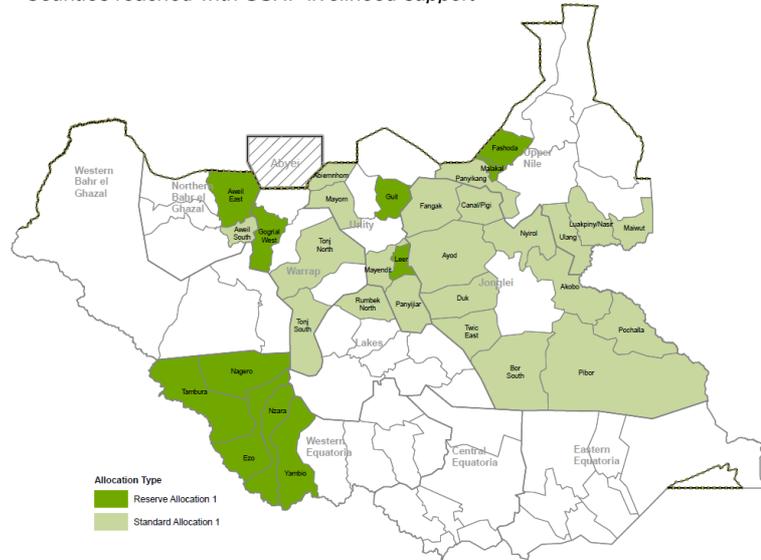


SSHF SUPPORT TO THE FSL CLUSTER IN 2021

The FSL Cluster proposed strategy in line with 2021 HRP to scale up existing interventions with support to frontline actors to respond in especially emergency (IPC phase 4) and Famine-likely (IPC phase 5) locations with severe food insecurity and also prioritized flood affected counties, built on two main FSL cluster response pillars, 1) Emergency life-saving food assistance from WFP and NGO partners, complemented by 2) emergency life-saving livelihood protection and emergency cropping support from FAO and NGO partners to scale up the dry season response with the distribution of vegetable & fishing kits in 23 counties, covering 183,312 households. Given the flood emergency and ICCG prioritization, 17 flood affected counties were identified and prioritized for immediate response.

FAO with the funding constraints for pipeline support, extended pipeline support and reached 40,021 households out of a 56,333 households target. SSHF first Reserve Allocation (RA1) supported flood affected people in Leer, Mayendit, Aweil East, Maiwut, Fashoda, Panyijiar, Fangak, Gogrial West, Aweil South, Guit, Malakal, Rubkona, Canal Pigi) and Bor. SSHF resources also supported humanitarian needs occasioned by the sub-national violence in Tambura county with cash assistance (the first time CVA has been used as modality in South Sudan through the country pooled fund) and emergency livelihoods in Tambura, Nagero, Ezo, Nzara, and Yambio counties (Western Equatoria State) supporting both pipeline and frontline response in the targeted areas.

Counties reached with SSHF livelihood support



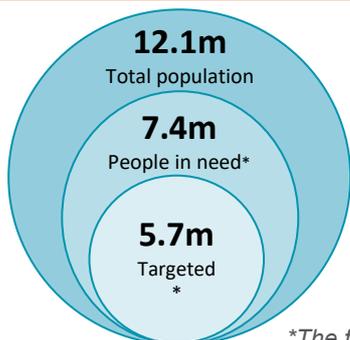
Allocation type	#Households	#Counties	Budget (USD)
1 st standard allocation	183,312	23	2,995,696
2 nd Reserve allocation	30,750	11	1,230,000
Total	214,062		4,225,696

FSL CLUSTER RESPONSE 2021

For the period of January to December 2021, the FSL cluster partners reached 3.5 million unique beneficiaries with food assistance (CO1) while 511,683 unique households were reached with livelihood support (CO2). Additionally, a total of 674,721 beneficiaries received agronomic trainings, asset building and market support.

