Food Security & Livelihoods Cluster Meeting

March 9th, 2022

Venue: Virtual in the time of COVID

Time: 11:00 – 13:00
Chair: Manuela

1. Monthly COVID update – Monika (FSLC)

2. International Women’s Day: “Gender equality today for a sustainable tomorrow” – Nyamach (Climate Change expert/ BTL)

3. FSL cluster supporting the humanitarian response in 2022:
   - Improving the quality of Food Security assessments – Paulina
   - Review of the response in 2021 numbers/ dashboards/ gap analysis – Alistair/ Monika
   - SSHF contribution to the FSL response in 2021/ 2022 - Isaac
   - Improving our collective monitoring of the response – Alistair
   - Famine cluster integration & nutrition facility kitchen gardens - Alistair

4. FSLC updates:
   - HRP/ SRC preparation – Isaac
   - HNO launch/ CCPM/ Resilience - Alistair
COVID – 19 Update

South Sudan Situation

17,015 confirmed cases
137 deaths

- Decrease in confirmed COVID-19 cases
- Omicron confirmed in 100% of the samples tested
- All counties started vaccination in 512 health facilities with only J & J vaccine
- 151,000 doses of J&J from Norway arrived on March 1, 2022
- 43,467 awaiting AstraZeneca vaccine

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

930,070 Doses Received To-date
435,790 Total Persons Fully Vaccinated
527,964 Total Doses Administered To-date
56.77% Vaccines Consumed
402,106 Doses Remaining/Wasted
43,467 Awaiting second dose-AstraZeneca
FSLC CO1 (Food Assistance Dashboard)

People Targeted: 4 M
People Reached: 3.5 M
68 Partners

WFP: 87%, Other FSL Partners (I/NGO): 13%
FSLC CO2 (Livelihoods) & CO3 (Training) Dashboard

People Targeted: 5.7 M
People Reached: 3 M
139 Partners

0.7 M People supported through trainings (Target: 0.5 M)

FAO: 86%, Other FSL Partners (I/NGO): 14%
**5W Reporting**

Total 160 Partners in FSLC (HRP + Non-HRP)

127 partners direct reporting to 5W

84 out of 91 HRP partners reported 5W – direct or indirect (WFP/FAO)

7 HRP partners not submitted 5W

**HRP Funding Status - FTS**

- Target $645
- Funded, 49%
- Gap, 51%

27 HRP Partners reported in FTS

8 Non HRP Partners
FSLC CO1 Gap Analysis
**SSHF Contribution to the FSL response in 2021/2022**

1. **SSHF SA1** - prioritized **immediate and short-term term lifesaving activities (DSR)**. Given the flood emergency and ICCG prioritization, 17 flood affected counties were identified and prioritized for immediate response. DSR in 23 counties, covering 183,311 HHs, contributing to the food security of 1,100,000 persons.
   - **Priority 1.1**: Akobo, Pibor, Aweil South, Tonj East, Tonj North and Tonj South.
   - **Priority 1.2**: Bor South, Duk, Twic East, and Ayod.
   - **Priority 1.3**: Nyirol, Luakpiny/Nasir, Ulang, Canal/Pigi, Fangak, Mayom, Panyijiar, Maiwut, Pochalla, Rumbek North, Abiemnhom, Mayendit and Panyikang.

2. **SSHF RA1** - prioritized **Tambura conflict response and Flood Response Scale up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Allocation Type</th>
<th>No. of HHs</th>
<th>No. of Counties</th>
<th>Budget (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Standard allocation</td>
<td>183,312</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>2,995,696</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Reserve allocation</td>
<td>30,750</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1,230,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>214,062</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,225,696</strong></td>
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**RA-1 STATUS UPDATE, LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES FACED:**
Improving the quality of M&E by FSL cluster partners in South Sudan

FSLC meeting March 9th 2022
Objectives

• Encourage the learning taken from SEADS presentation at the January 2022 simulation exercise (thanks to Isaac & FSL cluster partners who participated)*
• Explain the background to the SEADS Chapter on Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)
• Present some essential elements taken from the draft SEADS Chapter 5 on MEAL
• Draft SEADS manual undergoing revision after the consultation & simulation exercise – on completion we will make available

*Acknowledge the presentation by Andy Catley at the simulation exercise 19 January 2022
Why A MEAL Chapter?

- SEAD global evidence review
- Limited livelihoods impacts of emergency crop interventions?
- “Raising the bar” – enabling more and better impact evaluation
Issues affecting impact evaluation of emergency crop interventions:

1. Livelihood impacts vs. Crop production

   Crop production
   - Yields per hectare
   - Yields per household

   vs.

   Livelihoods impacts
   - Direct consumption
   - Income from sales
   - Uses of income from sales
   - Seed storage

   Assumptions

2. Post-project impacts

3. Participation – align with Core Humanitarian Standard (CHS)
Participatory Impact Assessment, South Sudan

- Mapping
- Proportional piling
- Secondary stakeholders
- Primary stakeholders
- Social groups (wealth)
- Participation (inclusion/type/different stages of PMC)
SMART Project Objectives

"Improve the agricultural production of crisis-affected households through provision of seed and other inputs."

“In Hamsi district provide wheat seed and DAP and urea fertilizer to 700 vulnerable households so that wheat production covers own wheat consumption and wheat seed needs, and wheat sales contribute to at least 15% of household income in the 2005 post-harvest season.”

