

# Food Security and Livelihood Sector Meeting Khartoum, Sudan

**Date** 31 January 2022  
**Place** Virtual Meeting, Khartoum.  
**Timing:** 10:00 AM – 11:30 AM

Agenda Points	Deliberations	Action Points/Decisions
<p><b>1. Humanitarian Updates</b></p>	<p>Meeting was formally started with the welcome note and introduction of participants by FSL Sector coordinator, IMO</p> <p><b><u>Humanitarian Updates</u></b></p> <p><b>1. Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) for Sudan 2022:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Humanitarian needs continue to grow across Sudan as the economic situation, conflict, food insecurity and other factors continue to affect millions of people. About <b>14.3</b> million people - almost one in every three persons - are estimated to need humanitarian assistance in 2022. The 2022 HRP will seek to aid and support up to <b>10.9</b> million most vulnerable people. The report is out and shared before with FSL partners.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ FSL sector keep sharing latest humanitarian updates with partners</li> <li>▪ SUDAN HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN - HRP 2022</li> </ul> <p><a href="https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-humanitarian-response-plan-hrp-0">https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-humanitarian-response-plan-hrp-0</a></p>

## 2. Overview of the Situation in Darfur and Kordofan:

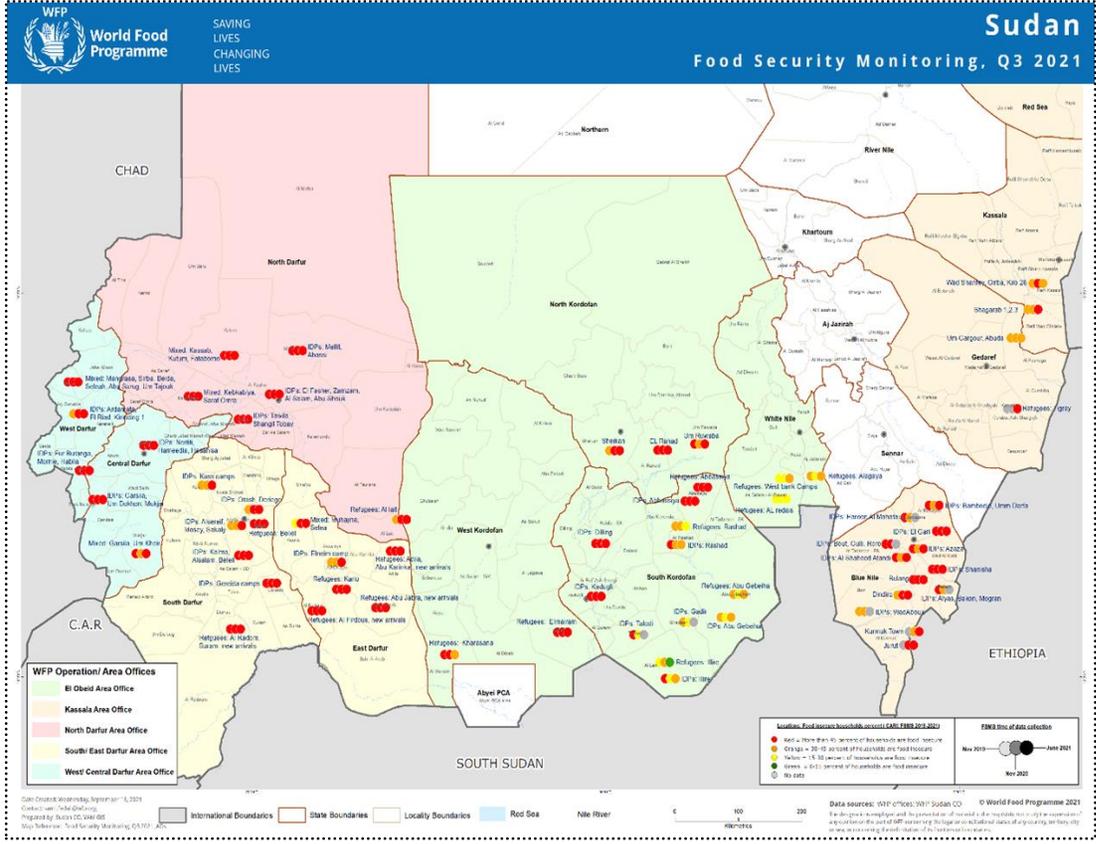
- ❖ Localized conflict between nomads and farmers has increased since October 2021. These disputes and conflicts exacerbate seasonal inter-communal conflict over access to and use of natural resources. The violence has led to the displacement of thousands of people, and internally displaced persons (IDPs) being subject to secondary displacement.
- ❖ These incidents have been reported in Central, East, North, South and West Darfur states over the past few weeks.
- ❖ Humanitarian response is being planned or underway in certain locations. However, safety and security challenges remain which impede timely access to some locations.
- ❖ FSL Partners are working to undertake inter-agency needs assessments, stock mapping, and identifying gaps and financial resources available to provide emergency assistance.
- ❖ Humanitarian organizations are collating available information to understand the number of people displaced and in need of humanitarian assistance. Insecurity in some affected areas, limited partner capacity on the ground is affecting these efforts. Most of the affected people are yet to receive support either due to continuing insecurity or due to limited humanitarian presence and resources in some parts of the region.



