SOUTH SUDAN SO 200423
B/R No.: 2

BUDGET REVISION OF SO FOR THE APPROVAL OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR

	Initials	In Date	Out Date	Reason For Delay

ORIGINATOR

Country Director
Chris Nikoi .... ………….. ……………

CLEARANCE

Project Budget & Programming Officer, RMBP
Betty Ka .... ……………. ……………

Chief, RMBP
Laurent Bukera .... …………….. …………..

Chief, OSLT
Adrian Van der Knaap .... …………… …………..

Director, OSL
Wolfang Herbinger .... …………… …………..

Director, OST (*ICT operations only*) .... …………… …………..

APPROVAL

☒ Regional Director
Valerie Guarnieri .... …………….. ……………

PROJECT: South Sudan SO 200423 BR No. 1

	Previous Budget	Revision	New Budget
CD&A	US$ 644,987	US$ 518,139	US$ 1,163,126
DSC	US$ 1,105,331	US$ 157,802	US$ 1,263,133
ISC	US$ 122,522	US$ 47,316	US$ 169,838
Total WFP cost (US$)	US$ 1,872,840	US$ 723,257	US$ 2,596,097

TYPE OF REVISION

☒ **Additional DSC** ☒ **Additional ODOC** ☒ **Extension in time** ☐ **Change in project orientation**
☐ **Other**

BACKGROUND:

1. The Republic of South Sudan (ROSS) has an estimated population of 10.3 million and is comprised of ten states spread across a vast area of 650,000 square kilometers. It remains one of the world's least developed countries. The need for humanitarian assistance has been continuous since the declaration of the new state on 9 July 2011. Subsequent political and economic disagreements between Sudan and South Sudan led to 1.) the closure of borders in May 2011 2.) the shut-down of oil production, and 3.) South Sudan's adoption of ongoing austerity measures.

2. The delivery of humanitarian services in South Sudan poses significant challenges to humanitarian actions. Services must be provided over vast distances in a country with poorly developed road networks and telecommunications

infrastructure. Continuous tension and insecurity along the border between South Sudan and Sudan restricts the movement of relief items through corridors normally used by the humanitarian community.

3. The country faces a myriad of political challenges after independence. Intermittent disruptions in oil revenue flows are directly affecting the delivery of basic public services in critical sectors such as early warning, disaster preparedness, crisis response, veterinary services, plant protection, animal health, cold chain management, rural finance, and extension services. This has also resulted in reduced investments in productive rural infrastructure needed to reduce risks and enhance resilience.

4. Regional instability has resulted in massive refugee movements, internal displacement, and returnee migration. Such significant population transfers are of considerable concern within the humanitarian community.

5. Over the next three years, an estimated 3.2 to 4.6 million people could be at risk of food insecurity. Although numerous factors threaten the access, availability, utilization, and stability of food for South Sudanese, the country is also ripe with opportunities for possible agricultural growth and livelihood development. Improving self- reliance at the community level can increase resilience to shocks such as floods, droughts, civil conflict, political unrest, inflation, government austerity measures, crops failures, and animal diseases. Despite positive outcomes of ongoing food security and livelihood interventions in support of government strategies for reducing food insecurity, such shocks will continue to threaten local food security.

6. Founded in 2004, the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) is comprised of 66 member partners and is co-led by FAO and WFP. At the national level, the cluster is managed by a secretariat consisting of FAO and WFP co-coordinators, one elected NGO co-coordinator, as well as an Information Management officer. A Monitoring and Reporting officer supported by the OCHA-managed Common Humanitarian Fund (CHF) joined the team in January 2013. Within the country, there are 10 sub-national clusters (one in each state). These were established in 2011 and are co-managed by state cluster focal points from FAO and WFP.

7. Limited capacity at the state level hampers the cluster's ability to establish an efficient coordination and information sharing mechanism between the state and the national level cluster, requiring additional state level trainings in coordination, information management, and food security analysis and monitoring.

8. Because of its extensive experience in complex emergency situations, the FSLC offers crucial linkages between emergency, recovery, and development. The cluster is currently supporting the ongoing joint FEWSNET/WFP/FAO livelihood profiling and zoning initiative intended to augment the Republic of South Sudan's effort of refining the livelihood zones for the implementation of the Zonal Effort to Transform Agriculture (ZEAT). The cluster manages the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)[1] process for South Sudan and provides the platform for the Annual Needs and Livelihood Analysis (ANLA). These activities position the FSLC as a catalyst for post-conflict recovery and development activities.

