The FSL Cluster will incorporate increased community engagement, including AAP, disability needs, the needs of different sex and age groups, community feedback and complaint response mechanisms. Almost all food distributions sites operated from field offices use a Project Management Committee that facilitates feedback and complaints from people targeted for assistance. Women’s needs, voices and rights are at the core of the FSL Cluster objectives with at least 50% of those targeted with assistance being women or girls. Pregnant and lactating women and households with children under-2 years old, older persons, chronic sick and persons with disabilities are part of the cluster vulnerability targeting criteria and protection related considerations. The cluster focuses on GBV and PSEA capacity building in partner assessments and action plans, in partnership with the GBV Sub-Cluster. Targeting and site selection will be informed by context, conflict sensitivity and protection risk analysis to mitigates risks and ensure the ‘do no harm’ principle. By conducting community-based vulnerability targeting and conducting conflict sensitive assessments, the cluster seeks to ensure the most marginalized and vulnerable groups have access to assistance and that assistance does not exacerbate tensions between different social and ethnic groups.

COST OF THE RESPONSE

A total of $645 million will be required for activities planned in 2021. Main drivers include cost of commodities, imported food (300,000 MT), livelihood kits (10,400 MT crop and vegetable seeds), veterinary medicines and vaccines, logistics support costs including storage and transportation by road, river and air. Resources will be spread more thinly in 2021 with rapid response missions reverting to 30-60-90 and 120-day cycles, seasonal scale-up actions not providing full rations. In the event of further funding limitations, the focus will remain on immediate life-saving by targeting 2.6 million people facing IPC Phases 4 and 5. Financial requirements for providing food and nutrition assistance to refugees are included under the Refugee Response Plan and amount to an additional $109 million.

MONITORING

Output-level indicators such as number of beneficiaries receiving food and livelihood kits, number of livestock vaccinated and number of individuals attending training will be monitored through the 5W system on a monthly basis. The outcome-level indicators including the percentage of population in IPC Phase 3 or worse, and the Livelihood Coping Strategy and Resilience Capacity indices will be monitored through the six-monthly FSNMS and IPC analyses.

Click here to download the HRP 2021 document.
In 2021, the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster aims to provide food assistance to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable people facing IPC-Phase 3, 4 and 5. The cluster will enhance and sustain emergency food production through complementary vegetable and crop livelihood inputs and fishing and livestock support. Dependency on food and agricultural inputs will be reduced to support and strengthen households’ ability to absorb shocks in collaboration with other clusters. Each of the cluster’s objectives will be implemented in a way that prevents the spread and transmission of COVID-19 and work to establish a nexus between humanitarian response, peacebuilding and resilience programming.

A map showing the FSL cluster people in need and targets set in the HRP 2021.