### More info in Darfur and Kordofan States

<https://fscluster.org/sudan/document/sudan-food-security-and-livelihood-6>

<p><b>2. Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) Updates</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The 32nd round of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) was conducted between June and August 2021.</li> <li>▪ Data collected from 12,600 refugee and IDP households across 122 locations in 13 states, including Tigray refugees.</li> <li>▪ Field teams collected data from a set number of sentinel sites. Within fixed sentinel sites, sampled households were selected randomly.</li> <li>▪ Results aggregated to groups of camps and locations, called clusters (around 3 camps per clusters), and statistics reported at that level.</li> <li>▪ Questionnaires include information at household level on demographics, housing, assets, livelihoods, expenditures, coping strategies and food consumption.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>FSMS Outlook:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Key drivers of food insecurity include macroeconomic crisis, protracted political instability and environmental hazards.</li> <li>▪ With the ongoing economic downturn and high inflation, food prices are likely to remain high.</li> <li>▪ According to WFP market monitor, the national average cost of local food basket was SDG270.85, which is an increase by 3 percent compared to the previous month and 124 percent compared to a year before.</li> <li>▪ This will further erode the purchasing power of households, especially with high market reliance.</li> <li>▪ Also with the lean season approaching, the prevalence of food insecurity will likely remain high.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Food Security Monitoring System</b></li> </ul> <p><a href="https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FSMS%20Summary%20Report%20Q3%202021.pdf">https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/FSMS%20Summary%20Report%20Q3%202021.pdf</a></p>
--	---	---



### 3. Sector Updates

#### The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF)

- ❖ Collects donor contributions to make funding directly available to humanitarian partners working on the ground so they can deliver timely and effective life-saving assistance and protection to the most vulnerable people in need.
- ❖ The Sudan Humanitarian Fund (SHF) is a multi-donor country-based pooled fund managed by OCHA Sudan under the leadership of the Humanitarian Coordinator, and the funds are used for ongoing humanitarian operations and to respond to new emergencies.
- ❖ As per latest update, SHF unit finalizing cases for funding responding to drought in in North Darfur, North Kordofan and Kassala, an amount of US \$ 1.3 million for each state.
- ❖ The 1st standard allocation for 2022 will be launched in March 2022 with one month for proposal development and submission.

#### FSL ongoing projects under SHF:

- ❖ Two projects allocated for emergencies in West Darfur conflict with a 1\$ million budget to assist 51,000 Ben. FSL partners are FPDO (Friends of Peace and Development Organization) and VSF Germany. Another multi sector response project in WD for FSL with 53% allocated to assist 175,000 Ben and WR (World Relief) responsible for this project.
- ❖ Multi sector response project in Central Darfur with World Relief, targeting 80,000 Ben with 60% allocated for FSL with 700,000 \$ reserved budget.
- ❖ Multi sector response project in South Darfur with CIS (CARE International Switzerland in Sudan), targeting 157,000 Ben with 20% allocated for FSL with 500,000 \$ reserved budget.
- ❖ Multi sector response project in Kassala with PA (Practical Action) targeting 18,000 Ben with 38% allocated for FSL with 1.2\$ million reserved budget.

