

Food Security and Livelihoods Sector Meeting Khartoum, Sudan.

Date: 15 July 2020	No. of Participants: 63
Place: Virtual Meeting, Khartoum.	Participant Organizations: 45
Timing: 10:00 – 12:00	Male and Female: 42:28

Meeting Minutes

Agenda Points	Deliberations	Action Points/Decisions
<p>FSL Information Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Q1 4W HRP 2020 updates - FSL Dashboard - FSL Contact List - FSL HRP Addendum Updates (PIN and Target) - Reach MSNA 	<p>Meeting was formally started with the welcome note and introduction of participants by FSL Sector coordinator, IMO and FSTS representative.</p> <p>Q1 4W HRP 2020 updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Overall, 12 states were reached in terms of SO1 and SO2 objectives of FSL HRP in Q1. - Overall, 90 localities out of 178 Reached in 2020 Q1 Cycle under SO1 and SO2. - Overall, 1.3M beneficiaries reached under SO1 in 2020 Q1 Cycle. - 234K beneficiaries reached under SO2 in 2020 Q1 Cycle. <p>FSL Dashboard</p> <p>Outcome 1: Populations in areas affected by natural or man-made disaster receive timely assistance during and in the aftermath of a shock</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 1,478,895 people were reached from 3,469,424 targeted by 19 FSL partners. - Q1 was covered by partners in 9 states i.e, North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, East Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan, South Kordofan, White Nile and Blue Nile. <p>Outcome 2: Displaced populations, refugees, returnees and host communities meet their basic needs and/or access basic services while increasing their self-reliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A total of 234,538 people were reached from 1,350,518 targeted by 14 FSL partners. - Q1 was covered by partners in 11 states i.e, North Darfur, West Darfur, Central Darfur, South Darfur, West Kordofan, North Kordofan, South Kordofan, Khartoum, White Nile, Blue Nile and Gedaref. <p>FSL HRP Addendum Updates (PIN and Target)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The HRP 2020 PIN was 6,187,285 while HRP addendum PIN is 8,583,722. - The FSL HRPP 2020 target was 4,600,00 while FSL HRP addendum target is 5,899,143. - The FSL HRP 2020 requirement was 339,700,000 while FSL HRP addendum requirement is 37,566,204. <p>REACH MSNA</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSNA Sudan 2020, is the first-ever Sudan multi-sector needs assessment (MSNA). - process will be led by OCHA and humanitarian sectors, with the technical support of REACH - The results of the assessment will feed into the 2021 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO) and Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) processes. <p>MSNA Methodology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSNAs typically take a mixed-methods approach, combining household survey data with qualitative sources such as key informant interviews and focus group discussions - A secondary data review of contextual information and existing data sources - The methodology for this year’s MSNA will be adapted to the special risks and requirements of collecting data during the COVID-19 pandemic. - FSL main questions regarding HHS, rCSI and Shocks were incorporated in it. <p>FSL Mailing List</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSL has created a link to update the FSL mailing list which was shared with partners with the deadline of XXX July which will be extended for another week for those who could provide the details so far. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FSL sector has extended the deadline for updating FSL mailing list till 22 July 2020.
<p>FSL Humanitarian Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SHF Process Update - Floods Preparedness and Response Plan Sudan - FSL HRP Addendum Updates (Needs and Response) - CCPM-Sudan Findings 	<p>SHF Process and Update</p> <p>2020 SHF Allocations to FSL Partners:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two emergency allocations to FAO under Desert Locust Surveillance and Control, 1M in March 2020 and 2.4M in April 2020. - Standard Allocation strategically linked to the 2020 HRP and contributes to its three strategic objectives. Allocation envelope size: US \$36.2M - The allocation focuses on localities which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are included in 2020 HRP Multi-sectoral Priority 1; • Have not received SHF or CERF allocations in 2019; • Have not been covered by 3-4 sectors under special 2020 CERF allocation; and • Have a high-level of multi-sector humanitarian severity, as measured by an HNO severity scoring of 4 and 5. - FSL Envelope size was 8,500,000M for service delivery and supplies activities. - Strategic review process was concluded by recommendations for 19 projects out of 34 projects for SHF funding. - Allocation of 74% (6,310,840M) was given to INGOs, 21% (1,789,160M) was given to NNGOs while 4% (400,000) was given to UN agencies. <p>CERF Allocations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Two projects with US \$5.9 million review were funded under CERF Rapid Response earlier in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For detailed information, please refer to the FSL presentation on https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-food-security-and-livelihood

