



MINUTES OF NATIONAL FSAC COORDINATION MEETING

Date: 1st May 2018
Venue: FAO Offices, Sana'a
Time: 11:00 AM

Attendance: FAO, WFP, BFF, IRY, SOUL, CARE, YFCA, NFDHR, YLDF, VHI, BFF, FSTS(MOPIC), FMF, WHO, OXFAM, War Child, Handicap International, Arkan, SYDF, ADRA, Human Appeal, NFRD, VHI, RRDF, FEWSNET, OCHA, Sawaed, ITDC, QRCS, YDN, TYF, CSSW, IRD, MC

Agenda:

1. Review of action points from last meeting
2. FSAC Preparedness Plan for the worst case scenario
3. 2018 YHRP district level targets - Provision of regular and continuous monthly emergency food assistance by non-WFP partners
4. Revisions to the FSAC Minimum Food basket
5. AOB

1. Review of Action Points from Last Meeting

- Formation of Livelihoods Working Group
 - Not Done (need volunteer partners to lead the group)
 - The livelihoods Working Group will be coordinated by FAO, NRC, CARE, YFCA, and NFDHR and composed of all organizations (UN, INGOs, and NNGOs) working in livelihoods
 - FAO, NRC, CARE, YFCA, and NFDHR will call for the 1st meeting of the livelihoods working group
 - The livelihoods working group will initially focus on agricultural and rural livelihoods (FSAC mandate); and later form a joint working group with the EECR cluster (to include non-agricultural and urban livelihoods)
- Share revised FSAC Famine Risk Monitoring methodology and tools
 - Done
- Upcoming IPC Analysis



- Partners to share any food security related data (partners that have not shared to do so)
- Circulate Hub Level Matrix on the newly Displaced IDPs response
 - Done (Partners with resources to respond to newly displaced IDPs within the shortest time possible - 96 hours)

2. FSAC Preparedness Plan for the Worst Case Scenario

- Guided by the overall HCT sets of assumptions and description of the situation under the worst case scenario
- Considerations in the analysis:
 - The latest district level projected number of IDPs figures from the TFPM/DTM has been used
 - Impacts of previous similar situation assessed (e.g. previous blockade in November/December 2017, market conditions and supply chain/routes, blockade of ports/imports and resulting implications, active conflict areas and spill over effect in surrounding districts, etc.)
 - Daily updates on the escalating conflict, shifting of frontlines and affected areas/districts are utilized to pinpoint districts facing the direct impact, and the indirectly affected areas surrounding those districts.
 - The baseline is the district level data on the number of PIN from the FSAC 2018 YHRP
- An estimated 3.5 million additional people are projected to likely be in need of emergency assistance (number of food insecure increasing from the current 17.8 million to 21.3 million individuals)
 - An estimated additional 2.4 million people may likely face severe food insecurity
 - An additional 1.1 million newly displaced populations are projected to need emergency assistance
- In case of the worst case scenario, FSAC will target an additional 3.2 million acutely food insecure people with life-saving emergency food and livelihoods assistance (the monthly emergency food assistance cluster target will increase from the current 8.4 million to 11.6 million individuals)
- Main preparedness and response activities (to the worst case scenario)
 - Immediate life-saving emergency food assistance
 - For newly displaced IDPs, the key priority will be to save lives of the displaced hence the need to quickly meet energy requirements
 - Response comprising of Immediate Response Rations (IRR) Ready To Eat Rations such as high energy biscuits or will be considered for the first 3 - 7 days of displacement, particularly where no cooking facilities are available



