# FSL Cluster Bulletin April 2018

#### SSHF 2017 Overview

In 2017 the humanitarian crisis in South Sudan deepened and spread as a result of multiple and interlocking threats, including armed conflict and inter-communal violence, economic decline, disease, and climactic shocks. The context was one of continued deteriorating food security situation with increasing numbers of highly impoverished, chronically poor and malnourished persons forced to flee from conflict resulting in a very high number of people severely food insecure (IPC phases 3, 4 and 5) across the Key food insecurity indictors included: low food consumption scores; low diet diversity; high levels of child malnutrition; major disruptions to their livelihoods; a reliance on negative coping strategies; and in catastrophe classified households increased mortality rates. The IPC analysis as of June - July 2017 announced 6 million people in need of urgent humanitarian assistance – the greatest number of food insecure people ever recorded in South Sudan compared to previous years.

The FSL cluster partners incorporated to a fair degree the core principles and components of the Accountability to Affected Populations as part of their humanitarian obligations under the Core Humanitarian Standards (CHS). This remains as an area of improvement for 2018.

Using the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SSHF), FAO and partners contributed significantly to protecting livelihoods (HRP Objective 2) through the scaling up further the provision of essential seeds, tools, fishing kits and vegetable kits during the main season and provision of the vegetable kits, fishing kits and training during the dry season to the most severely affected households



Figure 1: Farmers on their farm in Aweil East (NBEG) - a project by HeRY

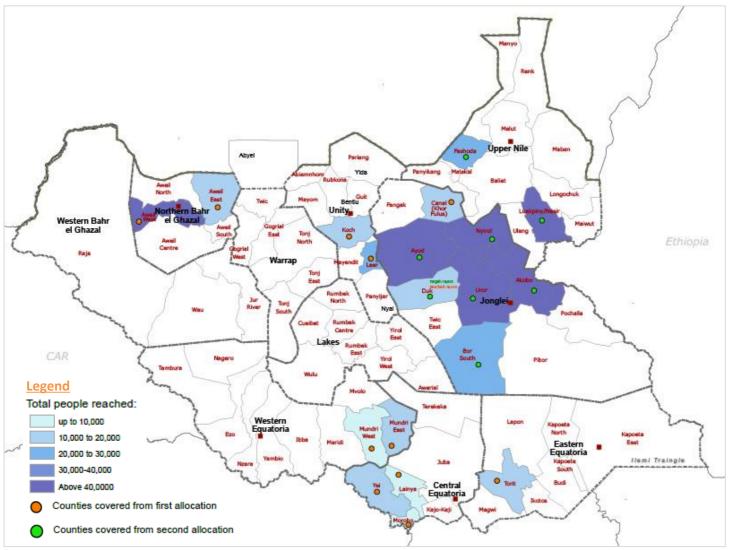


Figure 2: SSHF funds distribution to strategically prioritized locations in 2017

### **SAADO** supports communities in Duk

The introduction of the life saving project by SAADO supported by the South Sudan Humanitarian Fund and FAO brought relief for 3,000 households in Duk, Jonglei state. The vegetable kits and fishing gears provided immediate forms of livelihoods for the internally displaced communities. These were followed up by trainings on gardening and monitoring.

The vegetable seeds distributed which are early maturing (6-14 weeks) supported by the fishing kits provided quick impact as the affected populations could immediately get fish from the river hence enhancing food security for our beneficiaries in Padiet, Dongchak, Pagak, Payuel, Ageer and Panyang.

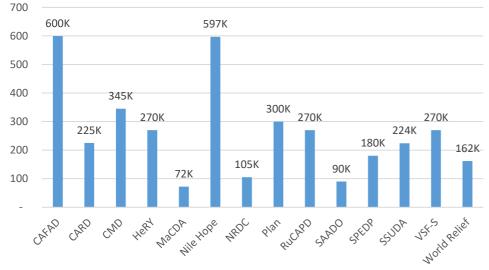


Figure 3: SAADO distributing vegetable and fishing kits to beneficiaries

"The project not only provided immediate benefits to the Duk communities but also created synergies between the people of Duk and Twic East. However, more needs to be done to provide long term food security to the population displaced by conflict" said Stephen Omondi, Director of Programs at SAADO.

# **Key facts and figures from SSHF 2017**

SSHF disbursements to FSL partners in 2017 (in thousands USD)



The FSL cluster advocates for the engagement of national NGOS as much as possible and international partners where necessary as part of the efforts to build local capacity.



## 15 Partners

11 NNGO 3 INGO

1 UN (FAO core pipeline)



## 476,740 people reached

The second secon	· ·
139,508 men	165,493 women
79,873 boys	92,066 girls



405,330 beneficiaries

Reserve allocation for FAO pipeline

