

Minutes of the FSLC Meeting of November 15, 2023

Agenda:

Chair: Mat Gai, Co-Coordinator (FSLC)

1. IPC analysis – key findings and highlights – Nicholas Kerandi (FAOSS) - 45 Min
2. HRP update on the “Strategic review of the proposals submitted for HRP 2024 – Isaac Jebaseelan (FSLC) – 10 Min
3. AOB: FSL cluster members (if any) 5 min

Development of the agenda

1. IPC analysis – key findings and highlights – Nicholas Kerandi (FAOSS)	Next Steps / Action Points
<p><u>Food security</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results of the 2023/2024 IPC analysis were officially endorsed by the Government of South Sudan and released to the public on Monday 6th November, 2023. - Food security has been deteriorating since 2015, however, in recent years there have been some very modest improvements, likely due to the reduction in national level conflict, although localised conflict continues. - Food security is expected to deteriorate seasonally, especially in the second projection period between (April and July 2024). - Despite ongoing conflicts and the Sudan Crisis driving returns from Sudan to Upper Nile, there have been improvements in the food security situation in Warrap and Upper Nile. - The main drivers of food insecurity have been identified as i) economic shocks which have limited the ability of households to purchase food, ii) flooding – while rainfall has been relatively low, the failure of rainwater to dissipate has continued to limited movement and agricultural production, iii) dry spells compounding challenges in agricultural production, iv) conflict in Sudan which has caused around 373,000 people to return to South Sudan (including 310,000 returnees), placed substantial pressure on markets, and also on host community food stocks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There has been an analysis conducted on the South Sudanese returnees displaced by the conflict in Sudan. However, this analysis does not incorporate the returnees that are projected to arrive in the period between November 2023 and July 2024. Additional analysis should be conducted on these incoming populations. - In addition, while returnees from Sudan were incorporated into the analysis, returnees from Ethiopia have not been analysed. Further information on this population, including population number, humanitarian needs, response gaps, and dynamics in Ethiopia driving movement, and the likelihood continued movement is extremely important. - There is a need to enhance early warning systems to improve the flow of information regarding predicted shocks to decision makers. - There is a need for further data collection and longer-term analysis on the chronically poor food security

<p><u>Nutrition</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - During the lean season there is the expectation that the nutrition situation will deteriorate in all areas except Western Equatoria. There is also the risk that the nutrition situation in Rubkona will reach area level Phase 5 due to a combination of poor food consumption, poor wash conditions, and disease outbreaks. - The prevalence of malnutrition is likely to increase in 2024. 	<p>situation in Pibor, as well as on Pibor’s population coping mechanisms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Link here
<p>2. HRP update on the “Strategic review of the proposals submitted for HRP 2024 – Isaac Jebaseelan (FSLC)</p>	<p>Next Steps / Action Points</p>
<p>The FSLC have received 131 submissions, but only 90 and eligible for review.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three teams will review the proposals, each team will incorporate a cluster coordinator. Review will take place on the 20th November. Link here
	<p>Next Steps / Action Points</p>

Meeting attendance: 105 participants