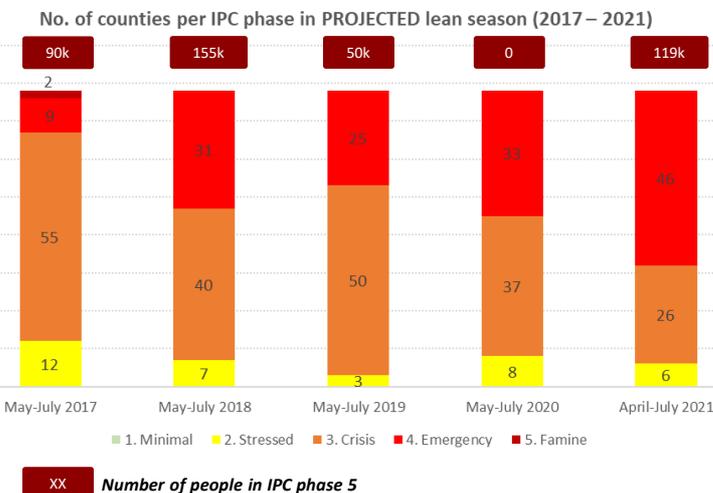


Key drivers of food insecurity

Most of the population in South Sudan continues to face an acute food crisis caused by these compounded shocks: -

- Increased conflict and subnational violence
- Unprecedented floods in 2019 & 2020
- Macro-economic crisis, inflation, rise in food prices and the indirect effects of COVID-19
- Significant disruption in livelihoods in areas affected by conflict and flooding
- Widespread displacement of people creating loss of harvest & livestock and other assets
- Persistent and historically large crop deficits

The magnitude and severity of food insecurity is anticipated to increase and worsen respectively in 2021 with a 15% increase in people in need compared to 2020.



6 counties prioritized for humanitarian response

According to Integrated Food Security IPC projections, from Dec - Mar 2021, an estimated 5.8 million people (48 per cent of the population) faced Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3) or worse - a figure that is expected to increase to 7.2 million in the upcoming lean season of April-July 2021. In the six Priority 1 counties (Akobo, Pibor, Tonj North, Tonj South, Tonj East and Aweil South), 810,000 people are deemed to be in Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) according to the IPC projections. These six counties were identified in late 2020 for a multi-sectoral scale-up response including FSL assistance, health and nutritional support, protection services and WASH. Please [click here](#) to download the full situation report.

County	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5	Total in Phase 3+
Akobo	99,000	77,000	11,000	187,000
Pibor	56,000	100,000	44,000	200,000
Aweil South	55,000	35,000	14,000	104,000
Tonj East	54,000	45,000	9,000	108,000
Tonj North	64,000	51,000	26,000	141,000
Tonj South	29,000	29,000	12,000	70,000
Total	357,000	337,000	116,000	810,000

IPC phase 3+ population breakdown for Dec – Mar 2021 projection in the 6 prioritized counties.

Advocacy for Resilience programming

Despite the need to provide lifesaving emergency response to the people affected by food insecurity, resilience programming remains the way to go as a long-term solution (WFP, FAO and other stakeholders already implementing resilience programmes). These resilience programmes should be designed to: -

1. Address root causes of climatic shocks, national & sub national conflict/ violence,
2. and personal level of violence GBV/ IPV (culture of male dominance over women) and issues around women's access to farmland (control over decision making and use of resources within the household) – these are monumental tasks to be addressed and we need to continue to move this agenda forward;
3. Contextualised livelihood support e.g.
 - Increased crop production
 - Fisheries
 - Establishing sustainable animal (livestock) health services with cost recovery
 - Support/promote Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLAs), asset building & training for beekeeping, restocking of small ruminants etc
4. Other key factors must include:
 - Provision of the basic services: health/ WASH/ nutrition
 - Provision of social safety net
 - Inter-ethnic group peace building activities e.g. dyke building and other disaster risk reduction initiatives, community schools, dispensaries etc
 - At the macro level: building national institutions to ensure equitable use of oil-based income, good governance & ensure peaceful co-existence of all citizens.

FSL cluster floods response in South Sudan

In late 2019 and the better part of 2020 South Sudan was afflicted by unprecedented flooding across the country (and for a second consecutive year). The abnormally heavy rainfall from July to October 2020 led to the overflow of the Nile, Pibor, Sobat, Lol and other rivers. Jonglei and Greater Pibor Administrative Area have been the worst affected followed by Lakes, Unity, Upper Nile, Warrap, Western Equatoria, Central Equatoria and Northern Bahr-el-Ghazal states.

