

# Minutes of FSAC National Cluster Meeting

<b>Date</b>	06.03.2022
<b>Venue</b>	Virtual
<b>Attendance</b>	WFP, FAO, UNDP, OCHA, BHA, CARE, NRC, OXFAM, ACTED, SCI, ADRA, SI, GC, DRC, WC, Samaritan's Purse, NFDHR, BCHR, TYF, BFD, NMO, RDP, LMMPO, SRA, YFCA, KFD, YLDF, NDEO, RHD, GWQ, YDN, SFHRP, SYDF, EDCF, RRD, ITDC

## Agenda

1. Action points from the last meeting
2. AFI-IPC and HNO update
3. Sectoral HRP: first draft of its logical framework. Plenary
4. Sectoral HRP: rationale of targeting and unit costs. Plenary
5. AOB

### 1. Action points from the last meeting

- FSAC will give two additional days to partners to share their feedbacks on the best approach through which the CCT Guidelines should be reviewed
  - ✓ Done. Scenario 4 prioritized
- FSAC, aiming at feeding the ongoing HNO / HRP process, will map 2022 response capacities and unit costs among partners
  - ✓ Done. 10 partners shared information by 01st March
- FSAC will gather information on the FSLA report
  - ✓ To be done

### 2. AFI-IPC and HNO update

#### A. AFI - IPC update

- Currently finalizing the population distribution, maps and key messages
- Final AFI -IPC report expected by 14th March

#### B. HNO update

- OCHA tentative calendar: sectoral HNO by 21<sup>st</sup> February, rescheduled. HNO draft expected by 5th March; final document by 11<sup>th</sup> March
- First draft of the inter-sectoral PIN already computed by OCHA. FSAC, to be on the safest side, still waiting for the IPC endorsement by key stakeholders

### 3. Sectoral HRP: first draft of its logical framework. Plenary

#### A. HRP strategic and specific objectives

- **Strategic objectives (SO)**

- SO1 (Humanitarian condition: physical and mental wellbeing)  
Reduced morbidity and mortality of crisis-affected women, girls, boys and men through life-saving multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance
- SO2 (Humanitarian condition: Living conditions)  
Improved living standards and resilience of crisis-affected vulnerable individuals through access to livelihood and essential basic services
- SO3 (Humanitarian condition: coping mechanisms)  
Protection needs of civilian women, girls, boys and men are met, through risk mitigation, prevention and assistance

- **FSAC sectoral objectives + activities will fall under the SO1 and SO2**

- **Specific objectives (SP)**

SO1, 3 SP. SO2, 2 SP. SO3, 4 SP

- SO1, SP concerning FSAC (SC 1.1.1)  
1.1. Improved food security and malnutrition through timely and integrated multisectoral life-saving response targeting women, girls, boys and men
- SO2, SP concerning FSAC (SC 2.2.1 and 2.2.2)  
2.2. Strengthened resilience of vulnerable women, girls, boys and men through improved access to sustainable livelihoods and provision of sustainable livelihoods assistance

#### B. HRP sectoral objective (SC) 1.1.1, key activities, indicators and targets

**SC 1.1.1: Increase availability and access to secure, safe and lifesaving food for the most vulnerable households through the provision of emergency assistance**

***In 2021: Increase availability and access to food for highly vulnerable households across the country***

Key activities	Indicator	PIN	Target
Provision of immediate life-saving emergency food assistance  <i>Same in 2021</i>	Number of individuals receiving emergency food assistance (in kind, cash or voucher transfers) on a monthly basis  <i>Same in 2021</i>	IPC3+  <i>In 2021: 16,2 mil. people</i>	100% IPC5 + 100% IPC4 + % IPC3 (80%, tbc)  <i>In 2021: 12,7 mil. people</i>
Distribution of emergency agricultural, livestock and fisheries kits  <i>Same in 2021</i>	Number of individuals provided with emergency agricultural, livestock, and fisheries kits  <i>Same in 2021</i>	IPC3+  <i>In 2021: 16,2 mil. people</i>	% IPC3 (tbc)  <i>In 2021: 1 mil. people</i>

**B. HRP sectoral objective (SC) 2.2.1, key activities, indicators and targets**

**SC 2.2.1: Protect and promote livelihood and build assets to enhance resilience**

**In 2021: Improve access to livelihoods opportunities, increase household incomes and rehabilitate food security assets and infrastructure in areas with high levels of food insecurity**

Key activities	Indicator	PIN	Target
Rehabilitation of community assets and infrastructure, provision of seasonal employment opportunities and increase of HH incomes through conditional and season specific cash transfer  <i>Same in 2021</i>	Number of individuals benefiting from conditional and season specific cash transfer to rehabilitate community assets and infrastructure  <i>Same in 2021</i>	IPC3+  <i>In 2021: 16,2 mil. people</i>	% IPC3 (tbc)  <i>In 2021: 1,9 mil. people</i>
Provision of support to restore livelihood assets, assistance to establish micro businesses and trainings to enhance employability  <i>Similar in 2021</i>	Number of individuals provided with support to restore livelihood assets, assistance to establish micro businesses and trainings to enhance employability  <i>Similar in 2021</i>	IPC3+  <i>In 2021: 16,2 mil. people</i>	% IPC3 (tbc)  <i>In 2021: 420.000 people</i>

**B. HRP sectoral objective (SC) 2.2.2, key activities, indicators and targets**

**SC 2.2.2: Enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity**

**Same in 2021**

Key activities	Indicator	PIN	Target
Strengthening emergency preparedness and response capacity of partners, communities and authorities through capacity building activities and development of contingency plans  <i>Same in 2021</i>	Number of early preparedness capacity building trainings conducted  <i>Same in 2021</i>	In 2022: NA  <i>In 2021: NA</i>	In 2022: NA  <i>In 2021: NA</i>
	Number of contingency plans developed  <i>Same in 2021</i>		

### **Feedback from Partners:**

- Under cluster objectives, it is suggested that a greater emphasis be placed on early recovery or other activities that would improve community resilience.
- There is a need for some sort of analysis of the impact of the Ukraine crisis on wheat availability and expected price increases.
- There is a need to go into detail on the link between emergency food assistance and resilience building.
- A sectoral narrative will be supplemented with the HRP sectoral logical framework, to provide additional information or guidance on food security and resilience-related activities.
- Providing emergency livelihood assistance to severely vulnerable food insecure (IPC4 and 5) HHs may lead beneficiaries selling it to meet their food needs, which is the priority n.1.
- By combining food assistance with emergency livelihood, beneficiaries may be able to avoid selling their assistance.

Partners endorse the formulation of FSAC objectives, activities, and indicators.

### **Action points**

- FSAC will work on the PIN and target based on the IPC findings, taking into account the partners' capacities and plans for 2022.
- SC 2.2.2 Enhance emergency preparedness and response capacity needs to be further discussed with OCHA to include it in the inter-sectoral section rather than in the FSAC sectoral logical framework.

## **4. Sectoral HRP: rationale of targeting and unit costs. Plenary**

- FSAC is currently interacting with some key partners, having supported the highest n. of beneficiaries in 2021, aiming at calculating reliable unit costs the 2022 budgeting will be based on 2022 HRP unit costs will be presented through the next national cluster meeting.

## **5. AoB**

- Introduction of Boniface from NRC (the NGO co-chairing the FSAC at national level) who will be engaged with FSAC.
- Delays in having sub- agreements signed by SCAMCHA
  - ✓ This is will be discussed during the next FSAC national meeting