

**FSAC Monthly Meeting**  
Virtual meeting, 24 February 2021  
Minutes of Meeting

<b>Type of meeting</b>	FSAC monthly meeting
<b>Date &amp; Location</b>	Wednesday, 24 February 2021, Kabul, 10:00AM – 12:00 PM
<b>Chairperson</b>	FSAC
<b>Note taker</b>	FSAC
<b>Attendees</b>	Partners (virtual meeting)

**Meeting Agenda**

Min	Action Item	Responsible Party
1	Review of the previous action points	FSAC
2	Preliminary result of FSAC's pre-lean season assessment	WFP
3	Presentation on climate outlook	FEWSNET
4	Discussion on areas at risk of dry spell/drought	FSAC
5	IPC update (Lessons learned workshop and other updates)	IPC
6	AoB; - Agriculture Working Group Next FSAC meeting	FSAC

**Meeting Minutes**

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
1	Review of the previous action points	FSAC
<p>Action points from previous FSAC meeting were reviewed. The update of action points are as follow:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. FSAC conducted hazard and crisis assessment working (HCAG) and discussed climate outlook / La Nina condition and its possible impact on food security and livelihoods situation</li> <li>2. FSAC/IPC sent an email to all partners asking for their staff nominations to the IPC level 1 training</li> </ol>		

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2	Preliminary result of FSAC's pre-lean season assessment	WFP
<p>The food security situation in Afghanistan is prone to rapid changes due to several shocks such as Covid-19, conflict, natural disaster, and cross border movement. To keep track of dynamic food security situation, FSAC, WFP, FAO, MAIL, FEWSNET and other major partners planned conducted a Pre-lean season assessment. The objective of this assessment was to capture food security situation during pre-lean season period and to provide timely and relevant food security data to inform, update programme design and improve targeting.</p> <p><b>Objective of assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide timely and relevant food security data to inform and update program design and targeting.</li> <li>• Provide data for IPC analysis update to take place each year during March and April</li> <li>• Produce accurate and timely data for food security trend analysis</li> </ul> <p>The data was collected from ;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 34 provinces</li> <li>• 25 clusters were assessed in 23 provinces, and in the remaining 11 provinces, 2 domains per province (1 rural and 1 urban) were enumerated. A total of 1,125 clusters were enumerated with a total of 11,250 households .</li> </ul> <p><b>General findings of assessment:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 91% of HHs is male and 9% is female</li> <li>• 1% under 18 years old, 91% 18 – 64 and 8% 65 and above)</li> <li>• Average household size is 9 persons per household.</li> <li>• Food consumptions score, 38% of population is in poor, 41% in borderline and 21% in acceptable categories. In urban areas, 29% is in poor, 50% borderline and 21% acceptable. In rural areas, 41% of population is in poor, 38% borderline and 22% acceptable.</li> <li>• HH dietary diversity score, 10% of population has eaten 0 – 2 food groups, 22% 3 – 4 group and 68% 5 – 12 group.</li> <li>• Food based coping strategies, 17% has applied high coping, 58% medium coping and 25% low or no coping at all.</li> <li>• Livelihood coping strategies, 37% of population has applied emergency coping, 20% crisis, 30% stress and 13% no coping.</li> <li>• Household hunger scale - 5% of population is severe and very severe, 26% moderate, 19% slight and 50% none.</li> <li>• Food expenditure share of 18% of population is above 75%, 20% of population 65 - &lt;75%, 31% of population 50 - &lt;65% and 31% is less than 50%.</li> <li>• According to Consolidated Approach to Reporting Indicators of Food Security (CARI), 20% of population is severely food insecure, 20% marginally food insecure, 54% moderately food insecure and only 6% food secure.</li> <li>• First income sources of rural areas are mostly production &amp; sale of field crops, agricultural wage labor, non-agriculture wage labor.</li> </ul>		

- Non-agriculture wage labor, skilled labor, salary work is the main source of income for people in urban areas.
- Change in income compared to the last year same time has decreased significantly by 40%, 36% decreased slightly, 19% not changed and 5% increased slightly. The main reasons for change in income is reduced employment opportunities, conflict, natural disaster, death or illness of family members.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
3	Presentation on climate outlook	FEWSNET

Overall, the country received below average precipitation from the start of wet season up to end of February. FEWSNET updated partners on the progress of wet season and projection through May 2021. There is an elevated probability (40-50%) of significantly below-average (lowest 20% of climatology) precipitation across most of the country from February to May 2021.