9. The FSLC has no dedicated funding source and relies on ad-hoc financial assistance from FAO and WFP and contributions from the global Food Security Cluster (FSC) for short-term support. WFP and FAO are responsible for the operation of the cluster to ensure that coordination and information management gaps in South Sudan are covered.

10. As there are over 342 humanitarian actors addressing these numerous challenges, a coordination mechanism is needed to monitor and report gaps and overlaps in humanitarian response to ensure timely and effective food security and livelihood interventions. The FSLC is currently engaged in a number of activities such as 1.) coordinating assessments for food security response; 2.) information collection, analysis, and sharing (including overseeing the IPC process for South Sudan); 3.) livelihood zoning; and 4) capacity building of stakeholders and the Government. All of these activities are crucial for transitioning the country from a humanitarian crisis to post-conflict recovery and development.

11. The first Food Security Cluster SO in South Sudan was launched in October 2012, and an initial budget revision extended the SO until December 2013. This document represents the second budget revision which aims to extend the SO until 31 December 2014.

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[1] The IPC is a set of protocols (tools and procedures) to classify the severity of food insecurity and provide actionable knowledge for decision support. The IPC consolidates wide-ranging evidence on food-insecure people to provide core answers to the following questions: How severe is the situation? Where are areas that are food insecure? How many people are food insecure? Who are the food-insecure people in terms of socioeconomic characteristics? What factors lead to food insecurity?

Original Project Objectives:

12. The main objectives of this FSLC SO are:
    a. To ensure that the food security sector is strengthened to respond, on a country wide basis, to the increasing needs of the affected population in a coordinated and more efficient fashion, and
    b. To ensure that decisions are made through the use of an accurate and timely information management platform.

Implementation to date:

13. The 4W database[2] was established to support partners' tracking and reporting at the output level through funding from FAO. The database provides a flexible reporting system that allows partner activities to be summarized by multiple criteria, and it has proven to be a strong advocacy tool.

14. A dedicated web page was set-up on the gFSC website for information sharing[3].

15. Through joint WFP and FAO funding, training on sub-national coordination and information management was conducted for 99 participants representing 10 states. The objective of the training was to acquaint government officials and FAO/WFP sub-national cluster focal points with the principles of coordination and improve information management at the sub-national level.

16. A workshop on strengthening nutrition outcomes in Food Security and Livelihoods programming was conducted in November 2012 with FAO funding.

Justification for Revision:

17. Ongoing political friction between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan, recurrent natural and manmade disasters disrupt household mobility, economic strategies and livelihood activities, highlights the need for a strengthened FSLC that can report on the needs in remote areas where food aid and assistance is being delivered. The emphases are on 1.) establishing a deeper field presence for the cluster with the ability to support monitoring and reporting systems that can respond quickly to volatility in border areas and 2.) formulate policies and procedures with state governments that will define how the FSLC and the South Sudan Government will work together in the future. The FSLC provides ROSS technical support for coordinating activities at the sub-national level. For example, the FSLC conducts soft-skills training on coordination leadership skills as well as on information management. Strengthening and empowering sub-national clusters is the key phase-out strategy of the FSLC.

18. The SO was originally prepared with a planned start date of 15 October 2012. However, as its start date was delayed until 2013, the SO missed the opportunity to be incorporated in the CAP for the purposes of mobilizing resources from pooled funding such as the CHF. Therefore, the extension in time will allow the approved project to be included in the CAP for 2014+ to seek funding.

19. There are over 342 non-government organizations (155 international and 187 national organizations) as well as 21 UN agencies currently providing assistance throughout South Sudan. Of these organizations, close to 100 are working on different aspects of food security. In order to ensure that all food insecure areas are appropriately covered, a dedicated effort is required to provide continued coordination, advocacy, and partner support. This SO will strengthen the FSLC at national and sub-national levels by ensuring a common approach to information management assessments and strategy formulation, resulting in coordinated and informed responses.WFP is currently engaged in different supporting activities falling under the FSL umbrella such as the 3 Food Security and Monitoring systems (FSMS) surveys conducted every year, specific Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSAs) conducted whenever needed and shared with cluster partners to inform response planning, the participation in the Annual Need and Livelihood analysis (ANLA) as well as in the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) analysis which is the basis of an integral multi-sectoral risk analysis and monitoring tool guiding food security and livelihood responses throughout the year.

