



**Food Security and Livelihoods Sector Meeting  
Khartoum, Sudan.**

Date: 14 Dec 2023  
Place: Online  
Timing: 12:00 – 13:30

No. of Participants: 24  
Participant Organizations: 21  
Male and female: 16:8

**Meeting Minutes**

Agenda Points	Deliberations	Action Points/Decisions
<p><b>Sudan Humanitarian Situation Update</b></p>	<p><b>Clashes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 6.6 million people have been displaced inside and outside Sudan since Apr 15.</li> <li>▪ More than 12,190 people have been killed in the Sudan Conflict Crises since mid-April.</li> <li>▪ Sudan is now the country with the largest number of displaced people and the largest child displacement crisis in the world.</li> <li>▪ The revised 2023 Sudan Humanitarian Response Plan appeal is only 38.6 per cent funded as of 7 December.</li> </ul> <p><b>Displacements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Displacement as a result of the current crisis has surpassed any other displacement crisis globally, with over 5 million displaced – 4.5 million internally and an additional 1.2 million displaced to neighboring countries, according to IOM.</li> <li>• Sudan now has the highest number of internally displaced people globally.</li> </ul> <p><b>Humanitarian Assistance &amp; Compounding Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intensified fighting across Sudan, significant looting, fuel shortages, and rising criminality, combined with a lack of commitment by confrontational groups to facilitate aid, continued to be significant barriers to humanitarian partners’ ability to provide humanitarian assistance, where needed most.</li> <li>• The provision of food assistance will continue to face considerable challenges among precarious security conditions, loss of humanitarian assets, increasing fuel and transport costs, and destruction of facilities.</li> </ul> <p><b>Access</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Due to insecurity and displacement many have been unable to access fields at critical times during the cultivation season e.g, in El Geneina, or during later weeding and harvesting periods, e.g, in Nyala and Kadugli due to continued fighting and insecurity.</li> </ul>	<p><b>FSL Sector will update with situational developments regularly.</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A greater share of households are facing reduced access to own produced food, as well as limited access to their main livelihood and income source options.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>FSL Situation Updates</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 15 April – 30 November, 33 FSL partners supported 8.65M people in 18 states across Sudan with life-saving assistance, including food (2.94M) and livelihoods (5.71M).</li> <li>• Disruption/loss of wage labour plus increased competition for limited sources of wage-labour income, which severely affected households’ access to food and essential commodities.</li> <li>• High prices of staple food crops and related commodities, coupled with the heavy burden of hosting IDPs, as well as the hyper-inflation, devaluation and liquidity crisis affecting the ever-deteriorating purchasing power of vulnerable households.</li> <li>• Disruption of food production factories in conflict zones and the food supply chain causing poor dietary diversity and inadequate food intake at the household level.</li> <li>• Compromised performance of the agricultural season with expected reduced harvests, causing reduced household food stocks and rising household food insecurity.</li> <li>• Loss of the Khartoum main market for local livestock, vegetables, fruits and fish, resulting in an oversupply of those products on the local market with reduced market prices, discouraging producers from continuing production.</li> <li>• Access</li> <li>• Due to insecurity and displacement many have been unable to access fields at critical times during the cultivation season e.g, in El Geneina, or during later weeding and harvesting periods, e.g, in Nyala and Kadugli due to continued fighting and insecurity.</li> <li>• A greater share of households are facing reduced access to own produced food, as well as limited access to their main livelihood and income source options.</li> </ul>	
<b><i>Funding Status of Revised HRP 2023</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requirements: \$581.2M</li> <li>• Funded: \$265.9M</li> <li>• Unmet Requirements: \$315.3M</li> <li>• Coverage: 45.8%</li> </ul>	<p>For more information, please visit <a href="#">OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service (FTS)</a></p>
<b><i>FSL Response Highlights and Information Management Update</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSL Sector has managed to reach 8.65M beneficiaries with different food security and livelihoods activities since 15 Apr 2023.</li> <li>• These individuals are geographically distributed among 18 states in Sudan</li> <li>• 33 UN agencies, national and international organization has reported their FSL activities during the last period.</li> <li>• Regarding number of beneficiaries per activity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Agricultural Support– 5.63M</li> <li>○ General Food Distribution (Half Ration) – 1.84M</li> </ul> </li> <li>• The most covered state is Aj Jazirah with 1.2M beneficiaries</li> </ul>	<p><b>FSL partners need to share their 5Ws data bi-weekly.</b></p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gedaref State has the most FSL presence (17 partners)</li> <li>• FSL Cluster will start a cleaning exercise for its mailing list in the upcoming weeks, partners will receive a short form to express their interest to stay in our mailing list.</li> <li>• FSL Cluster will be strict in capturing complete information in the 5Ws for 2024.</li> <li>• FSL Cluster will conduct a training on 5Ws in January 2024.</li> </ul> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Q1: Why FSL dashboard is showing 2.4M as a beneficiary reach for WFP while WFP reached to more than 5M beneficiaries? A: The dashboard displays FSL Cluster related activities only, it doesn't show nutrition, education or activities related to refugees, as they are reported under their respective clusters. Moreover, it shows the response since 15 April.</li> <li>• Q2: Why WVI is not showing in the dashboard? A: Activities funded by CLAs (WFP and FAO) are reported by them, they will not appear under implementing partners in order to avoid duplications.</li> <li>• Q3: Why the response of food is less than Livelihoods response? A: Livelihoods response is a one-off intervention, while food distributions is done on a monthly basis.</li> <li>• Q4: The vulnerable women statement should come with the data source for evidence-based information. A: Assessments need to be more gender segregated data to capture this information which will also be used in upcoming IPC for Gender related information.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Updates on Displacement</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 5,424,772 Displaced Individuals.</li> <li>• 1,079,074 IDP households</li> <li>• 1,456,077 Mixed Cross-Border Movement</li> <li>• Places of Origin: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Khartoum (65%), - Darfurs (33%)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Displacement Locations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- South Darfur (13%), - River Nile (11%), - East Darfur (11%), - Aj Jazirah (9%), - North Darfur (8%)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p><b>For more information, please visit <a href="#">Sudan DTM Website</a>.</b></p>
<p><b>WFP Update: Ration cuts for refugees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to severe resource shortfalls and an alarming increase in the number of people in need across Sudan, starting in January 2024, WFP is forced to cut rations for refugees.</li> <li>• This will affect around 700,000 camp-based refugees who WFP targets with GFA.</li> <li>• All refugees assisted by WFP/Cooperating Partners will only receive 50% of a food ration. This means refugees will receive the same ration as all other acutely food insecure populations WFP assists in Sudan. This is important for conflict sensitivity at a time where WFP has insufficient resources to meet the needs of all acutely food insecure Sudanese.</li> <li>• WFP and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) will inform refugees and local authorities of the changes that will affect these communities. Beneficiary sensitization of this change will continue in December 2023 and January 2024.</li> <li>• The ration cuts are a last resort to ensure refugees receive as much food assistance as possible throughout the year, while addressing high levels of food insecurity amongst other acutely food</li> </ul>	

