Meeting Minutes

Location: Microsoft Teams at 11:00AM - 12:30PM
Date: 23/10/2020

Agenda

- WFP – Hunger Map
- FSL Cluster: 2021 HPC process update
- FSL Cluster: HNO - PiN
- FSL Cluster: HRP – log frame and geo areas
- FSL Cluster Members: updates from the field
- AOB

Participants

Mercy Corps, ACF, Practical Action, FAO, WFP, Plan International, British Red Cross, POAZ, ZCC, LGDA, OXFAM, Christian Aid, Zimbabwe Council of Churches, Tech RRT (Technical Rapid Response Team), WFP, POAZ, NAZ, FCDO (former DFID), Trócaire, Jairos Jiri Association (JJA), Save the Children, CAFOD, Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Christian Care, LGDA, Plan International.

Discussion

1. WFP: Hunger Map
   - This is WFP’s new global hunger monitoring system that tracks and predicts hunger in near real-time. With enough data coming out of WFP Zimbabwe mVAM, the hunger map for Zimbabwe is now up and running available at Hungermap.wfp.org.
   - The interface displays different pieces of information including food security, nutrition and food security trends.
   - With the interactive map, users can toggle on and off and see all the daily information
   - Data will be updated on the daily although there will be a few days delay.
   - Data collected remotely over the phone for food consumption and copying strategy. There is need to be cautious when comparing the hunger map with other reports due to difference in data collection methods.
2. FSL Cluster: 2021 HPC process update

Number of different steps and some are being delayed:
- HNO - clusters draft inputs were shared with partners and OCHA. Partners are still invited to provide feedback and comments if any
- Calculation of PiN both in terms of sectoral and intersectoral is pending the IPC results
- Meeting with ICCG and IMWG: methodology for PiN calculation was discussed and agreed
- Technical workshop with the government counterpart took place to discuss the progress of HRP 2020, look at the needs (FNC gave a presentation of ZimVAC) and plans for 2021 (OCHA presented overall objectives).

3. FSL Cluster: HNO – PiN

- Rural areas: IPC results
- Urban areas – Urban ZimVAC. As temporary figure, FSLC used WFP baseline data and computed the PiN using WFP CARI approach. The current figure for urban areas is 2.3M people, which is higher than what we had in 2020
- Next step is to plug the IPC data into the JIAF and endorse the PiN. Also, OCHA will share a combined HNO for review by the clusters.

Key timelines are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Responsible</th>
<th>Initial timeline</th>
<th>Status</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Sectoral analysis – Clusters draft paras for HNO in consultation with cluster members and govt counterparts</td>
<td>HNO – Narrative inputs</td>
<td>OCHA/Clusters</td>
<td>21st Sept – 15th October</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>HNO-HRP technical workshop with government and clusters to get a shared understanding of HNO-HRP process</td>
<td>Consultation with the government</td>
<td>OCHA/Clusters</td>
<td>21st Oct</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Finalize &amp; share final data analysis and PiN with ICCG and HCT</td>
<td>PiN endorsement</td>
<td>OCHA/ICCG/HCT</td>
<td>22nd – 23rd October</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Draft HNO 2021 – OCHA to compile &amp; share with ICCG &amp; HCT for review and feedback</td>
<td>Draft HNO</td>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>12 – 23 October, 26th – 30th Oct</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Sharing of draft HNO with Govt/DCP</td>
<td>Final HNO</td>
<td>OCHA/ICCG/HCT</td>
<td>2 – 6 November</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Finalization draft HNO – OCHA shares with ICCG and</td>
<td>Final HNO</td>
<td>OCHA/ICCG/HCT</td>
<td>2 – 6 November</td>
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Q: Is there a contingency planning/flexibility should the IPC information not be ready by Monday next week?
A: The HTC will discuss the way forward. The 9th November is the GHO deadline so there would still be enough time to adjust. Otherwise a temporary figure could be provided for the GHO, and correct figures will be used for the country HNO.

Q: Is the ongoing IPC analysis covering both rural and urban areas?
A: Ongoing IPC analysis planned to be finalised today is only for rural areas. Main data source is Rural ZimVAC. An Urban ZimVAC assessment is planned, but the process is moving slowly. If the data is not available on time, we might provide temporary figures for the GHO, and adjust as soon as the figures become available for the country HNO.

Q: Are there any specific issues we might expect coming out of IPC analysis?
A: As per ZimVAC assessment results, we may expect an improvement of the FS situation in rural areas. However, we cannot expect the change to be drastic, hence most likely the majority of districts will still be in phase 3 (the situation could have been worse without the ongoing levels of food assistance). In case the project targets are not aligned with IPC results, the FSLC will ask to do modifications (by Monday 2nd of November).

Q: Can you clarify on the Project Sheets, in cases there is more than one project, do we get to send more than one Project Sheet or we consolidate?
A: One project sheet per sector per organization. The FSLC asks partners to be very clear in terms of # of beneficiaries targeted by activity and district. FSLC reminded partners that inclusion of projects in the HRP, although it signals the alignment of projects to the overall humanitarian plan, does not mean security of funding, it is the responsibility of each partner to fundraise for its projects. Partners are therefore invited to include realistic targets only, based on their implementation and fundraising capacity.

Q: Any specific target for refugees and asylum seekers?
A: The PIN and target calculations are done for rural vs urban areas for the FSLC. The overall analysis (JIAF) will indicate numbers of refugees and asylum seekers. In case any partner organization has information of specific FSL needs of refugees and asylum seekers, they are invited to share them with the FSL CC for inclusion in the HNO chapter.