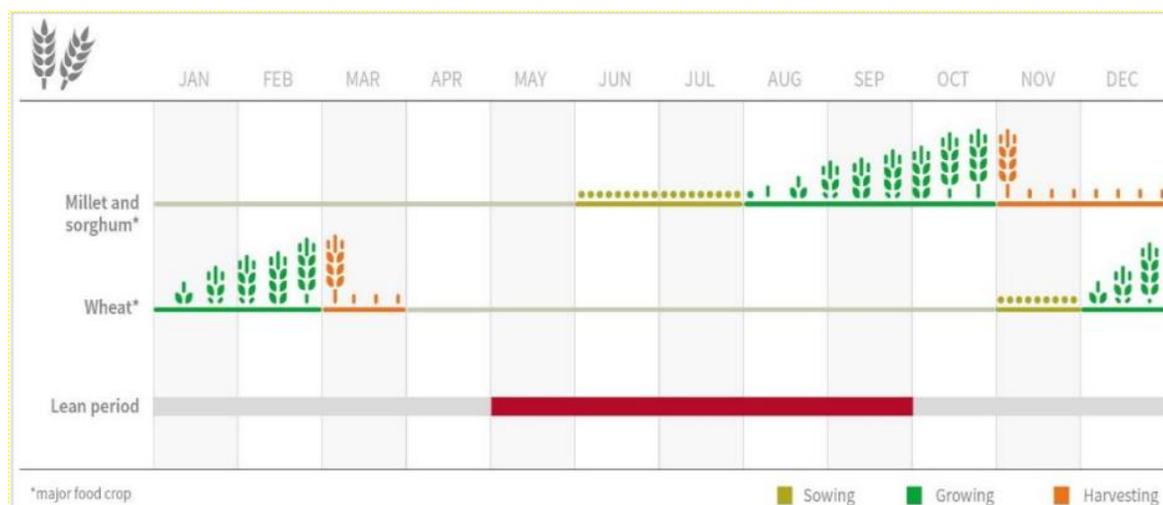
### Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF)

- CERF is one of the fastest and most effective ways to ensure that urgently needed humanitarian assistance reaches people caught up in crises.
- In 2021, around 6.4\$ million distributed under CERF with 600,000 for FSL project done by FAO to assist 34,000 Ben by providing life-saving interventions for the recently conflict-affected displaced, returnee, nomadic and resident households in El Geneina locality in West Darfur state.
- Underreached and funding priorities; (1) People reached in 2021. (2) Sectors reached less than 50%.
- In Sudan, CERF allocation of US \$20 million for under Funded Emergencies, the focus is on addressing displacement in South Kordofan and Darfur states .

### SUDAN Agricultural Updates

- **Total area planted 2021/2022** - The total area planted for main crops (sorghum, millet, groundnuts, sesame, sunflower, and cotton) in Sudan for agriculture season 2021/2022 approximately **81%** of the targeted area (**8%** less compared to previous season/ **23** million hectares).
- **Season performance influenced** - by the high cost and shortages of agricultural inputs, the high cost of labor, and localized dry spells, in addition to pest infestations were also reported in some of the rain-fed sectors, along with grasshoppers, desert locusts, and birds.
- **Market exchange rates** - increased slightly to **451** SDG/USD following the removal of the civilian government, increased political tension within the transitional authority, the continued protests and civil unrest across the country, including the protests in eastern Sudan that have blocked the import of food, goods and agricultural inputs Most affected states are Darfur, Kordofan, and eastern Sudan.
- **Drop in area plantation** - There is a drop in the area planted to some crops, i.e. millet is likely due to a late start to the rainy season in some areas and the insecurity in parts of the Darfur region. The decline in planted sesame is likely driven by the high cost of production, and the impact of floods and waterlogging during August and September, and this lead that some crops prices remain high (i.e. sorghum and millet prices remained **50-100** percent above prices last year).

- **FS outcomes effected** - During the main harvest season between October 2021 to February 2022, the household's access to food and income from own production and livestock products, in-kind payments for agricultural labor, overall food security outcomes are expected to remain worse than is typical, driven by significantly above-average food prices, reduced household purchasing power, and high food needs driven by conflict and displacements. (i.e. SK, NK, Darfur states, ND, Red Sea, and Kassala).
- **FS situation in lean season** - February to May 2022 covers most of the post-harvest period and the beginning of the lean season in Sudan. If international economic support is not returned by February, the SDG have already begun rapidly depreciating, along with rising commodity and fuel prices as households become more market dependent and government access to hard currency diminishes. The return to instability in the macroeconomy is likely to impact urban and market-dependent households the most. In rural areas, food security is likely to begin to seasonally deteriorate by April, at the beginning of the lean season, as household food stocks begin to diminish.
- **Conflicts** - Intercommunal violence significantly increased in Darfur and Kordofan, which coincides with the start of the seasonal movement of nomadic groups into southern grazing areas, had a direct impact in grazing and livestock's health.



**Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) 2021**

A self-assessment of cluster performance against the 6 core cluster functions and Accountability to Affected populations.



**AOB**

- FSL sector will follow up with partners to complete the CCPM survey.
- FSL will present in next meeting Q4/2021 achievements with 2021 overview.
- Humanitarian Aid and Development Center (CF) will present the FLS partners technical presentation in next sector meeting.
- Next meeting will be held in March 2022.

**Annex:**

- **FSL Technical Presentation**
- **WFP Food Security Monitoring Systems (FSMS) Updates**