

Minutes of the FSLC Meeting of May 17, 2023

Agenda: Impact of the Sudan Crisis – Response coordination

- Logistics Cluster supporting the response to the Sudan Crisis Logistics cluster
- Access Impact of the Sudan conflict on South Sudan WFP/Access
- Economic Impact of the Sudan conflict in South Sudan WFP/VAM
- FSL response coordination FSL C
 - Information sharing
 - Response and coordination
- AOB
 - CERF/SSHF update

Development of the agenda

1. Sudan Crisis Situation Update & Response Plan	Next Steps / Action points
The Logistics cluster presented on ongoing actions its undertaking to support the ongoing IOM/UNHCR led Sudan response in the northern border states and entry points of the refugees and returnees: • Air transport limited to critical cargo, fuel, generators, vehicles • Air cargo will be airlifted Ex-Juba to Malakal. Paloich and Renk	Partners to liaise with logs cluster in the coming days if they have supplies to be shipped to support the
 Bulky cargo to be moved by river barge on full cost recovery by partner using WFPs On-Demand service (ODS) River transport Ex-Bor and Malakal, all cargo to be moved to the response in Renk need to be prepositioned in Bor or Malakal. Ad hoc road convoys will be used to border locations dependent on physical and security access. Storage – The cluster may loan partners mobile storage for critical cargo Link to the log cluster presentation:	Sudan conflict response Link to Service request form:
2. Impact of Sudan conflict on South Sudan – WFP access	Next Steps / Action points
 Political implications – close political ties with Juba, the South Sudanese president has been tasked to broker an IGAD led peace process, but warring parties have not heeded to repeated ceasefire calls 	Access will continue to monitor the Sudan conflict



the price is 50% higher now than it was before

Link to the VAM presentation

• WES could be possible source of supply for areas along the Northwestern border

OLOOTLIN	
 Oil - potential damage to oil pipelines or disruption in exports that may lead to macro-economic problems, that can compound political, security and humanitarian contexts. Possible spill-over effect – need to be keen on hold out groups that are operating in the northern border not to join the ongoing conflict, which can have far reaching effects on South Sudan. Humanitarian impact – Population displacements across border areas Risk of congestion esp. in existing POCs and refugee camps Strain on the existing resources Renewed local conflicts due to land or demographic disputes Potential tensions between returnees, refugees and host communities Reliance on river transport to serve the areas for the humanitarian response Link to the access presentation. Strain on the existing POCs and refugee camps Reliance on river transport to serve the areas for the humanitarian response Link to the access presentation. Response to the following transports to the humanitarian response Link to the access presentation. Response to the following transports to the following transports to the humanitarian response	impact and will update the FSL cluster regularly
3. Impact of the Sudan conflict on food security – WFP VAM	
The presentation sought to explore the impact on the general food security situation in South Sudan and what it means for humanitarian programming. Immediate impact: • Supply trade routes from Sudan cut off due to conflict • Rise in prices of cereals and fuel since the conflict outbreak • Oil pipeline may be cut off due to conflict affecting the economy of South Sudan, may be a potential impact to the south Sudanese economy • Road from Twic to Abyei are inaccessible due to conflict, trade in livestock impacted Macroeconomic impact: • disruption of the oil exports that represent 90% of national revenues Impact on Household Food Security and Nutrition: • Border areas already have high levels of food insecurity • An estimated 10% to 12% households will move from moderate food insecurity to acute food insecurity Alternative options of cereal supply and trade at affected areas • Warrap, NBeG and WBeG states are now receiving maize from Uganda as opposed to Sudan as usual and	FSL C will continue liaising with VAM on understanding the impacts and potential on ongoing programming with partners for preparedness



4. F	SL Response Coordination – FSL C	
Sudan cris	d on what FSLC response preparedness strategy and what partners are already doing in the ongoing sis response: Information and updates	Partners are required to adapt the minimum standards guidelines for hot meals/food support in
<u>W</u>	IOM/UNHCR daily updates – link FSL FSAO weekly tracker (for internal use for the FSLC Secretariat): information on Transport and access issues and challenges that could hinder humanitarian assistance delivery and/or create congestion risks Ongoing response VFP concept of operations for the Sudan response Estimated 180K returnees and 60K returnees total of 9,372 3 months response to returnees and refugees 8 months response as they are to be integrated into new camps Response is through existing WFP FLA partners response already ongoing in Renk, Maban WFP conops presentation	the ongoing Sudan response
<u>O</u>	Other partners that participating in the IOM/UNHCR response plan directly liaise with them and fundraise for this response	
• C	Partners who are part of the IOM/UNHCR response plan (inc. WFP) to be invited to an ad hoc meeting on Friday, May 19th at 11 am, on the monitoring of the response Minimum implementation guidelines were presented to partners: <u>Link to the FSL C presentation</u> - including the hot-meals guidelines and standards	
5. A	AOB: Update on CERF/SSHF/AA allocations	
	AOB: Update on CERF/SSHF/AA allocations C provided an update on the ongoing CERF/SSHF and Anticipatory Action allocations:	



•	The FSL has finalized the plan and allocation strategies awaiting approval from the SSHF advisory
	board and Humanitarian Coordinator

•	All calls for application will be open calls for the NGO partners under the SSHF envelope and
	preselection will be for the CERF envelopes.