

Objectives

CO1: Provide **unconditional food assistance** to prevent famine and improve food consumption, dietary diversity and coping strategies for vulnerable populations.

CO2: Enhance **emergency food production** through complementary vegetable and crop seeds and fishing and livestock support.

CO3: Provide **transitional emergency food assistance** to strengthen coping capacities and reduce reliance on general food distributions.

CO4: Reduce **dependency on food and agricultural input** to support and strengthen households' ability to absorb shocks.

PEOPLE IN NEED



5.8* million

* Excluding Refugees

TARGET



5.1* million

* Excluding Refugee Population

Objective wise Target

CO1: 2.1 m
CO2: 5.0 m
CO3: 1.6 m
CO4: 1.2 m

BENEFICIARIES TARGETED WITH CASH/VOUCHERS



1.4 million

Total Partners

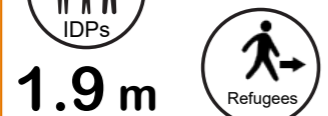
73

UN	INGOs	NGOs
2	38	33

Total IDPs and Refugees

0.3 m

1.9 m



Total Requirement



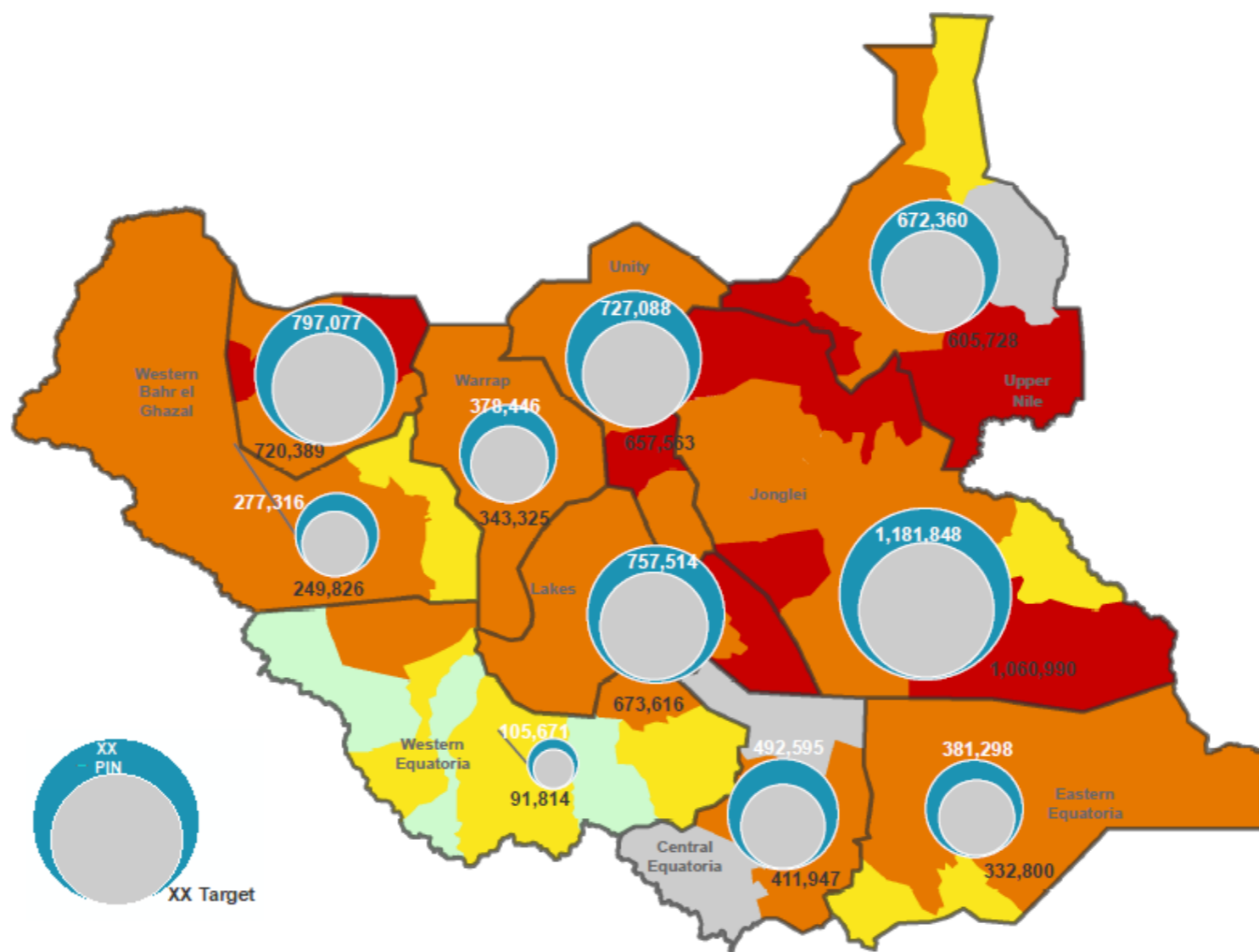
650 million

Total Requirement for CBT



105 million

For further information, please contact:
Alistair Short, FSLC Coordinator, alistair.short@wfp.org, Tel. (+211) 922465613
Ntando Mlobane, ntando_mlobane@wvi.org, Tel. (+211) 926494488
FSL Cluster IM team, info.southsudan@fslcluster.org, Tel. (+211) 920495610

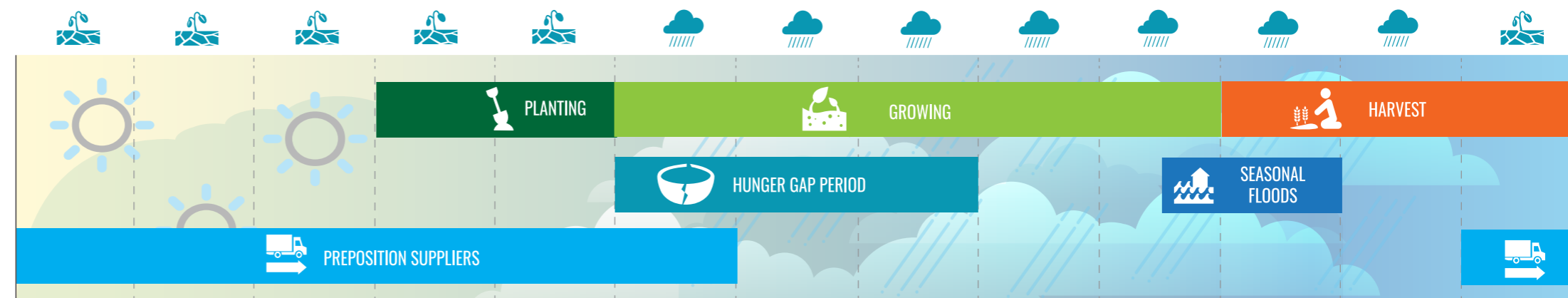


IPC Phase Classification (January- March 2019 (Projection))

1.Minimal 2.Stressed 3.Crisis 4.Emergency 5.Famine/Catastrophe



SEASONAL CALENDAR



HRP 2019 Cluster Overview

In 2019, FSL cluster aims to support 5.1 million South Sudanese and some 300,000 refugees. The cluster uses IPC classification to prioritize the allocation of limited resources. It will target all people in IPC Phase 4 and 5 counties with unconditional food or cash assistance throughout the year and with seasonal livelihood and livestock support.

The food security, livelihoods and nutrition pipelines are closely integrated through a high-level agreement among the three respective lead agencies. The FSL Cluster works in an integrated manner with Health, WASH, Nutrition and, increasingly, Protection Clusters on a famine risk mitigation minimum package of services, building on the successful experiences from 2017 and 2018.

The cluster has systematically increased its accountability to affected people. For example, almost all food distributions sites operate through a Project Management Committee that facilitates feedback and complaint mechanisms. FSL programming is informed by conflict sensitive analysis to ensure that assistance does not exacerbate tensions between different social and ethnic groups, and that GBV and child protection risks are mitigated during food distributions.

Key Figures

Funding