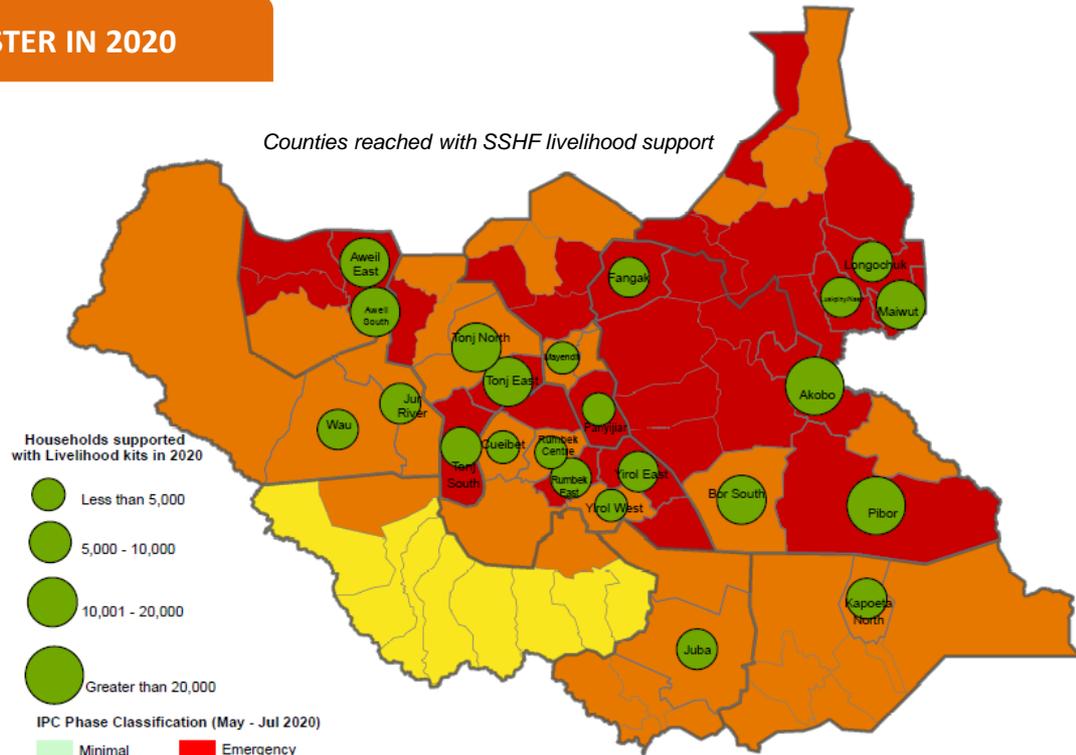
An estimated 1.06 million persons were affected, 505,000 displaced across 49 counties in South Sudan. A total of 906,304 people needed food assistance while 88,928 people were in need of livelihood support. The food security cluster partners reached a total of 439,000 people with food assistance and 89,000 people with livelihood support (fishing kits and vegetable kits).

Some of the flood response constraints included:-

- Insecurity and attacks on certain stretches of Nile river.
- Slow disbursement of funds for flood response.
- Delays in response delivery caused by flooded airstrips, damaged roads and bridges

SSHF SUPPORT TO THE FSL CLUSTER IN 2020

In 2020, the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF) provided resources for a time critical, life-saving frontline activities, in line with the HRP 2020 needs and strategic priorities through multi-cluster and stand-alone FSL response. The multi-cluster programming was introduced to promote coordination, enabling partners to deliver a package of services through complementary activities while ensuring cost effectiveness. The first allocation focused on main season and dry season response and partners utilized FAO's core pipeline to provide beneficiaries with crop kits, fishing kits and vegetable kit. As the year progressed South Sudan faced unprecedented flooding prompting a further allocation of \$600,000 to respond to beneficiaries in affected counties. The 3rd reserve allocation was specifically designed as a lifesaving emergency response to the 6 priority counties with a high number of IPC phase 4 and 5 populations from the November IPC analysis.



Allocation type	Budget (USD)	# Partners	Households
1st standard allocation	4,900,000	18	131,500
2nd Reserve allocation	600,000	6	32,470
3rd Reserve allocation	1,540,399	4	103,067

FSL CLUSTER RESPONSE 2020

For the period of January to December 2020, the FSL cluster partners reached 4.7 million unique beneficiaries with food assistance (CO1) while 627,447 unique households were reached with livelihood support (CO2). Partners using cash/voucher modality reached a total of 1.4 million unique beneficiaries. Notably, 94% of the CBT modality covered food assistance activities, and 6% covered livelihoods support (seed fairs and cash for kits).

Key Indicators

- Number of Beneficiaries reached with food assistance.
4.7 million people
- Number of HH receiving agricultural inputs
627,447 households
- Number of animals vaccinated/treated
6.9 million animals
- Number of people reached with agronomic trainings and assets building activities
251,000 people

Cash and Voucher Assistance

In 2020, fifty-seven FSL cluster partners assisted a total 1.4 million unique beneficiaries across 65 counties through cash-based interventions. Of the total Cash-based modalities, 74% was in cash, 19% hybrid and 7% voucher. 83% of these beneficiaries received unconditional cash-based services while 17% of the services were conditional. Cash-based interventions constituted 13% of the total FSL support provided.

HRP 2020



HRP 2020 COVID-19 Addendum