4. FSL Cluster: HRP – log frame and geo areas

Please refer to logframe below.

The FSLC explained that activities have been streamlined compared to what is currently in the 5W template (which is more than what was originally included in 2020 HRP logframe).

Q: More feedback from WFP to be expected later in the day.
A: Fine, these feedbacks will be incorporated before the logframe is circulated to members.
Q: It would be good to have targets for each indicator, to be “more ambitious”
A: The targets are indeed set for each indicator, also to allow for monitoring of cluster performance throughout the year. They are presented in the table below.

Q: We do not have any activity around market monitoring
A: This is reported under the specific “monitoring” section of the HNO, it is not part of the HRP Logframe

5. FSL Cluster Members: updates from the field
   FAO – Markets: Are the markets in rural areas back to full operations?
   VAM team: There has been an improved mobility for people and commodities. However, WFP will raise the question with the rest of the market analysis team to provide a comprehensive feedback to be shared later.
   
   UNDP Accelerator lab: Looking at some of the work the lab has been doing with a partner and will check if this covers rural areas. The lab has also developed data visualisation and will be conducting a road show (UNDP accelerator lab). Might do a presentation in next FSLC meetings if given a chance.
Strategic Objective 1:
Saving lives through support to food access to meet basic food and nutrition requirements for acutely food insecure population during severe seasonal shocks or other disruptions

Specific Objectives (internal reference, these are not published in the HRP):
SO1: Scale up of emergency food assistance through either in-kind or cash-based transfers to support acutely food insecure individuals in rural and urban areas.
SO2: Reduce the prevalence of acute malnutrition among the most vulnerable in both rural and urban areas.

Ind 1.1:
Number of women, men, boys and girls benefitting from food assistance in rural areas through the provision of in-kind and/or Cash-Based-Transfers

Ind 1.2:
Number of women, men, boys and girls benefitting from Cash Based Transfers in urban and peri-urban areas

Ind 1.3:
Number of women, men, boys and girls benefitting from protection rations

Strategic Objective 2:
Prevent further deterioration of living standards for acutely food insecure population, by providing emergency agriculture support and building resilience to multiple shocks

Specific Objectives (internal reference, these are not published in the HRP):
SO1: Minimize the risk of further food insecurity deterioration by improving access to basic crop, livestock and garden inputs
SO2: Improve natural resource management through improved extension and advisory services, and inputs provision, to increase agricultural yields, manage crop pests and livestock diseases, and improve pasture and grazing management.
SO3: Enhance access, functionality and availability of critical community assets for crops and livestock production through infrastructure rehabilitation and construction

| Ind 2.1: Number of households receiving nutrition and season-sensitive emergency crop and livestock input assistance (and related training) | Provide drought-tolerant seeds for cereals (maize, small grains and legumes) as well as fertilisers (and related trainings) |
| Provide horticulture seeds and other inputs / materials for (community) gardens (and related trainings, cooking demonstrations, etc.) |
| Provide small livestock (restocking, improved breeds) and other inputs / materials (e.g. hatcheries) (and related trainings) |
| Provide stock feed and forage seeds |
| Support livestock vaccination, disease surveillance and management |
| Provide agriculture or livestock inputs to households while working on assets rehabilitation / construction |

| Ind 2.2: Number of individuals (farmers, extension officers, etc.) receiving training and/or inputs to improve agricultural practices | Provide training, extension and advisory services to extension officers and farmers focusing on good agriculture practices with emphasis on climate-smart agriculture |
| Provide farmers with training to support crop pest management, post-harvest handling, storage and processing |
| Provide training on improved pasture and grazing management |
| Provide training on and inputs for agro-ecology interventions such as soil conservation practices, soil reclamation techniques and restoration of degraded landscapes (e.g. moringa / acacia trees, soil fertility trenching, solid & liquid organic manuring, soil composting, diverse cropping patterns such as rotation, companion cropping, alley cropping, gully reclamation, soil testing kits, watershed/catchment area management etc.). |
| Provide training on and inputs for water conservation practices (e.g. contour ridging, dead-level contours, infiltration pits, tied-ridging) |

| Ind 2.3: Number of women, men, boys and girls benefitting from food assistance (in kind or CBT) in rural areas whilst working on assets rehabilitation / construction | Rehabilitation / construction of agriculture related assets (e.g. dip tanks, boreholes, irrigation schemes, etc.) through cash for work / food for work (or assets) activities |

| Ind 2.4 | Rehabilitation / construction of agriculture related assets, and/or provision of equipment |
Number of households benefitting from rehabilitated or newly built critical community assets for crop and livestock production, including improved water management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicators 2020</th>
<th>PiN 2020</th>
<th>Target 2020</th>
<th>Reach 2020</th>
<th>PiN 2021</th>
<th>Target 2021</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of households receiving nutrition and season-sensitive emergency crop and livestock input assistance</td>
<td>2,8M</td>
<td>1,5M</td>
<td>287k HHs 885k individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Number of vulnerable small holder farmers receiving extension and advisory services to improve yields, manage crop pests and livestock diseases</td>
<td>1,9M</td>
<td>1M</td>
<td>500k individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of individuals benefitting from rehabilitated or newly built critical community assets for crop and livestock production</td>
<td>400k</td>
<td>300k</td>
<td>Over 1M individuals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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