20. FSLC's main challenge is relying on partners to provide information required for needs assessment, response planning, and monitoring. This has limited the cluster's ability to provide timely output reporting. There is a need to strengthen the level of outcome reporting, which is a core cluster activity. This budget revision aims at financing the WFP FSL coordination staff and the costs related to the facilitation of regular coordination meetings at the

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[2] The 4W database is one that finds the answers to the questions: Who does What Where and When.
[3] http://foodsecuritycluster.net/operations/south-sudan

national and sub-national levels, the facilitation of trainings on coordination and information management for humanitarian partners and government counterparts at the national and state level and the facilitation of food security-related workshops at the state level as requested by the partners.

21. Most activities proposed in this project require more extensive consultations and engagement with Government and partners than were originally estimated and are not likely to be completed within the project's current timeframe. To strengthen state level coordination structures within the CAP 2014+ multi-year time window, the cluster requires dedicated funds for coordination tasks and capacity building activities at the state level.

22. As previously mentioned, limited capacity at the state the level hampers cluster capacity to establish an efficient coordination and information sharing mechanism between the state and the national level cluster. Additional state level trainings in information management food security analysis, and monitoring are needed to improve coordination. Cluster focal points will work hand in hand with stakeholders-including national and international NGOs and state and local authorities-to strengthen coordination and partnership during the implementation of activities. The cluster will take the lead role in training and coordination exercises, specifically targeting local partners and local authorities. The SO will require financial resources to cover ground and air transportation, as well as costs for hands-on training.

23. In order to effectively respond to the challenges highlighted above, the FSLC will need to increase its capacity to coordinate the humanitarian response of all components of the food and livelihood sectors. This will require a continued support for dedicated coordination and an information management mechanism, as well as the improvement of the monitoring system for accurate and consistent reporting.

Planned Objectives:

24. This BR will allow the SO to continue to provide common services for coordination, information management, and monitoring and reporting. No major revisions are envisaged in the project activities, the budget will account for training activities and staff costs until the end of the project (31 December 2014).

25. With the 4W database and cluster website in place, the SO activities will be scaled-back to the following objectives:
    a. Continued strengthening of sub-national cluster coordination in border states facing the greatest food security challenges. This will include: 1.) facilitation of regular coordination meetings at the national and sub-national levels with humanitarian partners and government counterparts to identify gaps and overlaps in the delivery of critical humanitarian services, 2.) facilitation of trainings on coordination and information management for humanitarian partners and government counterparts at the state level, 3.) facilitation of food security-related workshops at the state level as requested by the partners.
    b. Working with FSLC partner members to update livelihood baselines and profiles. Market profiling will be a part of crucial zoning for cash and voucher programming. As much as possible, this information shall be compiled from existing sources, which includes WFP Food Security Monitoring System[4] (FSMS). Field data collection shall be conducted with the involvement of partners.
    c. Rolling out 4W data collection and reporting tools.
    d. Developing formalized inter-cluster strategic linkages with the Nutrition, Protection, Health, and Wash Clusters to foster a program-based approach and create opportunities for greater impact.

26. Output indicators:
    Indicator 1: # of co-ordination meetings held at Juba and the states and average # of participants. Target: (12 coordination meetings at national level, 24 sub working groups meetings, 80 state level meetings) .
    Indicator 2,: # of training workshops conducted. Target: 20
    Indicator 3: FSLC webpage uploaded with latest information including minutes, workshop reports, and situational analysis reports. Target: meeting minutes 116, 3 situation snapshots, maps,12 bulletins)
    Indicator 4: updated 4 W and market information is available. Target: updated database
    Indicator 5: Post-distribution monitoring conducted. Target : 1 round conducted

RECOMMENDATION

In light of the above, this revision is for an extension period for 12 months at US$ 723,257 to strengthen coordination activities in South Sudan and is recommended for approval by the Regional Director.

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[4] The Food Security Monitoring System is a WFP-developed assessment tool used to track changes in people's food security situations. FSMS aims to 1.) alert the humanitarian community when a situation deteriorates, and 2.) to ensure that assistance can be provided in a timely and appropriate way.

DISTRIBUTION:

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