

- LOCATION:** Zoom
- DATE:** June 16th, 2022 (15:00-17:00 GMT+2)
- CHAIR:** Charles Hopkins, FSL Cluster Co-coordinator
Francesca Ciardi, FSL Cluster Co-coordinator
- AGENDA:**
1. Operational overview: FSLC weekly achievements to date
 2. Overview of FSLC's Requests for Food Assistance: processes, gaps, and achievements
 3. Presentation on Ivano-Frankivska Oblast needs – Local government
 4. Presentation on Internal Displacement Report – IOM
 5. Presentation of WFP's Cash-Based Transfers Operations – WFP
 6. Partners' update
 7. AOB
- HANDOUTS:** <https://fscluster.org/ukraine/event/fsclc-meeting-16-june-2022>

Seventy-seven participants representing 54 institutions attended the Food Security Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) coordination meeting. The institutions included donors, NGOs, oblast governments and international organizations (including UN agencies and the Red Cross movement).

1. Operational overview

Presenter (FSLC, Lauren):

- 7.43 million individuals reached by the Cluster assistance (cumulative) as of 14th June. A total of 40 organisations have submitted their 5Ws to the Cluster. Five Organisations have reported ongoing/ completed distribution of Emergency Agricultural Inputs. In total 15 Oblasts were covered, with total Reach of: 105k.
- New Reporting: Bi-Monthly with updated template. Submit your activities for the last two weeks only every second Tuesday COB.

Action points:

- The next reporting round is June 14 – 28 by Tuesday, June 28th, COB.
- Series of dashboards on partners activities and operational presence will be published and updated regularly.
- Improving 5W template to reflect real partners activities.

2. Overview of FSLC's Requests for Food Assistance

Presenter (FSLC, Anna):

- The FSLC has received over 40 requests to address the food needs of an estimated 500,000 people during the last month. Two of those requests are going to be completed this month and will cover 250,000 people. Three requests has already been satisfied by assisting 12,470 people.
- The process of receiving the food request: 1) receiving the request via phone or email; 2) contacting requestor to get more details or missing information; 3) matching with

partners who reported their activities in the area via 5W; 4) informing local authorities about the request and confirm if it was not addresses yet; 5) following up with requestor and the cluster partner on finalizing the request process and reporting.

- Before the submitting the request check with local authorities is they haven't already requested it or if those needs have already been addresses. Provide detailed information on requested items, amounts, numbers of people targeted, locations, distribution point, and other information that might be used by the partner to deliver the needs to the right location and people. Partners should provide feedback for every request sent to the cluster.
- Partners must provide planning information in the 5W reporting, so the cluster will be aware of your presence in different areas, especially in raions and hromadas. Also, include that information in 5W once distribution have been completed.

Presenter (FSLC, Francesca):

- The Cluster planning to improve the data collection process. Together with OCHA there are plans to use inter-cluster tools to collect data: reporting and requests. We are planning to develop detailed SOPs on how to process food requests.

DEMAC (Dina):

- Can we access the list of food need to review them, kind of real-time table?
- *Answer:* We are forwarding requests to those partners who reported in 5W their presence in the place of request's origin. If you have not reported in 5W planning or completed activities in that area, we can't forward the request to you.
- In case there are some local organizations that have capacity to meet the needs, but do not have enough fund. Do you have any algorithms for matching those partners with available fund with those who have the capacity to do distribution?
- *Answer:* We are focusing on partners in area of concern. As a cluster we can't provide fundings, but we can keep floor open for discussion between our partners if there will be some with available funds but without access to the location, so they can cooperate with local implementing partner.

United Refuge (Isabella):

- We are running into issue of lack of documentation that proofs procurement of food on local farmer's markets. We are asking our local partners to collect handwritten receipts that will prove price of the produce, but still, it is not what suits donors and some partner NGOs. But we are trying to understand the local supply chain and even accompanying our implementing partner to see how and where they are purchasing the food and other goods, and the prices they are paying. Anyway, some of those sellers can provide receipt but it will be handwritten.

