

# Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Zimbabwe

## Meeting Minutes

**Date:** 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2021

**Location:** Online via Microsoft Teams at 11:00–13:00

**Meeting Presentation:** [link](#)

**Meeting Video Presentation:** [link](#)

### Agenda

1. Notes and comments on previous MoM
2. Lean Season Response: FSLC Partners plans
3. Focus theme: Best Practice on Resilience Building – introduction and partners experiences
4. Data in Emergencies Hub: introduction (FAO)
5. Partners' Corner
6. AoB

**Participants** 33 registered, 36 attendees, 20 organisations represented

### List of organisations:

CRS, DanChurchAid, FAO, FEWS NET, FSLC, Help from Germany, MeDRA, Oxfam, Plan International, Save the Children, Tearfund, Trocaire, USAID, WFP, Zimbabwe Red Cross Society, UNICEF, UNDP, Mercy Corps, FACT Zimbabwe, ADRA.

### Discussion

#### **1. Notes and comments on the previous Minutes of Meeting**

No feedback on the previous minutes of the meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> November 2021. Minutes approved without any further changes.

#### **2. Lean Season Response: FSLC Partners plans**

Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Lean Season Assistance planning approach is targeting food insecure households with no alternative sources of livelihoods by focusing on vulnerable households, vulnerable people living with disabilities and vulnerable female-headed households and providing support livelihood of returning migrants, internally displaced people (IDPs) and host communities.

Key activities include:

- Cash/Multi-purpose cash transfer/Voucher Transfer
- Food distribution/Provide monthly food baskets through in-kind assistance
- Provision of Income generating activities

**Key figures:**

Total population targeted	1,173,225
Funding requirement	US\$79,771,554.28
Funding received	US\$60,700,046.28
Funding gap	US\$19,071,508.00

**Participating organizations and (IP)**

ACF (Nutrition Action Zimbabwe)

Action Aid (Action Aid Zimbabwe)

CBM (JJA)

IFRC (Zimbabwe Red Cross)

IOM (Direct Implementation)

WFP (ActionAid, HOCIC, LID, MDTC, Oxfam, World Vision, Care, LEAD, DCA, GOAL, WHH, Plan, Mercy Corps)

Zimbabwe Council of Churches (ZCC)

**3. Focus theme: Best Practice on Resilience Building – introduction and partners experiences**

Introductions and initial ideas on best practices on resilience building within the food security sector and creation of a platform to come together and share experience of the different approaches, methodologies that we are actually using, and the lessons we are getting.

The starting point suggested by the coordination team and colleagues from CLAs is to start with presentations from Partners, focusing on their current resilience building programming. These presentations will be followed by critical reflections, trying to extrapolate principles that can contribute to the definition of a resilience building framework within food security programming.

### [DCA Resilience presentation](#)

DCA presentation, looking at urban resilience framework, some of the practices, approach, and some of the challenges experienced in piloting urban resilience activities in some of the urban domains in the country.

### Questions/Responses/Comments

Plan: Does the targeting criteria do not exclude the most marginalized?

DCA: Contextually, DCA uses a layered approach in interventions, first, there is CBT, and then the beneficiaries would be graduated to the resilience aspect. This is based on CDA criterion of space, labour and availability. There is also need to have capacity and needs assessment, so as not to burden the beneficiary by providing a project that is beyond their capacities. Historically, if you provide resilience to beneficiaries who are most marginalized, they are likely to use the resources for food (which would be more urgent) and would not bring resilience – hence the need for graduation

MC Comment: To contribute on how to ensure that our targeting addresses key resilience capacities of the communities. It will be good also to consider target group risk profiling where you unpack some of the issues that really hinder certain target groups from accessing the resources and using the resources to build their capacities to their identified shocks. For instance, issues that affect women are totally different from the issues that expose young men to different shocks. That way, you will be able to come up with content specific package of interventions that addresses real issues that affect different target groups. And I also think it will be good also to ask ourselves, what exactly are we trying to build resilience for? So that we unpack the specific shocks because I think each shock has different drivers and different effects. And once we map out those different shocks, we will be in a position to prioritize the key drivers and effects that the program can target in building resilience capacities of the communities and will minimize one blanket, or one size fits all approach in the process.

