

National FSAC Monthly Meeting

Minutes of Meeting

Type of meeting	FSAC monthly meeting
Date & Location	26 February 2020, 10:00AM – 12:00 PM, MAIL, Kabul
Chairperson	FSAC
Note taker	FSAC
Attendees	ECHO, ANCC, HIHAO, ICRC, USAID, Cordaid, OFRD, WSTA, ORCD, FEWS NET, AFSEN, WFP, IRW, SEI, ZOA, CARE, AKAH, war child Canada, CHA, P.A.C, SFL, OCHR, OHW, ANHDO, UN- FAO, FGA, ARCS, IFRC, ACTED, REACH, NCRO, IRCM, Action against Hunger, World Vision, Caritas Germany, Afghan Aid, Oxfam, HRDA, DRC, Johannitar, AWRDO, PRB, Mission East, APA, IRW, iMMAP, Concern World Wide, CAHPO, APWDO, RRAA, HOSAA, AOAD, OCHA, ORS, (Total 63)

Meeting Agenda

Min	Action Item	Responsible Party
1	Introduction	All
2	FSAC achievements in 2019 & PSEA checklist	FSAC
3	Agro climate condition	FEWS NET
4	Update on FSAC flood plan 2020	FSAC
5	Presentation on access	OCHA
6	Joint Market Monitoring	CVWG
7	Presentation on SCOPE	WFP
8	Presentation on protection mainstreaming	Protection Cluster
9	FSAC documentary	FSAC/WHH

Next Meeting

Date	Location
Next FSAC meeting on 3 rd week of March (Exact date to be confirmed)	TBC, Kabul

Meeting Minutes

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
1	Introduction	FSAC

The meeting started with welcoming of participants by the new FSAC coordinator. The high participation of members at FSAC meetings was highly appreciated and new participants introduced themselves.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
2	FSAC achievements in 2019	FSAC
<p>FSAC briefly presented its achievements in 2019, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food assistance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Out of 3.9 million people targeted, FSAC has reached 3.4 million people with food assistance. 14% of food assistance was delivered in cash, 2% through voucher and 84% were in kind. • Livelihood support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Out of 1.8 million people targeted, FSAC has reached 1 million people with livelihoods support. 60% of livelihoods assistance was animal feed, and 40% was agriculture inputs. • Funding status <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Out of a \$279 million requirement, FSAC received \$145 million (52%) in 2019. Parts of the response was provided with approximately \$100 million carry-over fund which was received late in 2018 but the actual response was provided in 2019. <p>FSAC will organize a number of bilateral meetings with some the active partners who are not reporting their activities through reporthub and will encourage them to do so.</p> <p>FSAC presented Protection against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) checklist. The PSEA has two sections with three options (not currently implemented, in progress, done systematically):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational section (all clusters) includes monitoring gender – balance of staffing, training and written guidance on safer recruitment practices, references gathered and followed up in a specific format, disciplinary actions, job advertisements, organization’s commitment to the code of conduct, etc) • Food security (reviewing composition of food basket and assessing food quality, food accessibility, cultural food practices, involving at least one women in all stages of food distribution process, holding proper monitoring procedure of food distribution, including at least one woman in issues raised from distribution, etc) <p>Detailed PSEA checklist is available online and the survey link has already been shared with FSAC partners.</p>		
<p>Action Point:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FSAC will update activities and indicators in the reporthub. 2. FSAC will identify and reach partners who are implementing food and livelihoods projects but are not reporting their achievements through reporthub. 		

3. All FSAC partners should complete online PSEA survey by **5 March**. FSAC team will remain available for any question or support.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
3	Agro climate condition	FEWS NET

FEWS Net updated partners on the progress of wet season and projection through May 2020. Based on accumulated precipitation through mid-February 2020 and forecast precipitation for March-May 2020, cumulative precipitation for the October 2019 to May 2020 wet season is anticipated to be average in western and northern Afghanistan and above average in central Afghanistan.

On the other hand, the persistence of precipitation deficits and abnormal dryness is visible in northern and northeastern parts of the country. However, projections show that these areas will recover through May and June 2020. The situation will be monitored continuously.

The flooding risk is most likely to be normal over western and central Afghanistan due to below average snowpack through mid-February 2020. There is an elevated risk of flooding over northeastern Afghanistan due to an above average precipitation forecast from the end of March through May 2020. In the meantime, above average temperature is anticipated throughout most of country from Dec 2019 to May 2020.

