

TYPE OF MEETING	Food Security & Agriculture Cluster Ad-hoc Meeting
DATE & LOCATION	Monday, 10 June 2019 – Abdul Wakil Khan Hall, MAIL, Kabul
CHAIRPERSON	Abdul Majid, FSAC Coordinator
NOTE TAKER	Arzoo Noor
ATTENDEES	FAO, WFP, OCHA, CoAR, DRC, IRC, IRW, NCRO, APA, ZOA, WSTA, SFL, SCI, RI, OHW, Concern Worldwide, WMSSO, FRDO, AOAD, CAHPO, CRDSA, ANCC, NEI, WVI, (35 participants)

MEETING AGENDA

ITEM	SUBJECT	AGENCY PRESENTING	TIME
1	Introduction	All	10 min
2	FSAC target groups for AHF 1 st Standard Allocation 2019	FSAC/Partners	80 min

MEETING ACTION POINTS

MIN	ACTION POINTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMELINE	Status
1	To draft the AHF 1 st Standard allocation Strategy 2019 and share with OCHA	FSAC	June	Achieved
2	To shortlist the most relevant concept papers submitted by the partners	FSAC	June	Achieved

NEXT MEETING

DATE & TIME	LOCATION
TBC – June 2019 (probably last week of the month)	To be announced

MEETING MINUTES

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
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1	Introduction	FSAC
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DISCUSSION POINTS

FSAC Coordinator welcomed all the participants followed by a short round of introduction. FSAC coordinator chaired the meeting and reviewed the meeting main agenda point about the AHF 1st Standard Allocation 2019.

As per HC’s initial decision, FSAC has been allocated USD 6 million in AHF 1st standard allocation for 2019. After receiving the very first news from OCHA on AHF SA1, FSAC called an ad-hoc meeting on 30th May to discuss the allocation with partners in detail. In this meeting, partners agreed to submit their concept notes to FSAC as per the provided guideline. FSAC shared a concept paper template along with necessary gap analysis documents with partners for the successful development of concept papers by the partners. FSAC received 28 concept papers from 28 different partner organizations where they showed their availability and interest to provide food and livelihood assistance in 16 provinces with total funding requirement of USD 24 million. The main target groups that partners mentioned are to provide agriculture land recovery support to floods affected people, drought IDPs return response in Badghis, and food assistance to conflict IDPs in west region.

FSAC is currently working on AHF SA1 strategy and will share the strategy with all partners once its finalised.

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
2	FSAC target groups for AHF 1st Standard Allocation 2019	FSAC/Partners

DISCUSSION POINTS

FSAC has been allocated USD 6 million in AHF 1st standard allocation for 2019, however, the amount yet to be confirmed and decided by AHF advisory board. The main focus of first AHF standard allocation 2019 is to fund critical gaps in food and livelihood support prioritized and agreed during previous discussion in various FSAC meetings. After the ICCT mission to east, returns response gaps in west (Herat and Badghis returnees’ response package) and recent quarterly gap analysis exercise FSAC, with partners agreement and consent, recommends the following target groups and locations for the response.

Prioritization of target groups, activities and locations:

Returnees and Refugees: after having a long discussion, FSAC partners advised not to include this vulnerable group as a target for AHF SA1 as there is little gap. Response to returnees and refugees remained good in comparison to number of refugees and returnees returned into the country in 2019.

Floods affected people: there is little to no gap, in many provinces, in terms of food response to floods affected people. As per IOM assessment data, OCHA and other field level data and FSAC partners response data, majority of floods affected households received 2 months food assistance. Conversely, no livelihoods support has been provided to affected households to support them to recover from shock. Partners argued and agreed to include this target group under AHF SA1 as livelihoods recovery support is instrumental in building floods affected household’s resilience.

Partners agreed to provide agriculture land recovery, and agriculture inputs distribution to affected people in Balkh, Badghis, Kandahar, Helmand, and Herat as these provinces are highly affected by floods. Provinces moderately affected by floods will also be included in the allocation strategy as the second priority. FAO, CoAR, DRC, NEI, ZOA, WSTA, SCI, RI, OXFAM and OHW have proposed and submitted concept notes to provide agriculture and livelihood assistance to floods affected people to rehabilitate their livelihoods.

Drought IDPs in Badghis and Herat: Based on the recent survey conducted by NRC, more than 6,000 HHs are still living in IDP camps in Badghis. Poor livelihoods prospects are cited by displaced families as one of the reasons for staying in Qala-e-Naw. FSAC also prepared Herat and Badghis return response package and is already discussed and shared with all partners.

As per HCT decision and ICCT recommendation, assistance to drought IDPs residing in Badghis and Herat will be stopped by the end of June. Partners agreed not to include food assistance to these IDPs in the AHF SA1 as they have already received assistance since July 2018. Partners suggested to discuss this at the ICCT level if we want to provide assistance to drought IDPs beyond June as only food assistance will not cover various needs of IDPs. WASH, health, education, protection and shelter needs of the most vulnerable IDPs should also be covered if we want to assist drought IDPs beyond June.

Instead, partners agreed to supporting these IDPs at their places of origin through agriculture inputs, livestock inputs such as animal feed, cash for work, food for work, unconditional food/cash distribution for extremely vulnerable IDPs, kitchen gardening and poultry kits. These supports should encourage IDPs for a voluntary return to their places of origin.

FAO, CoAR, IRC, NCRO, NEI and APA have proposed to provide livelihood support to the drought affected people, whereas, NRC has proposed to provide CFW for drought affected IDPs.

Support to recent IDP's in east region: There is high need to continue the food assistance in IDP locations in east region. Food/cash assistance is needed to those returning their homes. Most of the IDP's lost harvest because of recent unplanned forced migration therefore, there is high need to provide agriculture support to restart critical winter cultivation in time. WFP and its IP (NCRO) has already provided two months food assistance to conflict affected IDPs in Kunar and Nangarhar provinces. They are planning to scale up the response for 2 more months in the same area. NCRO has also proposed to provide agriculture support to those IDPs who are willing to return to their places of origin. FSAC asked NCRO to justify their case with field level assessment data showing that there is already a tendency among IDPs for return.