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## **FSL Cluster Meeting**

**17<sup>th</sup> August 2022**

**Venue: Virtual (MS Teams)**

**Time: 11:00 – 12:30 pm**

# AGENDA



## Chair: Justus FSLC

1. Weather update – FAO
2. Briefing on WFP's New Gender Policy 2022-2026 (WFP)
3. Sub-national cluster updates (FSLC)
4. FSL Cluster updates
  - CWG (CVA) training on 11-Aug-2022 (Manuela)
  - GBV partner training workshop on 16<sup>th</sup> Aug-2022 (Manuela)



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## Sub-National Cluster updates - Manuela

## SUB-NATIONAL CLUSTER QUARTERLY MEETING FEEDBACK



### **BACKGROUND**

Following GCCG visit from 1<sup>st</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> June, the visit was aimed at supporting inter cluster and cluster coordination and ensuring recommendations gathered during the meeting by various cluster groups/ persons are adopted to improve coordination.

### **NEXT STEP BY FSLC TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL/SUB-NATIONAL COORDINATION.**

- ❖ Scheduling first virtual meeting with sub-national cluster representatives comprising national, state, region and county representatives.
- ❖ Routine field mission e.g. (WAU from 25-27<sup>th</sup> July) by national cluster to support sub-national cluster coordination.

### **KEY CHALLENGES SIGHTED**

- ❖ Un-coordinated communication hence delayed support.
- ❖ Lack of definite work-plan in relation to field missions at national level being conducted at the sub-national level.
- ❖ Logistical challenges e.g. transport, refreshment, internet.
- ❖ Lack of meeting forums to address issues and have shared voice in reference to advocacy and preparedness.
- ❖ Failure to act on continuous community AAP recommendations at national level.

## SUB-NATIONAL CLUSTER QUARTERLY MEETING FEEDBACK



### NEXT STEPS/RECOMMENDATIONS

- To ensure accurate & timely information, there must be designated email list for sub-national focal points with national cluster for easy communication.
- Members agreed to have quarterly meetings however emergency responses can be shared anytime to ensure early preparedness.
- FSL national cluster continues to support sub-national cluster through continuous field visits where need is identified.
- Need to allocate 30 minutes in bi-weekly FSLC to sub-national clusters on rotational basis to enable information sharing.
- Need for continuous advocacy on identified community strengths for improved and sustainable interventions e.g. local seed production groups, apiary, local blacksmith.

#### **N.B.**

Other concerns include; continuous need for government engagement to ensure capacity strengthening, need to have code of conduct accompanying TOR in cases of incompetence and indiscipline,



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## CVA Training Updates - Manuela

# CASH AND VOUCHER ASSISTANCE FUNDAMENTALS TRAINING UPDATES



## TRAINING OBJECTIVES

- Define key CVA terminologies.
- Identify feasibility and appropriateness considerations for CVA assistance.
- Explain relevance of CVA and advocacy to stakeholders.
- List key steps and roles in for CVA in humanitarian project cycle (HPC).
- Outline strategies to enhance cross-team working for effective and quality CVA.
- Outline opportunities and challenges presented by CVA and current trends.

## KEY TOPICS

- ❖ Introduction to CVA (attitudes, why CVA).
- ❖ CVA concepts & CVA in humanitarian response policy.
- ❖ CVA in project cycle (steps, roles and responsibilities).
- ❖ CVA considerations, opportunities and challenges.

## KEY CVA TRAINING TOPICS TAKE AWAY POINTS



- ❑ **Introduction to CVA (attitudes, importance of CVA).** Mainly looked at the positive and negative assumptions of CVA among actors secondly, CVA importance has been key in **promoting dignity through choice, empowerment, solution to markets, cost efficiency and access creation** through cash for work road works. Key to note is that CVA should never be an objective but rather a tool to accomplish an objective, a common mistake by actors.
- ❑ **CVA concepts and CVA in humanitarian response policy.** Defined key terms and concepts such as vouchers, cash, conditionality, restricted, multi-purpose etc. Furthermore, CVA applicability in NGO sector is applicable in all responses ranging from **humanitarian, early recovery and development phase**.  
Other key factors to consider under response and policy are feasibility concerns such as; market functionality, cultural norms, operational conditions, access, acceptability, policies, organization capacity, inflation/economy status.



## CVA continued.....



- ❑ **CVA AND PROJECT CYCLE.** Project cycle mainly involves 5 stages majorly; preparedness, assessment and analysis, design and implementation set up, distribution and monitoring cycle and lastly exit feedback. In all this stages, factor how CVA fits into each stage in order to reduce risk, set checks/balance, feedback and agency variations.

Furthermore, it's important to have clearly defined roles and responsibilities for staffing required in CVA intervention to minimize corruption risk and ensure proper accountability to all stakeholders. Key roles include (finance, logistics, M&E, security, programs, IT and management).

## CVA continued.....



### ❑ CVA CONSIDERATIONS, OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES.

- Key **opportunities** include; choice, variety in support, increased market functionality, technology.
- Considerations** ; localization, data responsibility, protection, Covid 19 and markets.
- Challenges**; lack of coordination, security, access, lack of financial service providers.

**N.B.** Current trends in relation to cash interventions are on the increase due to cost efficiency among other factors.

THANK YOU