	<p>insecure population groups in Sudan (IDPs and IPC 4 residents).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee entitlements per person/month before and after ration cuts:</li> </ul> <table border="1" data-bbox="352 170 1684 289"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="352 170 1024 207"><i>Entitlements</i></th> <th data-bbox="1024 170 1684 207"><i>In-kind Ration</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="352 207 1024 245"><i>Before (100% rations – 2,100 kcal/person/day)</i></td> <td data-bbox="1024 207 1684 245">475g cereals, 60g pulses; 30g oil; and 10g salt</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="352 245 1024 289"><i>After (50% rations – 1,050 kcal/person/day)</i></td> <td data-bbox="1024 245 1684 289">240g cereals, 30g pulses; 15g oil; and 5g salt</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Discussion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Q: Security impact should be taken into consideration when informing the beneficiaries of reducing their ration. A: No impact on different population groups other than refugees as they have been receiving half ration during 2023</li> <li>Q: What is better? Reducing the ration size and increase number of beneficiaries or the opposite? A: given the fluid situation and the continuous movement of people in Sudan, reducing the ration size will allow for more beneficiary reach.</li> <li>Q: Will be the total beneficiary reach calculated by dividing the total reach by 2 given the distribution of a half ration? A: No, the individual who will be reach will be counted as 1.</li> </ul>	<i>Entitlements</i>	<i>In-kind Ration</i>	<i>Before (100% rations – 2,100 kcal/person/day)</i>	475g cereals, 60g pulses; 30g oil; and 10g salt	<i>After (50% rations – 1,050 kcal/person/day)</i>	240g cereals, 30g pulses; 15g oil; and 5g salt	
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<p><b>CFSAM 2023 Preparation Updates – FAO</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The preparations of 2023 CFSAM began with the official letter sent to FAOR from H.E. The Minister, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Forests, requesting FAO’s support in conducting the exercise as part of the requirement in the CFSAM protocol;</li> <li>CFSAM is a highly important information source on the main season’s agricultural performance in Sudan and used as a most valuable data resource for decision making and action at national regional and global levels by multitude of FSL partners.</li> <li>FAO obtained the proposal from FFSTS/MoAFs to facilitate the Letter of Agreement [LoA] to undertake the exercise;</li> <li>The LoA was prepared based on the proposal and it was signed between FAO and FFSTS/MoAFs;</li> <li>Meanwhile, FAO-HQ has assigned International Technical Expert to support the exercise;</li> <li>FFSTS/MoAFs formed technical teams in the respective states to conduct the field data generation. In those hard to reach states, the teams are formed remotely.</li> <li>At the moment, all the preparation is completed and the transfer of the LoA first instalment in the signing and bank transfer process.</li> <li>Once the transfer is received by FFSTS, the exercise will immediately kick-start.</li> <li>All FSL partners are kindly requested to extend their support to the field team during the field data generation process as ever whenever required.</li> </ul>							
<p><b>IPC Second Projection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please refer to the FSL Cluster Presentation</li> </ul>	<p><a href="#">FSL Cluster Presentation</a></p>						

