

Food Security and Livelihood Sector Meeting Khartoum, Sudan

Date 20 June 2021
Place Virtual Meeting, Khartoum.
Timing: 13:00 – 14:30

No. of Participants 49
Participant Organizations 19
Male and Female 45:55

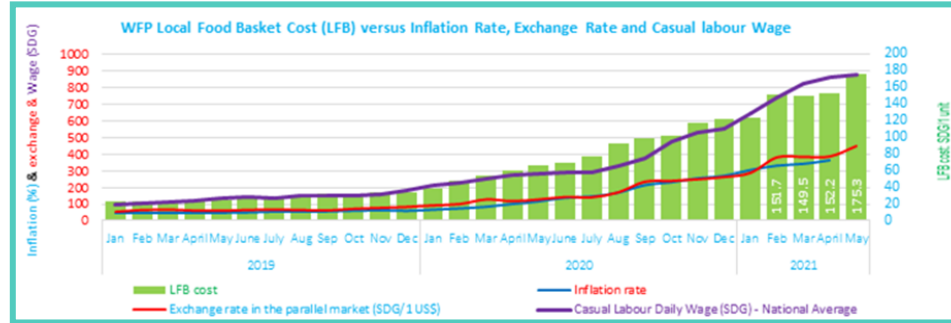
Meeting Minutes

Agenda Points	Deliberations	Action Points/Decisions
<p>1. Humanitarian Updates</p>	<p>Meeting was formally started with the welcome note and introduction of participants by FSL Sector coordinator, IMO and FSTS representative.</p> <p><u>Humanitarian Updates</u></p> <p>1. Sudan, Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase classification provides: Differentiation between different levels of severity of acute food insecurity, classifying units of analysis in five distinct phases: (1) Minimal/None, (2) Stressed, (3) Crisis, (4) Emergency, (5) Catastrophe/Famine. ▪ Each of these phases has important and distinct implications for where and how best to intervene, and therefore influences priority response objectives. ▪ The latest Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) results for Sudan say 9.8 million people are projected to be acutely food insecure (IPC Phase 3 and above) across the country throughout the lean season from June through September ▪ Identification of key drivers of acute food insecurity. <p>2. Sudan, Investment in Sudan’s Agriculture and Humanitarian Assistance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ As a new food security assessment shows that a record number of Sudanese will face acute food insecurity in the coming lean season, a call for greater investment in Sudan’s agriculture and humanitarian assistance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FSL sector keep sharing latest humanitarian updates with partners.

- The key drivers of food insecurity in Sudan include floods, recurrent droughts, economic decline, inflation and displacement because of conflict.
- More than 20 percent of Sudan’s population is projected to be facing acute food insecurity starting this month, the highest figure reported in the history of the IPC in Sudan.

- The economy of Sudan is highly dependent on agriculture, which is the most important economic sector. Agriculture employs 43 percent of Sudan’s labour force and accounts for about 30 percent of GDP (ILO estimates of 2019, & World Bank report). Sudan is one of the largest livestock producing countries in Africa and the Arab world, where the livestock sector contributes to the livelihoods of at least 26 million people.
- Urgent action is required to save lives and that is our priority as WFP. It’s not just about saving lives; it’s about changing lives. All partners – UN, INGOs, Government, and private sector, including potential investors, must come together to reduce food insecurity in the country so we can reach zero hunger by 2030,” said Eddie Rowe, WFP Representative and Country Director in Sudan.
- “Creating an investment climate for the private sector to be actively involved in agriculture and agribusiness should be emphasized at all levels so as to pave way for small farmers and agro-industry owners to play significant role in the development of the agriculture sector,” said Ahmadu Babagana; FAO Representative and Country Director in Sudan.