February this year:

- **FAO:** US \$ 2.97 million for enhancing agriculture and livestock-based livelihood situation of the most vulnerable households from the IDPs, Returnees and host communities
- **UNDP:** US \$ 3.0 million to support Peacebuilding and Durable Solutions in Sudan Through Early Recovery and Nexus Interventions

HRP Funding Status:

- Food aid requirement was 253,951,020USD which was funded 65% (165,879,678USD).
- Agriculture and Livelihoods requirement was 85,720,062USD which was funded 26% (21,949,645USD).
- Overall FSL requirement was 339,671,082USD which was funded 55% (187,829,323USD).
- 2020 Sudan HRP SHF & CERF requirement is 1,437,356,804 which was funded 39% (554,812,175USD).

Sudan Floods Preparedness and Response Plan

FSL sector has completed the following tasks for Floods Preparedness and Response Plan;

- Partners Mapping
- Stock Mapping
- FSL State Level Emergency Contact List (FAO/WFP Focal Points)

Early Recovery Early Warning Working Group Updates

- The main objective of the group is to facilitate and coordinate the early action implementation based on accurate and timely early warning.
- Co-chaired by WFP, FAO and Food Security Technical Secretariat (FSTS).
- First meeting was done in February 2020 and ToRs endorsed in March 2020.
- Currently, EWEA is working on vulnerability working on a vulnerability analysis per state considering COVID-19 and the upcoming rainy season.
- EWEA participants to be represented the National Floods Task Force.
- EWEA will develop a joint working plan for early warning and early actions to maximize efforts.

FSL HRP Addendum Updates

- FSL sector has done the needs analysis considering the COVID-19 situation and finalize the FSL response strategy which has following main points;
- Advance rations of food distributions to IDPs over the next three months to ensure food consumption is maintained, and to minimize risk of COVID-19 spread.
- FSL sector partners also work with the Government on providing food assistance to the households most affected by the lockdowns.
- Provide time-critical agriculture inputs seeds and tools with prioritizing animal treatments, feed and supplements.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To scale up social protection, FSL partners in coordination with the government, implemented direct cash transfers, cash schemes, and provision of unconditional cash transfers where the existence of markets and availability of goods allows. - FSL sector will also expand real-time remote monitoring systems to collect and assess the impact of COVID-19 on food insecurity at national, state and locality levels. <p>Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CCPM is a country-led self-assessment exercise where country Clusters assess their performance against six core cluster functions and on accountability to affected populations. - The process enables all cluster partners and coordinators to identify strengths and weaknesses of performance and agree actions towards improvement. - The CCPM comprises 4 stages (1. Planning, 2. Survey, 3. Analysis and action planning, 4. Monitoring). 	
<p>Desert Locust Updates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - DL App Orientation/ Brief 	<p>The unprecedented Desert Locust threat to food security and livelihoods persists in the Horn of Africa and is increasing in southwest Asia.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Desert Locust situation will be developed at the Summer breeding belt, particularly at River Nile State due to the detection of breeding groups, as well as reporting of mature immature groups at south west Abu Hamed. - Surveillance confined of at River Nile, White Nile, Northern and North Kordofan states during the above-mentioned period where 29,950 ha surveyed indicated scattered and gregarious hoppers and adults in several locations. - Limited ground control operations were conducted at Berti area (River Nile State) against groups of hopper and adults. - No locusts were seen at West Kordofan state - The green vegetation cover is prevailed along Nile valley and the pivot schemes and greening in West Kordofan State. - Desert Locust is an un-predicted migrant pest, even if you have plenty of human and logistics resources, you cannot detect more than 50% of the infestation. - 1 square Km of swarm eats the same food as 35,000 people a day. - During the period Jan. to March PPD controlled 28 swarms amounted to about 16,000 square Km. - The Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on desert locust, the Locust Control Department of the Plant Protection Directorate managed to issue travel permits for their teams, and currently they can mobilize them to various states as DL situation requires. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For details, please refer to the presentation on https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/dl_update.pdf

