

KEY FACTS & FIGURES



REQUIREMENT

USD645m

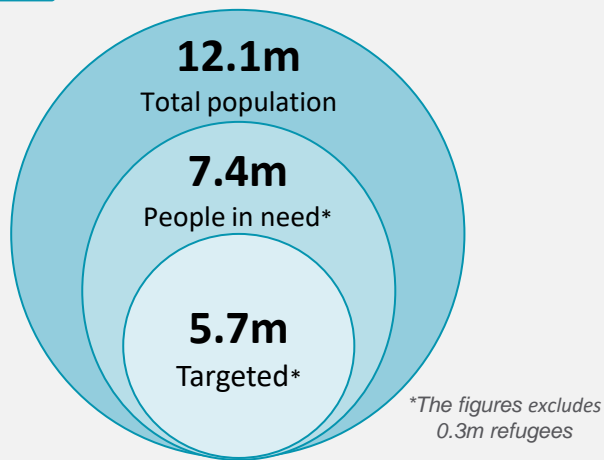


PARTNERS

91 (2 UN, 39 INGO, 50 NNGO)



TARGET



Target population breakdown by Sex

Men	Boys	Women	Girls
22%	27%	24%	27%

RESPONSE OVERVIEW

In 2021, the FSL Cluster will provide humanitarian life-saving assistance to 5.7 million South Sudanese people, a 7.5% increase from the 5.3 million targeted in the 2020 HRP. The FSL Cluster used the IPC analysis to inform its targeting. The cluster will target all people in need of food and livelihood support in IPC Phases 4 and 5, and 42% of the FSL people in need in IPC Phase 3. Some 4 million people are targeted through the first objective, 5.7 million people through the second, and 500,000 people targeted through the third objective. FSL partners (91) will provide assistance to people in need through in-kind assistance, Cash and Voucher Assistance (CVA) or a combination of both. The modality is determined by the principles of feasibility, effectiveness, efficiency, economy and safety. Some 1.6 million people will be targeted with unconditional and conditional CVA. Unconditional cash is predominantly used for purchasing food while conditional CVA for nutrition support, seed trade fairs, cash for work social safety net programmes and small cash grants for asset building. A total of \$80 million for cash programming will be implemented through 37 partners.

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 mitigate 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 (10,400MT 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.

FSL Cluster Objectives

CO1: Provide food assistance to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable populations (in IPC 5, 4 & some 3)

4.0 million people targeted

CO2: Enhance emergency food production through complementary vegetable and crop seeds and fishing and livestock support (in IPC 3, 4 & 5)

5.7 million people targeted

CO3: Reduce dependency on food and agricultural inputs to support and strengthen households' ability to absorb shocks (implemented across all 78 counties)

0.5 million people targeted

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.