Above-average temperatures are anticipated throughout most of the country through September 2021. However, to date, minimum temperatures have been below average in some parts of the country, even while maximum temperatures have been above average.

In addition, snowpack development in the 2020/2021 season is expected to be significantly below average in most basins. As a result, flooding risk is expected to be below-average from February to May 2021, though localized flooding events related to springtime storms are possible. This is expected to reduce water availability in downstream areas for the main season and will limit water availability for second season crops. In the meantime, rangeland vegetative conditions during the beginning of the spring season in late March through May 2021 and throughout the summer dry season through at least September 2021 are expected to be below average.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
4	Discussion on areas at risk of dry spell/drought	FSAC

Early Warning Information Working Group led by NSIA published a report on this year wet season situation. According to this report, there is a rainfall reduction of about 50 to 100 millimeters in most part of the country compared to last year and long-term average. Most part of the country received below average precipitation. In the meantime, the snowpack is below average of same season in the past years.

Also, there is a reduction in level of soil moisture this year comparing to last year. This year soil moisture is like 2018 and 2010 which were drought years. The long-term forecast is that from February to late April 2020, below-average rainfall has been forecasted. FEWSNET analysis also shows the above-average temperature during Feb-Apr 2020 will prevail.

Considering different available data, Hazards and Crisis Analysis Group (HCAG) identified 15 provinces at high risk and 10 provinces at medium risk of drought this year. Jawzjan, Balkh, Faryab, Takhar, Badakhshan, Badghis, Ghor, Bamian, Dakundi, Uruzgan, Nimroz, Kunar, Nuristan and Nangarhar are listed as provinces to high risk of drought. Medium risk provinces are: Baghlan, Sare Pul, Kunduz, Herat, Farah, Paktika, Khost, Wardak, Kandahar, and Hilmand are the provinces at medium risk of drought. In the meantime, 9 remaining provinces (Paktya, Pajsher, Kapisa, Logar, Ghazni, Kabul, Laghman, Parwan and Zabul) need to be regularly monitored.

Snow water anomaly data shows that level of water is low comparing to long term average almost in all 26 river basins of the country. Also, comparing this year wet season with previous La Nina years since 2005, the anticipated impact of this year La Nina on wheat production is going to be between -16 to -27 %.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
5	IPC update (Lessons learned workshop and other updates)	IPC
<p>As planned, IPC lessons learnt workshop was held on 8 – 9 February 2021 with the participation of national and international partners and with support of IPC regional support and global support team. Its aim was to review the entire process of IPC from data collection, data analysis, communication, and dissemination of IPC products and so forth, with the aim of building upon the strengths and addressing weaknesses through learning from past lessons and experiences. As a result, recommendations along with implementation timeline was developed and final report will be finalized soon.</p> <p>In addition, IPC level 1 training was held from 15 to 18 February 2021. Participants from 22 national and international partners attended this training. The objective of training was to familiarize IPC potential practitioners with the key changes between IPC Manual Version 2.0 and IPC Manual Version 3.0 and enabling them to describe the IPC approach and values. This will enable them to contribute effectively in the next IPC analysis.</p>		
<b>Action Point</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FSAC/IPC will send email to all partners asking for data to be utilized in IPC Analysis Workshop</li> <li>• FSAC/IPC will send invitation email to partners to attend IPC Acute Food Insecurity Analysis Workshop.</li> </ul>	

#### AoB

Agenda	Facilitator
Agriculture Working Group	FSAC
<p>FSAC is planning to establish an Agriculture Working Group (AWG). A draft ToR has been prepared and it will be shared with partners for their inputs.</p>	
<b>Action point</b>	FSAC will share AWG draft ToR for partners inputs and comments

Next Meeting	Facilitator
Next FSAC meeting will be conducted on 3rd week of March. Exact date to be confirmed.	FSAC