A SMART objective:
- Specific
- Measurable
- Achievable
- Relevant
- Timebound

A common approach to writing objectives – but not SMART
Theory of Change (ToC)

- A clear Theory of Change shows the technical plausibility of a project.
- A ToC answers the question “How do project inputs lead to livelihood impacts?”
Example: FAO seed project, Afghanistan

**Inputs**
Per household:
- 50kg improved wheat seed
- 50kg DAP
- 50kg urea fertilizer

**Activities**
Average of 0.4 ha planted with project inputs

**Outputs**
Average wheat production per household 1200kg

**Outputs/activities to Outputs**
- Security allows access to land
- Minimal consumption of seed
- Minimal seed or fertilizer sold
- Correct use of seed and fertilizer
- Adequate labour
- Adequate tools

**Outcomes**
Average uses of wheat crop per household:
- 600kg own consumption
- 100kg seed stored
- 500kg sold

**Outcomes to Outcomes**
- Security allows access to land
- Adequate rainfall
- Adequate labour
- Adequate tools
- No major pests or diseases
- Improved seed increases
  - yield by 33% cf. local seed
- Household decides on use of whole production

**Impacts**
Households cover own wheat consumption and seed needs, and generate 15% of annual household income

**Assumptions and risks**
**Inputs/activities to Outputs**
- Security allows access to land
- Minimal consumption of seed
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**Outputs to Outcomes**
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**Outcomes to Impacts**
- Peaceful conditions – minimal theft of seed
- No grain debts e.g., to land owners
- Market or seller access enables seed sales
- Typical market prices for wheat are maintained
- Adequate seed storage
## SEADS MEAL Framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minimum requirements</th>
<th>Livelihood impacts expected <em>after</em> project</th>
<th>Livelihood impacts expected <em>during or end</em> of project</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of SMART project objectives</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Use of Theory of Change (ToC)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Process monitoring – monitor implementation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tracking ToC assumptions and risks</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participatory end-of-project <em>review</em> covering:</td>
<td>Participatory end-of-project impact evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Future livelihood impact occurring as expected</td>
<td>• Measure livelihoods impact and assess contribution</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Alignment with relevant SEADS Core Standards</td>
<td>• Alignment with relevant SEADS Core Standards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Optional activities</td>
<td>Participatory impact evaluation after expected livelihoods impacts have occurred</td>
<td>Benefit-cost analysis</td>
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<td>Quantitative impact evaluation</td>
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Context: conflict, economic crisis, climatic shocks & heightened vulnerability over time

HNO: 8.9 million people in need

FSL: high levels of food insecurity (8.3 million IPC 3+ experiencing severe food insecurity); 13 counties of extreme concern (pockets of IPC 5/ Fangak area phase 5)

Strategy to target vulnerable households with Emergency Food Assistance (CO1) complemented by Emergency livelihood (crop, veg & fish kits) & livestock (vaccination & treatment) support (CO2)

Advocacy:
- Humanitarian food assistance must be scaled
- Implementation of the peace agreement and addressing the root causes of insecurity
- Livelihood support to stimulate farm production & livestock potential back to surplus levels
- 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
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
Priority Counties Requiring Intensification of Interventions

17 Counties across 6 States - Require scale up Nutrition response with Strong emphasis on Multi sector integration.

States: (Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, N. Bahr el Ghazal, Eastern Equatoria).

Counties: (Ayod, Canal/Pigi, Fangak, Nyirol, Pibor, Leer, Panyijiar, Rubkona, Luakpiny/Nasir, Tonj East, Tonj North, Twic, Renk, Kapoeta East, Aweil South, Budi and Beliet).
• Support to famine clusters by supporting vulnerable families in the **catchment areas of health & nutrition** facilities & in communities with or without functional boreholes;

• Dissemination of common messaging (FSL/ Nutrition/ WASH & Health)

Livelihood partners to support nutrition facilities with demo site for vegetable gardening

• **FSL provide** seeds + tool & include CNVs in agronomic training conducted in the community; on-going extension advice & guidance; this provision can take place as part of the Main Season farming (May – July) Response & Dry Season Response (Nov – March)

• **Nut provide** space (fencing), ensure water supply & manage the garden; conduct nutrition sensitive feeding & cooking practices for clients at the facility
Common messaging developed back in 2018/2019
South Sudan famine cluster integration story
2017 - 2020

Vetting & Selection of 2022 HRP projects (14th to 18th March 2022)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>When</th>
<th>Who</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12th / 13th March</td>
<td>IMO &amp; CCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th Mar. 9:30am</td>
<td>CCs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14th March</td>
<td>IMO &amp; CCs</td>
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<tr>
<td>14th –16th March</td>
<td>SRC Members</td>
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<tr>
<td>17th March</td>
<td>IMO &amp; CCs</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th March</td>
<td>CCs</td>
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1. HRP 2022 Repository: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1aYIlnRu3n5EpJwcuJgQn2PJRoRNO6nc_J  
2. FSLC Ad-hoc Meeting: https://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep/document/fsl-cluster-ad-hoc-meeting-presentation  
4. FSLC website for any information: https://fscluster.org/south-sudan-rep  

isaac_jebaseelam@wvi.org
0928738247