FSL Cluster Meeting

September 15th, 2021

Venue: still ‘Virtual’ in the time of COVID

Time: 11.00 – 13.00
FIVE WAYS TO PROTECT YOURSELF FROM CORONAVIRUS

1. Wash hands regularly with soap and water.
2. Do not shake hands.
3. Avoid close contact with anyone.
4. Cover your mouth and nose with tissue or cough and sneeze into your flexed elbow.
5. Stay at home and avoid travel when you have flu like symptoms.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, CALL MINISTRY OF HEALTH SOUTH SUDAN THROUGH TOLL FREE NUMBER 6666
1. COVID 19 context update for South Sudan and Africa – Monika (FSLC)
2. Brief update of weather forecast - Mark (FAO)
3. Logistics Cluster operational support and challenges – Blessing (WFP)
4. Update from Needs Analysis Working Group – Alistair (FSLC)
5. Update from Tonj North – Dushyant (REACH)
6. FSLC Update – Alistair (FSLC)
7. Contingency Planning – Alistair / Haile (WFP)
8. AOB
COVID – 19 Situation Update

- Resurgence of COVID-19 in SSD
- Increase in positivity rate (90% is travel testing)
- Current AZ vaccines expire end of Sep 2021
- 152,950 one shot Johnson & Johnson donated by USA through COVAX facility.
- As of 6 Sep 2021, Unified Electronic COVID-19 test certificate has come into effect – Nojum, Queens, Crawford, Med Blue

COVID-19 preventive measures
- Wear a Mask
- Social Distancing
- Wash/Sanitize
- Get Vaccine
Contingency Planning

Contingency planning in South Sudan I

Why?

- FSL cluster function 5: National CCPM building national capacity in preparedness & contingency planning
- Introduced after July 2016 as there was no plan
- Context: conflict intensity reduced but alive & happening in SSD; 3 years after the Revitalized Peace Accord (September 2018) none of the milestones met; those affected by the largely sub national violence #1 priority = Security e.g. recent assessment mission to Leer & Mayendit

What?

- National plans largely focused on HRP (80% IPC planned response) + flooding + CP
- Contingency plans = 16 in total; State level (9) & Site level (7 former POCs) CPs – actions to be taken in the first 48 hours
- Based on worst case scenario / number IDPs specified e.g. Jonglei (non camp setting); 600,000 IDPs; food through WFP & CPs across all 11 counties; provision of RUSF or HEB for vulnerable groups;
- Multi sectoral: Health, Shelter NFI, Water, Sanitation, Protection, Dead body management & Food;

How?

- Coordination through OCHA (State) & CCCM cluster (former POC & camp sites)
- Scenario around influx of IDPs following conflict driven crisis events e.g. July 2016
- Annual updates based on series of site/ location specific assumptions – more on the process later!
- Needs to be a living document able to adapt to the changing context both: planned & unexpected!
Contingency planning in South Sudan II

Today focus on the two CPs around Juba (FSL cluster components only):

- UN House POC additional influx 12,000 IDPs - POC partners WFP & WV
- 15 collective IDP sites around Juba additional influx 18,000; WFP plus WV (7 sites), SAADO (3), MaCDA (2) & Caritas (2)
- Note that only a limited number of partners involved (those engaged in CO1)
- Annual exercise to update/ validate / re-commit to the plan in the event of another July 2016;

Scenarios:

- Staff able to move to Juba IDP camp sites
- Staff unable to move but telecommunications working
- Staff evacuated & no telecommunications
- UNMISS ‘last resort’ responsibilities

CPs include brief description of context/ risks, and matrix of who, what, when; contact details; coordination mechanism – as required within 48 hours of crisis event ..... after which the HRP ‘kicks’ in if at all operationally feasible.
Contingency planning in South Sudan III

Interview with WFP Juba Field Office head of program – experiences from the field;

Partners, please input your own questions to Haile in the chat!

Tell us all about the consultation process in developing the contingency plan?

- When did it take place; was there sufficient lead time?
- Who was involved & how did partners participate?
- What would you say were the strengths & weaknesses of the plan?
- What would you say were the strengths & weaknesses of process?
- What were the main challenges for the FSLC partners participating
Update from the Needs Analysis Working Group

- **Flooding** (perhaps not as bad as 2020 & 2019? To date 426,000 persons affected;
- See the WFP satellite imagery & FAO update – the situation is not likely get better in the coming years;
- Drivers: #1 water levels in Lake Albert & Lake Victoria (flooding in the dry season); and #2 rainfall levels;
- Context of resource scarcity – WFP lean season response & stocks finish by end of September; year on year reduction in rations!
- **Conflict & violence**: Manyo UN; Tambura/ Ezo (WES) update now 80,000 IDPs from Tambura (complex conflict sensitivity environment);
- South Sudanese elite remains fractured & split; 3rd year of the Revitalized Peace Accord (September 2018) – which milestones have been met?
- Dushant from REACH will update on Tonj North (Warrap) & continued intensified sub national violence driving high levels of food insecurity;
FSLC Update

FSLC update:

- **ICCG mission to Malakal & Pigi Canal** (Isaac); to support the flood response into northern Jonglei from Malakal partners especially Canal/ Pigi & Fangak (north/ new and south old/ Nyadin/ Toch)
- **HR**: NNGO coordinator role – will be covered by Isaac; FSAO role will be covered by Paulina;
- **FSNMS+** on-going; data for HNO & IPC anticipated by late October/ November;