Partners using cash/voucher modality reached a total of 805,546 unique beneficiaries. Notably, 93% of the CBT modality covered food assistance activities, and 7% covered livelihoods support (cash for kits). Over 6.0 million livestock have been vaccinated and over 2 million animals treated by FAO and FSL partners (seed fairs and cash for kits).

HRP 2021 FIGURES



*The figures excludes 0.3m refugees

Response Per Key Indicators



Number of Beneficiaries reached with food assistance.
3.5 million people



Number of HH receiving agricultural inputs
511,683 households



Number of animals vaccinated/treated
8.0 million animals



Number of People reached with agronomic trainings, asset building and market support
674, 721 people

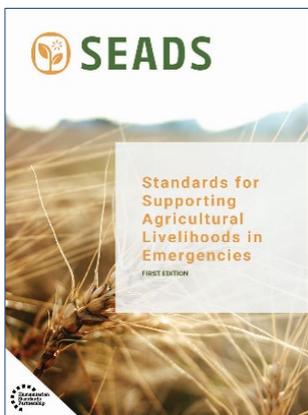
FSL cluster floods response in South Sudan

An estimated 835,000 persons were affected by floods across 33 counties in South Sudan. A total of 760,000 people needed food assistance while about 1 million people needed livelihood support. The food security cluster partners reached a total of 618,173 people with food assistance and 131,887 people with livelihood support (fishing kits and vegetable kits).

SEADS STANDARDS PROJECT



The SEADS Project is an inclusive, consultative process to develop evidence-based standards for supporting agricultural livelihoods in emergencies. **World Vision South Sudan (WVSS)** serves as the **Field Team Member** to Global SEADS, engaging **SEADS work in South Sudan**, an inclusive, consultative process to develop evidence-based standards for supporting agricultural livelihoods in emergencies. WVSS contributed significantly, joining hands with **South Sudan FSL Cluster**, the practical knowledge and experience from the agriculture partners who represent communities affected by emergencies and the govt. in South Sudan. Contributed evidences (impact assessments, best practices, experience) that were considered for developing core standards, technical standards and using case studies as illustrations. Global SEADS engaged consultants to review those evidences and the **draft handbook** is now ready, being reviewed through **public consultation** process.



A 2-days **SEADS simulation exercise** was organized and facilitated for SEADS by World Vision South Sudan and FSL Cluster reviewing MEAL and two technical chapters (6 and 8), based on a locally simulated scenario.

This was aimed at testing the universality, practicality & user-friendliness of the handbook and to achieve our vision that SEADS Standards will enable those responding to humanitarian crises design, implement and evaluate agricultural interventions to maintain and strengthen the livelihoods of farming communities, support preparedness and post-emergency recovery, and increase their resiliency.

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 partners already implementing resilience programmes). These resilience programmes should be designed to: -

1. Address root causes of climatic shocks, national & sub national conflict/ violence, 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;
2. Contextualised livelihood support e.g.
 - Increased crop production
 - Fisheries
 - Establishing sustainable animal (livestock) health services with cost recovery
 - Support and/or promote Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLAs), asset building & training for beekeeping, restocking of small ruminants etc
3. 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.

Agriculture (ATWG) and Livestock (LTWG) Technical Working Groups – 2021

Both ATWG and LTWG contributed significantly towards coordination among FSL Cluster partners to improve the quality and timeliness of emergency agriculture and livestock intervention targeting farming and pastoralist communities. Both technical groups provided mechanism for the coordination and guidance on monitoring and evaluation of agriculture and livestock projects, facilitated exchange of information including validation of the agriculture production Guide by EU and contribution to develop evidence-based standards (SEADS) for supporting agricultural livelihoods in emergencies. On capacity building, the ATWG developed an annual training calendar based on partner needs for 2022. The trainers will be drawn from the ATWG partners based on capacity to conduct the training in the regular ATWG meetings. Similarly, LTWG has done South Sudan animal welfare strategy validation as well as new initiatives such as cost recovery of veterinary services.