For a resilience program we deliberately adopt shock-responsive programming informed by risk-enhanced contextual analysis which clearly outlines differential vulnerabilities. There is also a need to have a clear Resilience Measurement Plan which can tell us if we are building the right capacities. Having collaborative learning and adaptation strategies given that shocks are dynamic and keep on evolving.

First step is to set up a small resilience committee that will steer the work and direct the trajectories of this work. The following names were put forward at the meeting:

Patisiwe	Zaba	Mercy Corps /Amalima Loko	Resilience Lead	<a href="mailto:pzaba@mercycorps.org">pzaba@mercycorps.org</a>
Everjoice	Mpofu	Trocaire	Programmes Assistant	<a href="mailto:everjoice.mpofu@trocaire.org">everjoice.mpofu@trocaire.org</a>
Janet	Chingono	ADRA	Gender focal point	<a href="mailto:chingonoj@adrazimbabwe.org">chingonoj@adrazimbabwe.org</a>

Additional discussions, reactions, thoughts and contributions about resilience are added up on the Jamboard.

[FSLC Resilience Jamboard](#)

#### 4. Data in Emergencies Hub: introduction (FAO)

[FAO presentation link:](#)

[Datahub: https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/](https://data-in-emergencies.fao.org/)

As part of its overall contribution, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is establishing the Data in Emergencies Geospatial Hub which has three pillars, each serving different types of decisions and funding allocations.

The Monitoring System pillar is driven by regular monitoring processes at the household and local trader levels to understand the dynamic impact of various shocks on agricultural livelihoods. Targeting 25 of the most food-insecure countries in the world, this hub will provide a regularly updated and highly accessible picture of food insecurity in fragile environments, triggering mitigating and response actions.

The Impact Assessment pillar will showcase ex-post assessments undertaken using remote sensing technologies as well as FAO's Damage and Loss methodology and Post Disaster Needs Assessments. The critical objective of this app is to provide a granular and rapid understanding of the impact of sudden-onset natural disasters and conflicts on agriculture and agricultural livelihoods, including estimating the dollar value of damage and loss.

Finally, through the Risk Profiling pillar users will be able to access agricultural livelihood risk profiles which are derived from geographic baselines of past events and their impacts on agricultural livelihoods. A key aspect of this will be the development of a data system that allows the overlaying of multiple layers of information and their aggregation to form risk scores.

From the navigation bar, users can explore the Map Gallery or directly access datasets and documentation in the Open Data section. Furthermore, all resources are organized by country, within the section called Where We Work.

#### Questions/Response/Comments

WFP: Do you produce a report after you conduct these surveys? And if so, are these reports shared with the FSLC? Secondly, I think WFP also produces kind of a monthly food security market monitoring report. And we had been in discussion with FAO earlier this year to try to join forces and do even joint reports after these surveys are concluded by FAO. But I'm wondering if it would be okay for us to also refer some of these findings that you guys have. This is something that we often do also with, for example, FEWSNET reports and any other secondary data that may be relevant to our findings and being able to triangulate them. So yeah, is this kind of an open-source public bit of information that we would be able to reference in our monthly reports.

FAO: We are not producing a report at the moment due to the length and the time it would take to get approvals. But for the data Hub, I think for us, so far, we take around two to three weeks to upload new data once it has been collected and validated. Our suggestion is just to use the data hub directly as your primary source. However, if you want any additional analysis, you can always get in contact with us, and then we can provide the data.

Regarding a publication, certainly, a joint publication is on the table, and we feel a bit more confident now that we can meet you with this Data Hub data. We've tried to focus a lot more on the supply side, and obviously WFP is a lot more on the demand side. And I think the two can complement each other really well. There is a plan for a very short narrative, but that's in the pipeline. And I think that would be very useful. I think, to go along with the information that's on the data hub, like a two-page type thing. So, we will, I think, try and do something along those lines. We can certainly discuss a collaborative effort early in the new year.

WFP: You mentioned that you are collecting data like you're updating it every two to three weeks. I'm just wondering, how often do you do the collection, and do you have a partner doing the data collection for you?

FAO: Concerning the frequency, we do about three rounds of data collection every year, like quarterly. The data is being collected primarily by ourselves. We also have a partner that we're working with, GeoPoll that does the data collection.

**5. Updates from Partners**

Nothing reported

**6. AOB**

Nothing reported

END