TARGETING OF THE RESPONSE

FSL cluster partners will target 5.5 million people in need of assistance including 0.3 million refugees. Prioritization, in the context of needs outweighing available resources and partner capacity, will continue in 2018 with the focus on famine prevention and response (if new famine declared as in 2017) targeting:

a) Critical (IPC phase 4 and 5) caseloads with life-saving assistance;
b) Vulnerable households and populations including IDPs and specifically those with elderly, under 5, disabled, PLW, and those households headed by children, elderly and single adults (mainly women) across IPC 3, 4 and 5;
c) Livelihood protection and stabilization in both rural and urban locations across IPC 3.

The FSL cluster will continue to advocate for resources that help to prevent and when required to respond to famine; strengthen and restore livelihoods; and build household and community resilience against the unprecedented expansion and deepening of food insecurity over the past 4 years.

RESPONSE STRATEGY AND PRIORITISATION

- Using both IPC based planned and mobile crisis based response modalities, the FSL cluster partners will align & prioritize their operational plans: to target the most vulnerable within communities, shifting from blanket geographic targeting to more vulnerability based targeting; to utilize actors with access to ‘hard to reach areas’ to implement FSL activities; to prevent famine, build capacity to cope against a myriad of shocks and stresses, support livelihood protection and restoration, restore market functionality and supply chains; and promote cross-sector cost-effectiveness.
- Cluster SO1 activities include general and targeted food assistance (in-kind/ voucher/ cash based); unconditional cash/voucher transfers; conditional food assistance and the distribution of emergency livelihood kits (fishing gears with fast maturing vegetable seed).
- Cluster SO2 activities include conditional cash/ voucher transfers; protection of livelihoods: livestock vaccination and treatment, seeds & tools, seed protection rations, interventions that support market functionality and value chain addition; and training and capacity building that supports the building of resilience, diversification and restoration of livelihoods.
- Integration: the nature of food insecurity and malnutrition existing in South Sudan requires an integrated multi sector approach to address some of the underlying causes, which mean that close collaboration with the WASH, Health and Nutrition Clusters is essential. This will require more joint multi sector assessment and response planning.
PROMOTING QUALITY PROGRAMMING / ADDRESSING CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

- **Protection**: targeting and site selection by FSL partners is informed by a context and protection risk analysis so that food & livelihood assistance mitigates risks and ‘Does No Harm’ to conflict-affected populations in relation, for example, to forced recruitment of children and gender-based violence when large populations gather to receive assistance; ensuring the most marginalized and vulnerable groups access assistance; and ensuring that assistance does not exacerbate tensions between different social & ethnic groups.

- **Accountability to Affected Populations**: requires communication with communities, good community entry and participatory approaches employed through the Humanitarian Project Cycle and that inclusive ways of working consider the needs of: the young and old (age); of people with varying degrees of disability and of women and girls, men and boys (gender); community feedback and complaint response mechanisms to be incorporated with increased community engagement.

- **Gender mainstreaming**: Women’s needs, voice and rights are at the core of the FSL strategy comprising at least 50% of targeted beneficiaries with a focus on intra household food consumption, women friendly livelihood initiatives and empowerment in building community and household resilience.

- **Resilience markers**: 1) the project promotes community engagement; 2) strengthens local capacities to cope with shocks and stresses e.g. Fall Army Worm; 3) includes a deliberate strategy to reduce humanitarian needs; and 4) promotes use of cash transfers where possible to empower beneficiaries and increase efficiency.

**HRP 2018 Funding Requirement**

- **Total Requested by FSL cluster Partners**: $727.6 M
- **Cash based transfer component**: $78.1 M (10.7%)

- **Estimated cost per beneficiary**: $156

- **Financial requirement by status**
  - South Sudanese: $727.60 M
  - Refugees: $99.70 M

$99.7M is an additional requirement made by refugee response partners.

All partner activities will be geared towards establishing a nexus between humanitarian response & resilience programming.