

Minutes of the FSLC Meeting of February 08th, 2023

Agenda:

1. Review minutes and action points from 25th Jan. FSLC Meeting
2. Country level food security needs severity hot spots
3. FSL Response Gaps Analysis
4. Effects of cash transfers on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in humanitarian settings
5. Update on I/NNGO Partners' Consultation on FSL Cluster priorities 2023

AOB:

- CCPM, Sub-National Level FSLC focal point survey – (Justus, FSLC)
- 5W Training: Thursday, 9 February 2023 at 14:00
- Update from CWG – (Isaac, FSLC)

Development of the agenda

1. Review minutes and action points from 25 th Jan.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Areas of Concern - Monitoring Hot spot areas – Panyijiar, GPAA/Greater Akobo, Twic/Abyei <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSLC monitoring the hot spot areas of concern based on the IPC 4+ populations. Presented the FSLC situation in five counties in the last meeting. - IRNA report for Panyijiar shared. As there are limited assessments, we encourage partners to share any information on the areas of concern to the FSLC. • Survey Partners consultation on FSL Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Survey on Partners' priorities was completed, and the consultation meetings were also held on 1 and 2 February 2023. • Gap Analysis Matrix <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Template has been circulated where partners are required to input their planned activities for their bilateral funding only. Some partners submitted. • RRF Partners Mapping <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 78 partners sent the information. A compiled template shared with RRF. 	Partners to be ready to actively engage in the discussion on areas of concern, and to share information between the meetings.
2. Country level food security needs severity hot spots	Next Steps
Kajo-Keji County, CES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large numbers of herders from Bor began to arrive in Kajo-Keji in early January, triggering a cycle of violent clashes since January 15th 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FSLC to continue following-up with partners on the situation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Estimated 3,500 people have displaced (mainly women and children) to a number of locations in and around Mere town, however displacement figures remain unclear - Bimodal rainfall, second season harvest likely to have been partially completed before clashes began - Response: currently no food assistance planned - To monitor: Humanitarian partners in Kajo-Keji launched a rapid needs assessment on 8th February <p>Pibor County, GPAA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large-scale attacks in Gumuruk and Lekongole payams resulting in 30,000+ people displacing to Pibor Town, raiding of cattle and destruction of assets, in December 2022 and January 2023 - Improved road access from Pibor town to Gumuruk and Lekongole, but Bor- Pibor road still being rehabilitated by UNMISS - Access to food is seasonally low (lean season March – July) and access to markets and cattle has been impacted likely increasing reliance on assistance, hunting and wild food collection - Nutrition activities have resumed in 12 facilities in Gumuruk and Lekongole - Response: Main season response has been slightly delayed – airdrops are ongoing - To Monitor: Road access from Bor and continued delays to assistance, any possible violence/attacks, progress of the multisectoral response scale up <p>Greater Akobo, Jonglei State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An increase in retaliatory attacks since mid-January, has driven widespread population movement in Uror, Nyirol and Akobo counties - Widespread displacement from rural areas to larger towns, and to fishing camps in UNS - Harvests reportedly exhausted and high reliance on fishing and wild foods such as lalop - Moving into the typical lean season, stability of food access is likely to rely on i) improved security, ii) continued humanitarian access - Response: GFD in Uror and Nyirol scheduled to start in February, Akobo in January, however, there have been slight delays - To Monitor: Population movement to Upper Nile and humanitarian service provision <p>White Nile, Upper Nile State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Despite a lull in clashes since mid-December, possible violence could further compound the deteriorating FSL situation in south-west Upper Nile, and northern Jonglei - Response: High reliance on HFA. GFD caseload: Fangak – 108,000 (100% of P4+), Canal Pigi – 53,000 (100% of P4+). 	<p>in Kajo-Keji, GPAA, Greater Akobo, White Nile and Panyijiar</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners to share reports with FLSC on these hotspot locations and to be willing to discuss findings and insights at the next cluster meetings
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Persistent barriers to river transportation up the White Nile – which eased in December – may limit movement if mobilisations continue - To Monitor: Information gaps/to monitor, it is unclear how many people remain in Panyikang, FSNMS data collection unlikely <p>Panyijiar County, Unity State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Large-scale and atypical distress migration into Lakes State (December 2022), unverified reports of hunger related deaths - Despite a lull in clashes since mid-December, possible violence could further compound the deteriorating FSL situation in south-west Upper Nile, and northern Jonglei - Response: P4 population of 36,000 at the height of the lean season – food assistance planned for 75,400 - To Monitor: Challenges accessing Ganyiel, SMART survey results from the NIWG, atypical flood levels through dry season 	
3. FSL Response Gaps Analysis	Next Steps
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aweil East: IPC P4 population of 121,000 between December 2002 and March 2023, food assistance for March is planned to reach 74,000 people, leaving a differential of 47,000. - Akobo: IPC P4 population of 113,000 between December 2002 and March 2023, food assistance for March is planned to reach 74,000 people, leaving a differential of 39,000. - Tonj North: IPC P4 population of 92,000 between December 2002 and March 2023, food assistance for March is planned to reach 67,000 people, leaving a differential of 25,000. - Gogrial West: IPC P4 population of 82,000 between December 2002 and March 2023, food assistance for March is planned to reach 0 people, leaving a differential of 82,000. 	Partners to fill in the Planned Template
4. Effects of cash transfers on Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in humanitarian settings – WVI / Johns Hopkins Study findings	Next Steps
<p>Aim: to study the effect of humanitarian cash transfers on household dynamics, including intimate partner violence (IPV) Specifically:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Measure the association between cash transfer participation and IPV 2. Assess longer term effects of cash transfer participation on IPV 3. Understand how receipt and delivery of cash transfers may affect gender relations, power dynamics, and IPV in receiving households 4. Identify ways to improve decision making and design of cash transfers to mitigate IPV risks or enhance positive effects on gender relations <p>BRACE II Cash Transfers</p>	WVI to share the finalised report with the FSLC for wider dissemination within the cluster