- 3. Sudan, Marker Price Update:**
 - Food prices continue to rise, as the national average cost of a local food basket increased by 1.8% compared to March 2021 which equal to 152 SDG. The Central Bureau of Statistics reported that the inflation rate in Sudan increased from 342% to 363% which lead to increase in the number of people in need
 - Sorghum, Wheat flour, goat, groundnut all increased between 4% - 23%



4. Sudan, COVID-19 Update:

- The Sudan identified the first case of COVID-19 in Sudan on 12 March 2020 and as latest updated in 2021, 36,000 cases confirmed in Sudan with 2,732 fatality. It affected all the 18 states of the country. The pandemic has pushed many people into poverty by aggravating the already food insecure people’s situation to further deteriorate.
- The general situation has been further aggravated by the severe economic crisis experienced throughout the country
- COVID-19 pandemic combined with pre-existing shocks caused multi-dimensional adverse impacts on the lives and livelihoods of people across Sudan. It has exacerbated the food insecurity and livelihoods impoverishment of the affected population as detailed in the main parts of this update
- Actions and recommendations (1) Provide the necessary required agricultural production support services for the winter and next main season with special emphasis on small scale farmers; (2) Provide livestock-based livelihoods support services. (3) Strengthen cash-and in-kind transfer mechanisms in agriculture and livestock-based livelihoods support services. (4) Promote awareness and sensitization among households.

5. Central Darfur:

- In Central Darfur, Multi-sectoral needs assessment to the new IDPs (around 875) in Funga, in addition to a displacement for around 3,000 HH due to conflict in Shamal Jabal Marrah
- The CD-AHCT agreed that WFP, WR, CRS, and DRC would conduct a multi-sectoral needs assessment to 875 IDPs households (HHs). The targeted population was displaced from Kolla, Deba Nairra, Forray, Hamad El Nil, Korro Salla, Abrry, and Taissa to Funga on 19 May. While assistance yet to be provided, the assessment will help identify needs and plan for the response.

6. South Darfur:

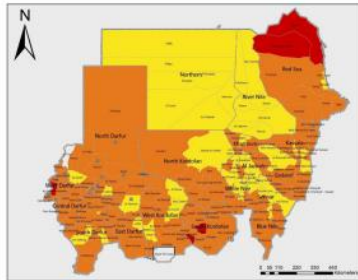
- In South Darfur, Conflict erupted in Mandowa village, Nyala and Kas which cause to have a total of 35 individuals were killed and 27 injured. There has been no reported displacement at present. The situation remains tense and unpredictable.

2. IPC 2021 Findings

CURRENT SITUATION APRIL - MAY 2021



FIRST PROJECTION JUNE - SEPTEMBER 2021



SECOND PROJECTION OCT 2021 - FEB 2022



Key for the Map
IPC Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification
 (mapped Phase represents highest severity affecting at least 20% of the population)

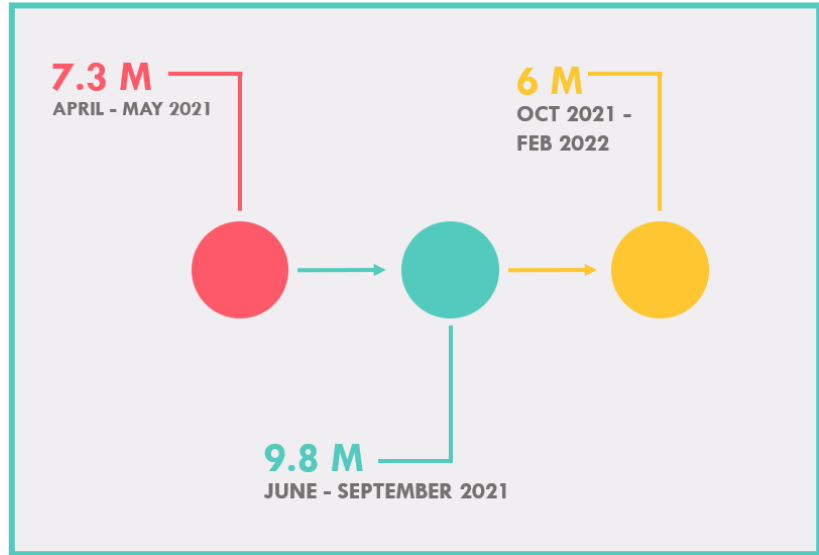
- 1 - Minimal
- 2 - Stressed
- 3 - Crisis
- 4 - Emergency
- 5 - Famine
- Areas with inadequate evidence
- Areas not analysed
- Evidence Level**
- ** Medium

Area receives significant humanitarian food assistance
 (accounted for in Phase classification)

- > 25% of households meet 25-50% of caloric needs through assistance
- > 25% of households meet > 50% of caloric needs through assistance

