Corps)
MC (Mercy Corps)	<div data-bbox="1724 911 2025 982" style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #f4b084; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px; display: inline-block;">INGOs</div> <div data-bbox="1724 1042 2025 1113" style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #a2c4c9; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">NNGOs</div>
SCI (Save The Children International)	
TF (Tearfund)	
VSF-S (Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse)	
AIDLINK (Aid Link Organization)	
CRADA (Christian Recovery and Development Agency)	