- Blanket one-off general food ration to last the displaced 30 days for those IDPs who will likely remain displaced for about a month
- All the newly acute PIN (3.2 million individuals) will be targeted to receive the standard monthly FSAC minimum food basket
- Rapid Emergency Livelihoods Assistance
 - Provision of rapid emergency livelihood support kits to the most affected to safeguard against further declines in food security status
 - The assistance will focus on rapid emergency crop kits, rapid emergency vegetable kits, rapid emergency fishing kits, and rapid emergency animal health interventions (e.g. vaccinations, provision of feed/concentrate etc.) contingent on main livelihood groups within different locations
 - Assistance will be directed to relatively stable areas surrounding the conflict districts to vulnerable households have access to productive assets e.g. land, livestock etc.
 - Emergency livelihoods assistance to be provided after provision of emergency food assistance
- Total financial requirements (for preparedness and response to the additional 3.2 million individuals):

Preparedness Activities	US\$ 20,735,713 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ US\$ 19,685,713 for Procurement and Prepositioning of Emergency Food Rations ❑ US\$ 1,050,000 for Procurement and Prepositioning of Essential Livestock Vaccines
Response Activities	US\$ 210,005,480 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ US\$ 205,785,600 to provide full food rations to 3.2 million beneficiaries for 6 months ❑ US\$ 4,219,880 to provide rapid emergency livelihoods kits to 63,700 Individuals

Action point:

- ❖ *FSAC to share the cluster preparedness plan with all partners*

3. 2018 YHRP District Level Targets - Provision of Regular and Continuous Monthly Emergency Food Assistance by non-WFP Partners



- Some FSAC partners are not adhering to the FSAC 2018 YHRP district level targets either due to lack of funding, change in plans, non-adherence to provision of monthly rounds of assistance, or other factors. Some non-WFP partners are not providing the much needed assistance (or if providing it not meeting the caseload, or not providing it regularly every month).
- FSAC had detailed discussions regarding this with MOPIC/NAMCHA, where the authorities raised the following concerns:
 - Some NGOs are not providing assistance as per their caseload
 - Some NGOs are not providing regular monthly food assistance (some are providing once every three months). This also against the existing cluster standards of assistance where the same household should receive food assistance on a monthly basis for a minimum of 6 months
 - NGOs taking over WFP's caseload (in districts where WFP was operational before) are targeting entirely different households and thus leaving out the vulnerable households that were being assisted by WFP before
 - Some NGOs are not coordinating with the local authorities and they are not aware of what activities they are undertaking or what form of assistance they are providing
 - Some NGOs do not clearly explain to authorities and communities the objective of their programs, and entitlements of assistance e.g. how much money is to be disbursed per household; what quantities, quality, and types of commodities provide per household
 - The aforementioned is causing friction within the community and leading to gaps in emergency food assistance which is leading to huge gaps on the ground, considering the increased and growing needs on the ground
- The HC has indicated that there will be no mid-year YHRP revision (which would have offered us the chance to make the necessary revisions/adjustments). Based on this, all Sub-National Cluster Coordinators have requested for dedicated ad-hoc cluster meetings in all hubs to discuss this serious issue and make the necessary revisions/changes in the FSAC district level Partners' targets. They will be sharing the revised list of partners and their respective caseloads with the local authorities for their ease of reference.

Action point:

- ❖ *FSAC to share the revised 2018 Partners Emergency Food Assistance district level targets (based on inputs from partners and all Sub-National Cluster Coordinators)*



4. Revisions to the FSAC Minimum Food Basket

- Based on the increasing needs on the ground, depreciation of the Yemeni Riyal, and import restrictions; authorities, partners and beneficiaries have requested for a revision of the FSAC minimum food basket.
- The revision has however to be based on available market price data (January to April 2018) and community preferences
- A technical working group will be composed to review all prices from FSAC partners across the country, collate this and propose revisions to the food basket
- The technical working group will be coordinated by WFP and NRC and will be composed of the following partners:
 - NRC
 - OXFAM
 - ACF
 - CARE
 - WFP
 - FAO
 - YFCA
 - NFDHR
 - RRDF
 - ITDC
 - SCI
 - ACTED
 - IRY
 - DRC
 - MC
 - RDP

Action point:

- ❖ *WFP and NRC to call for a meeting of the technical working group and present the proposed revised food basket with partners in the next meeting (15th May 2018)*

5. AOB

- There was no AOB for this meeting