- **Sudan Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) 2021**

<https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-ipc-2021-acute-food-insecurity>

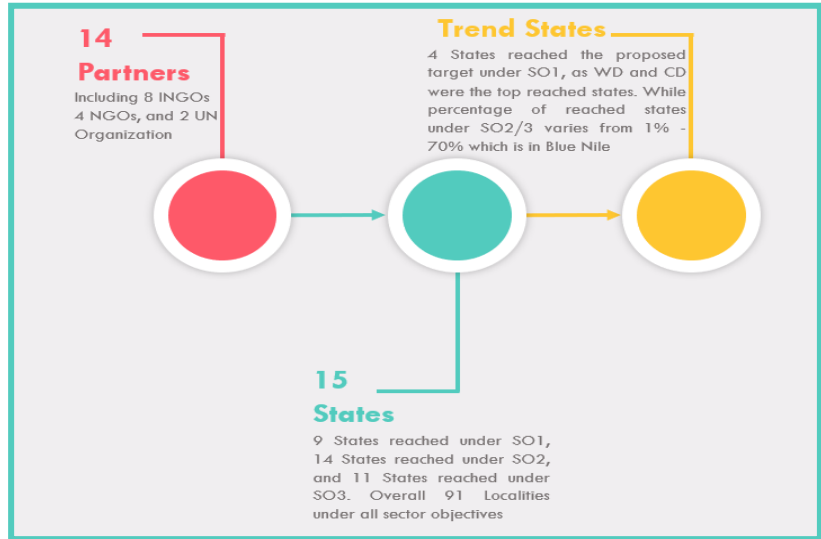


3. SHF 2021 Update

- SHF received 72 M\$ in contributions. Around \$60 million of the contributions arrived in the first half of the year, with the remaining \$12 million in contributions in the second half of the year, which used in response to the flood and Tigray refugee emergencies
- In 2021, around 63 M\$ are planned or expected in 2021. In total, 14 States and 59 localities were selected under the Standard Allocation 2021.
- FSL Sector will get 1 M\$ for SHF 2021 projects and will focus on the following main areas to enhance and contribute in (1) Self-reliance and resilience of vulnerable Returnees, IDPs and other host communities' members improved. (2) Equitable Livelihoods initiatives for rural and urban communities are supported for recovery and development. (3) Support community-based protection capacities to prevent and respond to protection issues. (4) Integrated peace building and protection services provided.





Step	Phase	Responsible	Dates
1	Launch of allocation	OCHA	20 May
2	Proposal submission deadline	Partner	20 June
3	Strategic Review	Strategic Review Committee	20 – 1 July
4	HC/Advisory Board proposal recommendations and endorsement	HC, AB	8 July
5	Technical review	Technical Review Committee	11 July – 2 August
6	Finance and administrative process	OCHA	3 August – 17 August

4. Sector Achievements Snapshot in Q1/2021



- Sudan Food Security Sector Dashboard for Q1/2021

<https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-food-security-and-livelihood-2>

<p>5. Mercy Corps (SAFE) Program</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center;"> <p>The Strengthening Agricultural Markets and Food Security (SAFE) Program</p> <p>and</p> <p>The Market System Development Approach</p> <p>June 20, 2021</p> <p>Presented to the National FSL cluster, Sudan</p> <p>by:</p> <p>Otim Emmanuel Consortium Director, Agricultural Market Systems, Mercy Corps Europe eotim@mercycorps.org</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">    </div> </div> 	
<p>AOB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A discussion had been done with partners for having a new SAG member. - FSL sector is also planning to initiate the capacity building initiatives for FSL sector partners and FSL State Levels focal points and will be sharing updates in this regard soon. - One of the partners raised the comment to share Land Tenure and it's arrangements in Darfur states, so FSL sector has discussed with FAO and their representative will share the details presentation in next meeting in this regard. - Next meeting will be done in August 2021 in order to capture Q2/2021 operational update. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ FSL sector will share the following emails including criteria, EOIs and voting process soon in this regard. ▪ VAM-WFP unit will share the detail findings of Vulnerability Assessment in next meeting.

Annex:

- **FSL technical Presentation**
- **IPC 2021 Presentation.**
- **Mercy Corps (SAFE) Program**