<p>Findings of IPC 2020</p>	<p><u>Current Situation Overview</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the current period (June to September 2020), an estimated 9.6 million people (21% of the population analyzed) are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and are in need of urgent action. - Around 2.2 million people are facing an Emergency acute food insecurity situation (IPC Phase 4) and around 7.4 million people are facing Crisis acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3), while nearly 15.9 million people are estimated to be in Stress (IPC Phase 2). - This is also a high figure compared to previous analysis. Overall, all localities from 18 Sudanese States have been classified, with exception of At tina locality in North Darfur and Abyei PCA area in West Kordofan, where there was no data collected and similar locality data could not be used either. - Food insecurity remains alarmingly high in Sudan with increased and protracted displacement, economic decline and inflation, impacted food price hikes and exacerbated by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. - The lockdown measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic significantly decreased commodity movement, market function and cross-border trade, and compromised livelihoods, daily labour opportunities, reducing household purchasing power and food access of the vulnerable population. <p><u>Projected Situation Overview</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An estimated 6.4 million people (14% of the total population) are experiencing Crisis or worse levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) and are in need of urgent action. This figure is the highest on record since the introduction of the IPC analysis in Sudan. - Around 723,491 individuals are in Emergency situation of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 4) and around 5.7 million individuals are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3), while nearly 16 million are estimated to be in Stress (IPC Phase 2). - During the projection period, the food security situation expected to improve relative to current situation as a result of the positive prospects on the upcoming 2020/2021 harvest season, the increased stocks at household level and an improved livestock productivity, water availability. - Expected improvement in crops and livestock productivity will impact positively on availability of food stock, household income, purchasing power resulting in an improved access to food. Improved food availability at household levels will reduce the reliance on markets for food supplies. As a result, the majority of households are expected to have improved food consumption. - Food Availability: Generally, a higher yield is expected during the harvest season (October-December 2020), with good productivity of food and cash crops, which will improve household level food stocks from own production. According to ICPAC and Sudan Metrological forecast 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ For details, please refer to the presentation on https://fscluster.org/sites/default/files/documents/ipc_results.pdf
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normal to above normal rain are forecasted during the production season, which will have significant impact on crop production and availability of pasture and water for livestock producing areas.

Response Priorities

- Urgent actions are required to save lives and livelihoods of populations estimated in IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) as well as to protect livelihood and reduce food consumption gaps of the populations estimated in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis)
- Provision of emergency agricultural and livestock support to farmers, with special focus on localities prone to natural disasters including floods and drought.
- Scale up diversified livelihoods programmes for improved self-reliance, resilience building and social protection to all vulnerable communities classified under Phase 2, 3 and 4.
- Implement water harvesting programs in water- deficit states.
- Introduction of technical package to improve productivity of food crops.
- Scale up and improve access to basic services (health and WASH) throughout the year.
- Strengthen and support initiatives addressing cross-cutting issues food security and nutrition status of vulnerable groups.
- Promote good nutritional practices at household levels through nutrition sensitive activities such as home gardening and educational awareness on food and water safety.
- Formation of a strategy to reduce food loss.

Situation Monitoring and Update

- The next IPC analysis update of the projection would occur depending on changes of the projection assumptions and availability of updated contributing data from various sources. After seizure of the lock down FSTS with partners will organize to conduct rapid assessments in areas and target specific vulnerable groups with high food insecurity.
- COVID-19 has significant impact on the food security situation of the urban and rural areas in addition to the health hazards. The economic impact of COVID-19 has to be monitored to avoid the health crisis is transformed to food crisis. The IPC TWG and partners are expected to monitor the food security situation both in rural and urban areas. COVID-19 and containment measures has significant impact in major urban centers of the country compared to the rural areas.
- Strengthen and expand food price monitoring in the major markets of the country.
- Monitor weather forecasts and early warning system communication to prone areas against natural hazards such as droughts and floods.
- Strengthen the capacities of national and state level Technical Working Groups on food security information systems and produce timely information.

<p>AOB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>FSL Meeting Frequency</i> - <i>FSL Information sharing</i> 	<p><u>FSL Meeting Frequency</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSL meeting at national level will be done once a month and need based in between, if required. <p><u>FSL Information sharing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSL sector used to share all the information with FSL partners in wider mailing list to keep them updated about national level updates including information, bulletins, C19 documents and guidelines, FSL dashboard, maps and presentations to keep FSL partners informed and well equipped with the information which is required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪
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Annex: List of FSL Meeting Participants on 15 July 2020 [Virtual FSL Meeting Participants List 15 Jul 2020.pdf](#)