

- LOCATION:** Zoom
- DATE:** May 26, 2022 (15:00-16:10 GMT+2)
- CHAIR:** Charles Hopkins, FSL Cluster Co-coordinator
Sara Moussavi, FSL Cluster Co-coordinator
- AGENDA:**
1. Operational overview: FSLC weekly achievements to date
 2. Snapshot analysis on the current crisis and short-term outlook – WFP
 3. Diaspora humanitarian response in Ukraine – DEMAC
 4. Environment and the humanitarian response – OCHA
 5. Accountability to affect population (AAP) structure in Ukraine – OCHA
 6. Partner update
 7. Any other business (AOB)
- HANDOUTS:** <https://fscluster.org/ukraine/event/fslc-weekly-coordination-meeting-26-may>

Seventy participants representing 38 institutions attended the Food Security Livelihoods Cluster (FSLC) coordination meeting. The institutions included donors, NGOs, and international organizations (including UN agencies and the Red Cross movement).

1. Operational overview: FSLC weekly achievements to date

Presenter (FSLC, Lauren):

- 6.25 million individuals reached by the Cluster assistance (cumulative). 11 partners reported assistance for the last round.
- If you are reporting first time, your first report should include all activities starting from Feb 24th.

Presenter (FSLC, Charles):

- FSLC Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) composing by 2 National NGOs, 2 International NGOs, 3 UN Agencies and the Cluster Co-Coordinators: ASB (chair), ACTED, Caritas Ukraine, HADC, IOM, FAO, WFP, FSLC.
- FSLC Cluster Review Committee (CRC) composing by 2 UN Agencies, 3 National NGOs, and 2 International NGOs: FAO, WFP, NRC, PAH, Public Movement "Faith, Hope, Love", Charity Foundation "Donbass Development Center", and Charity Foundation "Donbass Development Center".

During last week the Cluster has two bilateral meetings: The FSLC and Protection Mine-Action Sub-Cluster discussion, and meeting with Zakarpatska Oblast that host the largest number of IDPs in Western Ukraine on the region's needs.

Action points:

- The next reporting round is May 25th – 31st by Tuesday, May 31st, COB.
- IM refresher training on 5W updates, Activity Info, and beneficiary counting will be provided on Wednesday, 1st June.
- Livelihood Technical Working Group (LTWG) will have meeting on May 30th.

2. Snapshot analysis on the current crisis and short-term outlook

WFP (Ruth):

- Russian Federation (RF) signals on preference of integration for Kherson, Melitopol, Mariupol, Donets, Luhansk. If there will be any referendums, they might coincide with 11 September Russian elections.
- Ukrainian recent military successes: pushing the RF away from Kharkiv, limiting RF forces north of K; blocking from south of Izyum the RF offensive towards Slovyansk and Kramatorsk, increasingly under attack from south & east.
- Sievierodonets, Slovyansk, and Kramatorsk will be target for RF in the following weeks. Increasing of fighting expected in area between Kherson and Mykolaiv on south. Odesa might expect more missiles from north of Crimea, but the city remains safe until Mykolaiv is controlling by Ukraine. Kryvyi Rih and Zaporizhzhia also will be the new targets for RF's operations.

3. Diaspora humanitarian response in Ukraine

DEMAC (Dina):

- DEMAC stands for Diaspora Emergency Action & Coordination. DEMAC aims to facilitate a global network of diaspora organizations through three objectives: Enhancing Knowledge, Increasing Awareness, and Improving Coordination.
- Many of Ukrainian Diaspora Organizations (DOs) were set up to provide humanitarian support and had connections with local organization prior to the February 24th. Most of the Dos are volunteer-run and with no paid staff. The number of volunteers increasing. DOs acknowledged the need to consider more paid staff.
- Fundraising in country of residence is a key area of focus – even before the conflict formally began, and proactively, but also through spontaneous donations and fundraisers, Facebook Fundraising Feature, GoFundMe, Pomogam etc. 60 million USD estimated raised in the first weeks of the response.
- Many Ukrainian DOs well-positioned for advocacy since 2014. They were able leveraging political relationships and showed pro-active protests even before conflict began.
- Local partners are key to delivering aid (75% respondents). Tie partnership with the Government. DOs are necessarily working remotely for the most part – though some have been able to recruit local volunteers. Those DOs that cannot be present secured fundraising and humanitarian hubs activities.
- DEMAC coordinating DOs with local partners, known agencies (Caritas, RC, AICM), and cooperates on singular projects if needed. Preference to implement freely, according to private donors and requests from partners and local focal points.

4. Environment and the humanitarian response

OCHA (Tanya):

- In collaboration with partners, support the assessment of impacts resulting from the conflict and the integration of environmental considerations into the humanitarian planning process and response.

- Support coordination and information sharing between humanitarian and environmental actors, as well as appropriate authorities, for greater knowledge, awareness, capacity building, and decision making on environmental concerns.
- Provide technical guidance to the UN and other partners on analyzing and addressing environmental risks and hazards arising from the conflict.

Comments:

- UDA (Maryna): Environmental assessment is important for Ukrainian Food Security. The climate changes affecting the southern part of Ukraine by increasing medium temperature. Due to the war since 2014, there are destroyed irrigation systems that can't response for those challenges. Donetsk, Luhanska, Khersonska oblasts has decreases agriculture productivity of the lands due to those reasons, which causes problems to food security and drinking water access.
- UDA (Maryna): Last year, huge forest fires took place in Luhanska oblast. This has affected agricultural land as it has reduced their protection against leaching and dust storms.
- UDA (Maryna): Currently, lots of forests and agricultural lands are mined. We are proposing to the Cluster to develop a policy of environmental monitoring and restoration of soils after demining.

5. Accountability to Affect Population (AAP) structure in Ukraine

OCHA (Yuliya):

- Usually, some NGOs starting to act in the state of emergency in a way they think the actions will be visible and based on previous experience. While emergency response must be taken in the cluster system in response to the need of people and affected population for saving lives.
- Communication with affected communities must be on the top priority. The trust between actors must be constructed, and that usually can do by following the needs.

Action points:

- Humanitarian organisation should follow accountability to affected people and communicate with communities via people-centred response.
- AAP Working Group currently developing Inter-Agency Community Feedback Mechanism

6. Partners' update

7. Any other business (AOB)