<b>Update Findings</b>		
<b>CWG Updates</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash implementation going on well in most states without major instances.</li> <li>• FSPs and cash Liquidity, there are FSPs in most states. There are no major cash liquidity issues so far.</li> <li>• Access in Khartoum is still not guaranteed, few isolated INGOs are doing MPCA in Khartoum localities. OCHA gave a report that the situation on ground is still unpredictable.</li> <li>• In Darfurs cash distributions are happening but with limited FSPs and most FSPs are slow and not eager to come in due to security and risk factors. There are reports on cash liquidity challenges in the Darfurs. Advocacy to loop Sudanese FSPs are in play to encourage them to be visible in the region.</li> <li>• Sub national working groups are vibrant in White Nile and Gedaref, as the CWG we encourage partners to participate at those levels</li> <li>• TWG , updating the MEB and the targeting approach. With the aim to harmonize the methodology and approach.</li> </ul>	

## Annex 1 – Participants List – 14 December 2023

Sr#	Name	Organization
1	Ahmed Salah Osman	DRC
2	Fatima Altahir	FSTS
3	Marta Bonsi	AICS
4	Jerome Olowo	CARE
5	Firoj Ahmed	FAO
6	Enas OSMAN	IOM
7	Amori Bosco	CONCERN
8	Shaza Elmahi	SRCS
9	Zein Elabdeen ELBAHARI	Africa Action Help International (AAH-I)
10	Abdulmajid Mohamed	World Relief
11	Howida El Tayeb Adam Ahmed	World Vision International
12	Amal	
13	Shawgi Nemtalla EDA SWM	Swiss Embassy
14	Giovanni LACOSTA	WFP/gFSC
15	Mohamed Ahmed Hussein	Vetcare Organization
16	Ben Nixon	WFP Sudan
17	Mahlet Tekalegne - ZOA Sudan	ZOA
18	Vincent Okello	ADRA
19	Itai Madzivaide	Rescue International/CWG
20	Marouf, Omer	Crs International/CWG
21	Deboch, Woldelessie (FAOSD)	FAO
22	Mohammad Abdul Malek	ACF
23	Saifa ASIF	WFP/FSL Cluster
24	Khamis, Hamzah (FAOSD)	FAO/FSL Cluster