Localisation in South Sudan

The Grand Bargain (2016 World Humanitarian Summit) set to establish how the humanitarian sector works and operates by setting a target of at least 25% of humanitarian funding towards local and national actors by 2020.

FSLC has made a number of in roads already towards the wider aim of the Grand Bargain: increased the NNGO membership to FSLC with currently more than 300 on the mailing list; two NNGOs (AHC & RuCAPD) currently on the Strategic Advisory Group alongside two donors and two INGOs; since 2017, from the SSHF pooled funding, NNGOs have been receiving 70 – 80% of the funding for frontline services (this has reduced to 52% in the first allocation for 2019); and our INGO co coordinator (World Vision) has now been joined by our NNGO co coordinator (SPEDP).

More NNGOs are active than ever before and a number are learning lessons and building their reputation through delivering on their donor funded contracts. Capacity is still a pressing concern. INGO partners (in partnership with donors) have accomplished much by way of organizational development: improved human resources, procurement & logistics, codes of conduct.

The April 3rd special themed FSLC meeting on ‘Localisation’ aimed to provide FSLC partners with a better understanding of Localisation and the implications this has on national NGOs, international NGOs and FSL Cluster. A series of objectives were accomplished: (1) colleagues from SAADO and Christian Aid assisted us in understanding better the Grand Bargain and progress made so far especially here in South Sudan; (2) colleagues from CMD, RuCAPD and SPEDP provided an insight into the ‘NNGO story’ in South Sudan through the perspective of our cluster partners; and (3) colleagues from Christian Aid, Trocaire & CAFOD provided the ‘INGO partnership’ story in South Sudan.

In a far smaller way the FSLC has been complementing this capacity in more technical areas: GBV/ PSEA (two NNGOs sent staff to Nairobi for GBV training: Nile Hope & Women’s Empowerment alliance); training on cash transfer modality in collaboration with CWG; food security assessments: (a) FSNMS enumerators – 1,000 each year (two rounds) included high % of personnel from both NNGO & Government; and (b) recruitment of a Food Security Assessment Officer improving the quality of assessment tools and providing mentoring/ coaching on the IPC compatible tools before IRNA missions; and the active engagement of NNGOs in Cash, Livestock & Agriculture/ Fall Army worm TWGs.

Clearly more needs to continue across all the operational sector/clusters which is something that we aim to continue to support in 2019 and beyond.

SSHF Standard Allocation from 2016 – 2019 (Pipeline funding)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>NNGOs %</th>
<th>INGOs %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016 (1st)</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016 (2nd)</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (1st)</td>
<td>69%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017 (2nd)</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (1st)</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018 (2nd)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019 (1st)</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SSHF 2019 FIRST ALLOCATION COVERAGE MAP

*The map above shows the counties supported by the first 2019 SSHF standard allocation. A total of 19 organizations were selected with 52% of the allocation going towards frontline support through NNGO support

For further information, please contact:
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In 2017, DRC lead a programme towards the development of community gardens in Bentiu on Food For Assets. From the project, the community has benefitted through learning in growing produce such as okra, tomato and onion with community being introduced to new agricultural techniques such as the use of feddans and basic record keeping. Additionally, through agricultural in-kind support provided by DRC, the community has access to seeds and tools, hence, improving their agricultural output.

Through these various initiatives, its notable that the community has increased their income generating opportunities and the farming group members are taking pride in their work and harvests. Additionally, other members are using provided wheelbarrows to generate additional income within the farming groups by renting them out in the market.

The overall aim of the project as expressed through a beneficiary lens demonstrates that “no one can take away from them. They now have their own farms.” Additionally, the project has enhanced the resilience to food price fluctuations while allowing more saving and spending on other items.

Through Peter and the community farming group he represents, 108 volunteers have been engaged and are being compensated with produce either harvested through the project or purchased with proceeds from the farming group’s wheelbarrow rental business. One of the farming group’s, the Manukai Farm: 50,000 SSP/month is generated from wheelbarrow rentals and selling of harvest pumpkin and maize with an average 15,450 SSP/Month expenditure.

The project outcome aimed at ensuring that affected populations (host, IDP and refugees) in Manyo and Panyikang Counties are protected and rehabilitated through livelihood support with vegetable production and fishing activities. Additionally, the project focused at on the sustainable of livelihood and food security in the project areas.

A total of 3,500 households were assisted with 1,200 HHs in Manyo County and 2,300 HHs in Panyikang County. Part of the assistance provided included vegetable kits, fishing kits and agriculture farming tools with some additional people benefitting from trainings. A total of 22,050 beneficiaries were assisted out of which 14,143 were male and 7,907 were female with 510 being boys and 548 were girls. Additionally, the population type of the beneficiaries included: 540 HHs (IDPs), 1,493 HHs (Host Communities), 1,464 HHs (Returnees) and 3 HHs (Refugees).

One of the main challenges during implementation was increased fuel prices affecting transportation and supply of the necessary kits to the locations. Additionally, a majority the affected population had higher needs than the available stocks.

Through proper targeting, most of the vulnerable populations were assisted with RuCAPD currently soliciting for more funding stream to ensure they can cover the pending needs in the two counties for both the main season and the dry season response.

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**RuCAPD livelihood support through SSHF/FAO**

The Rural Community Action for Peace and Development (RuCAPD) through SSHF and FAO frontline support in 2018, provided livelihood assistance in Manyo and Panyikang counties of Upper Nile targeting 3,500 households. Activities undertaken included: distribution of fishing kits, provision of vegetable seeds inputs and agricultural tools. an additional 52 HHs were trained on vegetable production.

Part of the project design enabled contribution towards Accountability to the Affected Population (AAP) through FAO standard selection criteria checklist which led to a consultative process involving all relevant stakeholders in the selection and targeting process of the vulnerable population in the two counties.

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**Funding Status as of 28th April 2019**

- **Received:** $39m
- **Total Requirements:** $650m

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