Action points:

- Digitalisation of the request for food assistance process (online/KoBo or via Activity Info). Improve gap analysis and partners planning/capacities. Improve reporting of completed / actioned distributions.

3. Presentation on Ivano-Frankivska Oblast needs

Deputy Head of Ivano-Frankivska Oblast Administration (Lyudmyla Sirko):

- Ivano-Frankivska oblast hosting about 140,000 officially registered IDPs. The largest amount settled in oblast center. 66% of them are female, and 34 are male; 35 % are children up to 18, 49 % of adults, 13% retired and 3% of people with disabilities. IDPs occupied 209 out of 690 planned accommodation sites prepared in social facilities if the region. But only 7% settled in social facilities, other 93% accommodated in private housing.
- The region is dominantly agricultural. 500 households have 3+ cattle in their households, and 15% only have Automatic Milking Systems. IDPs that settled in rural areas supposed to help their hosting families with vegetable harvesting and livestock.
- 47 out of 62 hromadas are interested in supporting IDPs for assimilating with hosting communities and providing them means of leaving in mostly rural areas, so IDPs can run their own households. Currently there are need in 3,000 broiler chickens 3,000 laying hens, 1,500 pigs, and animal feed for previously mentioned categories.
- Vegetable seeds are still needed for the oblast, but please consider term of sowing seasons, as previous assistance came after that term even still, we can use those seeds during the next season. Also, our small farmers need equipment.
- Government provides financial aid to business that employed IDP for 2 months. We would appreciate if the cluster partners can provide additional support to those who providing jobs to IDPs in the region after governmental aid will end.

PIN (Anna):

- Is it reasonable to provide cash assistance to all those needs you have mentioned (vegetable seeds, livestock, equipment)? Can those be purchased on local market?
- *Answer:* Yes, we have all of that available on the local market, including local producers of equipment and livestock.

FSLC (Charles):

- Have you contacted any partners on IDP employment issue already?
- *Answer:* No, we haven't such discussions with international donor about IDP employment. We only discussed housing construction, food delivery and medicine.

4. Presentation on Internal Displacement Report

IOM (Iryna):

- This round of IDPs survey took place between 17th and 23rd of May with total 2001 respondents via phone. The survey highlighting the population estimates, IDPs profile and their needs. The results of the survey are representative at the national level and at the level of six macro regions.
- 7,134,000 IDPs within Ukraine has been recorded in May 2022. The decline in numbers of IDPs relevant to North and Center areas, as well as rapid decrease for the West macro-region. South and East macro-regions registered increase of number of IDPs.
- 65% of IDPs lost their jobs due to the war. 52% of IDPs have attempted to find work and 9% managed to find a new job as of 23 May. As of May 23, every fifth IDP interviewed noted that they had no income at all. Thirty-three per cent of respondents said the income level of their households was no more than UAH 5,000 (≈USD 166).



- 25% of IDPs answered their housing has been damaged, and 10% of returnees also confirmed damaged housing in habitual residence. Cash is the top need in each macro-region, while medicine and health services or transportation are on the second places.
- 44% of IDPs and 30% of returnees are in need of child nutrition.
- The report can be accessed [via the link](#).

5. Presentation of WFP's Cash-Based Transfers Operations

WFP (Khatuna):

- WFP Cash Enrolments is a number of households enrolled per payment day, and corresponding number of individuals assisted, together with estimated transfer value in USD and UAH. WFP served around 588,000 enrolments, which assisted 970,000 individuals by estimated value of about 3,450,000,000 UAH or 116,600,000 USD.
- 7 largest agencies joined 'Building Blocks' approach in order to avoid duplications in money transfers to the same displaced people.
- Methods of enrolment: 1) self-enrolment through QR code (cooperating partners and local level social departments); 2) list provided by the local authorities; 3) list provided by Ministry of Social Policy; 4) list provided by the UNHCR.
- Money has been transferred via support of Western Union with their 50 partner banks. Telephone number of the Beneficiaries required to be provided in order to receive code from Western Union, and then passport to get transfer at the bank.
- WFS planning to develop food assistance via cash, as food is accessible in Ukraine.
- WFP has a goal to reach up to 1.7 million people before the end of the year with Cash and Value Commodity vouchers.