Favorable precipitation and soil moisture conditions in southern Afghanistan are expected to support normal spring wheat planting.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
4	The Humanitarian Access Group (HAG) & The OCHA Minimum Package of Services on Access in AFG	OCHA

OCHA HAG representative delivered presentation with focus on the following subjects:

- OCHA & humanitarian negotiations
- HAG & regional HAGs
- Access monitoring & reporting framework (AMRF) including access constraints and casualties, analyzing trends and trouble spots, support for programming and advocacy
- Severity mapping including areas with specific access constraints and also analysis of hard to reach district
- Joint operating principles (JOPs) to address gaps in humanitarian programming and also conflict actors, being Rolled out in Feb/March to Hum Community, Donors, NSAGs, GOA & Communities
- Stakeholder mapping including conflict analysis, negotiations, etc
- Civil – military coordination through regular meetings, advocacy on behalf of humanitarian community, etc

The presentation was followed by some questions from participants such as:

- How HAG will cooperate with cluster? Cluster determines needs and HAG provides recommendations about access. It can also provide comments on needs based on constraints.
- How this will benefit IDPs? The areas with more conflict will have more IDPs. HAG can do the forecast measure such as checking movements from one place to other one.

OCHA-HAG mentioned that there are access constraints; however, these constraints should be properly analyzed. Organizations can contact HAG for specific information they need.

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
5	Update on FSAC flood contingency plan 2020	FSAC
<p>FSAC shortly briefed about its flood contingency plan 2020 covering followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Total Funding Requirement is: \$11.7 m (Food - \$9.2 m, Livelihoods \$2.5 m) ● Current Available Funds: \$2 m (until the end of April 2020) ● Funding Gap: \$9.7 m ● Estimated # of People Cluster Plans to Reach: 170,000 people (Food assistance target is 170,000 people and livelihoods assistance target is 133,000 people) ● Priority preparedness activities are included in the plan ● Priority emergency response activities such as food and livelihood response are included in the plan ● Priority recovery/resilience activities and opportunities for linking with development activities are also included in the plan to create medium to longer term impact. <p>Presentation of FSAC flood contingency plan 2020 was followed by questions and answers.</p>		
<p>Action Point:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flood contingency plan should be shared with all partners 		

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
6	Joint Market Monitoring	CVWG
<p>CVWG / REACH representative delivered her presentation and highlighted the following points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grand Bargain: aid organizations and donors committed to ensuring that effective coordination, delivery and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are in place for cash assistance. • Updated HRP: CVWG aims for a harmonization of tools, a regularly updated Minimum Expenditure Basket, and improved market assessments – to facilitate a more streamlined approach and to establish a basis for scaling up cash assistance. <p>There is lack of common or aligned data/analysis system leading to the following challenges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ad hoc and overlapping data collection / inefficient use of resources • Limited possibility for a response – wide analysis • Disagreements about market capacities • Difficulty to scale up and allow new actors to take up cash response <p>The joint market monitoring initiatives covers price monitoring (food items, livestock seed, hygiene items, etc) and market monitoring. The joint market monitoring is about getting partners together, align tools and results and make it coordinated. There are still gaps and challenges for cash monitoring in Afghanistan but we need to make sure how to meet needs. Joint market monitoring provides centralized market monitoring.</p>		

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
7	Presentation on SCOPE	WFP
<p>WFP delivered a short presentation on Scope smart card (WFP humanitarian assistance card) explaining the following topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registering beneficiaries has 3 steps: identification, scope and verification • Specifications of scope card are: being based on approved FLA and project for registration of beneficiaries, reusable/multi wallet function, being used as identity card when Tazkira is not available. <p>The presentation was followed by questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How scope card is used? It works as an electronic identification for beneficiaries. It is reusable even after the assistance is provided. SCOPE card can be used as identity card for those who don't have national ID card. • What type of information is included in the card? Name, gender, and type of need. • How WFP will cooperate with other organizations and how to avoid duplication? It has been prepared through consulting with other organizations. One of its use is to avoid duplication while providing humanitarian assistance. 		

Minutes No	Agenda	Facilitator
8	Presentation on protection mainstreaming	Protection Cluster
<p>The last presentation of FSAC monthly meeting was delivered by PC on protection mainstreaming. It covered the following main topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of protection mainstreaming (process of incorporating protection principles and promoting meaningful access, safety and dignity in humanitarian aid) • Key protection principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Avoid causing harm ○ Equality ○ Accountability to beneficiaries ○ Participation and empowerment) <p>The reason for considering protection mainstreaming is to ensure that the protective impact of aid programming is maximized and all humanitarian actors, cluster lead agencies are responsible to ensure it during need assessment and risk analysis, project design, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ways to mainstream protection in food security and agriculture programming <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Prioritize safety and dignity and avoid doing harm ○ Meaningful access ○ Accountability, participation and empowerment <p>For details of mainstreaming protection, please refer to the power point presentation.</p>		

Minutes No 9:

The meeting was ended with a short documentary video about FSAC work prepared and funded by WHH. The link to video will be shared with all partners.