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditional cash transfers – cash for household and community assets • Seasonal transfers for 3 and 6 months per cohort (9 transfers per household) • Transfer value of US\$40-49 monthly. • 3 cohorts received cash transfers: 2018, 2019 and 2020 start <p>Summary of Findings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comparing two cohorts of participants in BRACE-II with a control group, we found no evidence that cash transfer participation had any statistically significant effect, positive or negative, on IPV. While IPV increased from baseline to endline, it did so across all groups. • Mixed qualitative evidence in terms of cash transfer participation increasing or decreasing IPV. • Both the quantitative and the qualitative analysis suggests that the cash transfer amounts were not significant enough in their effects to disrupt gender dynamics, positively or negatively within households. • Other factors such as alcohol use, household food insecurity, mental illness/distress, and negative coping strategies may offer more insights into what is driving IPV in S. Sudan and what can be done to alleviate it. <p>Conclusions and Recommendations .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intentional inclusion of IPV prevention in program design may improve the impact of economic and food insecurity programming on conflict-affected women’s well-being. • Cash-based programming should provide sufficient money to reduce women’s financial burdens and meet daily needs and address risk factors such as men’s alcohol use, household food insecurity, negative coping strategies, severe mental illness/stress and other challenges. 	
<p>5. Update on I/NNGO Partners’ Consultation on FSL Cluster priorities 2023</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Partners’ Consultations Online Survey Completed – 27 Jan 2023 - Total 33 NNGOs and 18 INGOs participated in the survey - Consultative workshops with I/NNGOs conducted on 1st and 2nd Feb respectively - Results of the survey and agreement on top priorities conducted 	<p>FSLC to Consolidate I/NNGO priorities to be presented in next FSLC meeting FSLC to finalise the Operational Plan with all stakeholder inputs (end of Feb)</p>
<p>6. AoB</p>	
<p>FSLC CCPM Survey: Deadline 15 February 2023. Sub national Cluster survey – Shared with sub national focal points – deadline 10 February 2023. 5W Training on Thursday, 9 February 2023 at 14:00 to brief on the 2023 template.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Next Steps</p> <p>Partners to input requested information</p>