FSLC (Francesca):

- Partners are planning to switch from in-kind to cash assistance. What is your recommendation to the partners in terms of fundraising and using of cash as food assistance response?
- *Answer:* It is not a common for WFP to have MPC under the FSLC. We are planning to make MPC more food assistance oriented, so it will defiantly fit the cluster. Food accessibility is not the issue for Ukraine, but economic accessibility is. It was even common for some vulnerable groups before the war. We are planning to encourage local food producers to sell as much as possible via those cash assistance for food. It will solve also exporting problems and will not require to bring food into the country. Post offices are considering for villages without access to bank services. Ukraine also can be characterized by high level of mobile banking development, so people even do not need to visit a bank to get access to the transfers and start to use them. Only age may become a problem for accessing those mobile applications.

Presenter (Oksana):

- Can you clarify about the first round of the vouchers? Does it mean that those (first round) vouchers have 3 months financial support? Or they can be used again after August? We were the ones who distributed the vouchers among IDPs and need some clarity to explain to our beneficiaries.
- *Answer:* It depends on program to program. I cannot tell for sure, but most likely those vouchers expired. But please, contact me with details and I will tell you the actual information based on the type of program.



6. Partners' update

Ukrainian Community Developers Alliance (Alex):

- We work with local organization, churches, entrepreneurs with purpose of helping them source materials, specifically, food security. We've organized the network of volunteers with sprinter vans. Have worked with world central kitchen and sourcing fresh ingredients. We're getting closer every day and partnering with a Ukrainian bank for prepaid debit card issuance to solve for the reporting divergence of working with volunteer groups. We are also aiming to create a marketplace for NGOs to source or to work with local groups and a closed loop payments system.

USAID (Pilar):

- In from the agricultural sector, I don't have information about funding opportunities at the moment. But I will say that USAID trying, from the agricultural office, they're trying to respond in one line of effort to the immediate export crisis. And then, on the other line of effort, to rebuild and strengthen Ukrainian farmers ability to ensure both global and domestic food security for the years ahead.
- The top priorities are to help farmers generate income, create incentives for the planting season for the 2023 season.
- What USAID will be doing is improve access to financing facilitate, access to agricultural inputs, rebuild trade and supply logistics, expand access to qualified Labor technology and business relocation services for farmers to sustain operations.
- A lot of the work is in close coordination with the government of Ukraine, and also the private sector.
- One part one of the activities right now is the evaluation of possible storage for the grains and the foods that the exports that are blocked because of the Black Sea. The priority would be for exports and ideally not storage.
- And then, some of the things that USAID agricultural section has been doing is providing inputs to farmers. And this includes high quality seed potatoes, grain inputs, as well as high quality vegetable seeds, which will feed about 100,000 people.
- From the innovation department, fertilizers and pesticides are being delivered in part by drones which reduces the very expensive fuel costs and is also protecting the lives of farmers and workers on land that's contaminated with land mines.

FAO (Juliet):

- We have been able to reach a total of 25,000 households that's about 65,000 individuals in Kharkivska, Zaporizka, Dnipropetrovska, Mykolaivska, Odeska, Vinnytska, Zakarpatska, Chernivetska, Ivano-Frankivska, Ternopil'ska, Lviv'ska, and Poltav'ska oblasts. We delivered potato kits of 50 kg which estimated to produce 600 kg. Cash transfers to compliment the tattoo seeds that are distributed. In line with the pipeline, we are looking to support vulnerable population and provide them with around 80,000 livestock in the coming weeks. We want to deliver also poultry production kits to 14,000 vulnerable households in Kharkivska, Zaporizka, Dniptopetrovks, Mykolaivska, Odeska and Donetska oblasts. We are planning to reach around 3,000 household with cash in Dnipropetrovska, Zaporizka, and Kharkiv'ska oblasts.

7. Any other business (AOB)