## FSL Cluster minutes of meeting – 28 June 2017

**Venue:** OCHA  
**Time:** 11 am – 12.30 pm

### Agenda

1. **Food Security Outlook- May 2017 South Sudan IPC TWG**– James (FAO)
2. **SAG election process planned in July** – Alistair (FSL)
3. **SSHF Process & Strategy development for 2nd Allocation** – Alistair (FSL)

### 1. Food Security Outlook- South Sudan IPC TWG: May 2017 (James)

FAO- on behalf of South Sudan IPC TWGs made a presentation on finding of May IPC. Presentations covered- Process, methodology, framework and key Findings of the May IPC.

**Key Highlights:**

- IPC reports are collaborative among- RSS leadership- Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), National Bureau of Statistics(NBS), Ministry of Health (MoH), Relief and Rehabilitation Commission(RRC), Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management Agency(HADMA)United Nations - Agencies, Funds & Programs Local(UN AFPS) and INGOs and Technical Agencies-FEWSNET
- Processes include- State level analysis and National Level Analysis and finalized with support of IPC Global Support Unit and IPC Global Emergency Review Committee
- IPC process is a combination of 3 well known technical framework- Livelihood Framework, Food Security Framework and Nutrition Framework.
- Classification is done based on Food security outcomes- Nutritional status, Mortality, Food Consumption and Livelihood Change.
- Summary of Key results: Worst severe food insecurity in South Sudan ever and deterioration of food security situation since Jan 2017
  - Jan 2017: 3.8 M (Phases 3-5)
  - Feb-Apr (Proj): 4.9 (Phases 3-5)
  - May 2017: 5.5 M
  - June- July 2017: 6.0 M
- Update on Famine
  - Likelihood of Famine warning Since Aug 2015
  - Famine declared in Feb 17- early detection of famine was important
  - Currently No famine in Unity
  - Timely scaled up humanitarian response helped to reduce people in catastrophe
  - IPC Phase 4 (emergency)- one step below famine remains widespread.
- Summary of Nutrition Survey- 14 counties out of 16 have GAM 15% and above according to SMART surveys.
- Hotspot areas identified were: Central Unity, Jonglei, UNS, NBeG, Equatorias
- Next steps: FSNMS data collection at county level and next IPC in August 2017

### Feedback from participants:

- ACTED: What did specifically cause the food security improvements in Jonglei( for eg. Akobo)?
- How do we use the SW on IPC process?
- VISIN of community development:
- Dependency syndrome- Any plan/strategy to reduce it in long term?
- Plan International: What makes to declare famine, when people in catastrophe has gone down from 100,000 to 45000 people?
Next Step:
Presentation on tools (in one of the FSL presentation or after the FSL meeting)

2. **SAG Election Process- Alistair**

FSL cluster coordinator made a presentation on SAG election process.

**Key Highlights:**
- TOR was revised by CLAs and that has been circulated earlier in the week- advisory role
- Existing SAG has been in place for more than 2 years
- Process: Nominations form FSL partners only
- Criteria:
  - Experience in providing an advisory role
  - Extensive Knowledge of South Sudan
  - Technical Knowledge in Emergency response of food assistance and livelihood support
- Election will be done by using survey platform called survey monkey with the support of Information Management team of FSL cluster.

3. **SSHF Process & Strategy development for 2nd Allocation**

FSL cluster coordinator gave a presentation on SSHF process and strategy development for 2nd allocation.

**Key Highlights:**
- Difference between 1st allocation and 2nd allocation
- Strategy development v FAO & CCs;
- No elected SRC v SAG (elected nominated) on the provision there is no conflict of interest, i.e. no member of SSHF review if short listed
- Unit price for frontline support: SSHF higher rate v rate as used by partners with LOA (efficiency saving & value for money)
- Priority needs- 0.5 million people has been increased over and above the January IPC forecast (5.5 million)
- Four distinctive approaches that will be adopted by all SSHF partners
- Key strategy for bringing Multi cluster synergies

**Feedback from Participants:**
- What are the strategies to minimize a delayed procurement process of livelihood inputs?
- Any updates on allocating money for transportation
- Availability of inputs and lag time.
- SSHF strategy development process: What is the rational for choosing SAG to develop SSHF strategy unlike previous practices of participatory approach?
- Cost: Previous strategy had 15/20$ per individual, why there is a reduction in per unit cost?
- SAG: Why there is only 2 slots for NNGO? If a partner is member of SAG and also applicant of the SSHF process, are they allowed to be part of project evaluation process?
- Strategy: Strategy developed strategy and FAO only- What was the reason that strategy focuses on 2 area only while IPC has highlighted more areas
- Why strategy did not include livestock intervention?

**AOB**
CARD: CARD staffs were ambushed at Farank-Sika Junction while travelling to Kediba Payam. The team was stopped at gun point and ordered to surrender. Fortunately no one was hurt during the incident and after negotiations, the team was released. However, some items including 2 laptops, 1 camera, beneficiary’s lists and 2 staff Identity Cards were confiscated.