

<b>TYPE OF MEETING</b>	Food Security & Agriculture Cluster Monthly Meeting
<b>DATE &amp; LOCATION</b>	Wednesday, 3 July 2019 – Abdul Wakil Khan Hall, MAIL, Kabul
<b>CHAIRPERSON</b>	Abdul Majid, FSAC Coordinator
<b>NOTE TAKER</b>	Arzoo Noor, Admin and Program Support Officer
<b>ATTENDEES</b>	FSAC, FAO, WFP, UNDP, USAID, ECHO, FGA, NEI, ZOA, CoAR, Afghanaid, MEDAIR, FEWSNET, ACTED, OHW, WSTA, CWW, PAC.o, ACBAR, SCI, IRC, DRC, ORD, OXFAM, WVI, OXFAM, ANHDO, DAI, GAALO, RI, WHH, AAH, CRS, APA, AKAH, WHH, NCRO, iMMAP, APWDO, CARE, (51 participants)

### MEETING AGENDA

ITEM	SUBJECT	AGENCY PRESENTING	TIME
1	Introduction and review of meeting agenda	All	10 min
2	Partners update on east region conflict affected IDP's and returns response	FSAC/(partners)	20 min
3	Discussion on SFSA 2019 workplan and geographical coverage	FSAC	20 min
4	Update on AHF allocation and cluster priorities	FSAC	10 min
5	Discussion on winterization plan	FSAC	10 min
6	Initial discussion on the mid-year review of HRP 2019 (Addition/removal of any vulnerable group, review of targets and budget)	FSAC /Partners	15 min
	Presentation by MAGENTA on Social and Behavioral Change (SBC) – MAGENTA update on FSAC drought response	MAGENTA	Absent
7	<b>AoB:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on APR 2019</li> <li>• Partners expectations from the NGO co-chair role</li> </ul>	ALL	10 min

### MEETING ACTION POINTS

MIN	ACTION POINTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMELINE	Status
1	Sampled village list for SFSA 2019 will be shared with partners for contributing in SFSA	FSAC/WFP	July	Achieved
2	Partners to upload their Q2 reports by 20 July 2019	Partners	July	Pending

DATE & TIME	LOCATION
TBC – August 2019 (probably 3 <sup>rd</sup> week of the month)	To be announced

### MEETING MINUTES

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
1	<b>Introduction</b>	<b>FSAC</b>

#### DISCUSSION POINTS

FSAC Coordinator welcomed all the participants followed by a short round of introduction. FSAC coordinator chaired the meeting and reviewed the agenda.

Winterization plan is already discussed at the ICCT level.

In the last ICCT meeting mid-year review is discussed and partners reports are expected to be received by 20 July 2019. Cluster will work on mid-year review and submit it as soon the partners' reports are received by the cluster after 20 July. Most of the clusters and ICCT decided not to change targets during mid-year as its 3-year plan and most of the target groups and targets are still valid.

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
2	<b>Update on East region conflict affected IDP's</b>	<b>FSAC/ Partners</b>

#### DISCUSSION POINTS

The recent conflicts in east region has caused huge displacement in Nangarhar and Kunar provinces majorly in Chapadara district of Kunar. Based on initial reports from Chapadara district of Kunar province where 5,257 families were assessed out of which 3,554 families were selected for humanitarian assistance. Most of the response is provided by WFP and other partners through food assistance. Recently, 650 families displaced from Watapur district to Asadabad district and WFP will provide food assistance.

Some displacements in Khogyani and Sherzad districts of Nangarhar province are also reported, more than 9,195 families (64,365 individuals) were assessed out of which only 2,097 families (14,679 individuals) were identified as genuine IDPs for humanitarian assistance. Response is still going on and nearly 777 families (3,983 individuals) have received food assistance from most of the active partners in east region. WFP is covering 6,070 families from June to December and provided assistance to 1,360 HHs in the month of June. RRAA is covering 360 families for the assistance, NCRO is providing response to 685 families, IRC will further cover 407 families. Moreover, the Government will also cover 500 families for cash (5,000 AFN/family).

FSAC has received 2 proposals from partners for AHF covering east region, however based on reports there is no significant gap for food assistance in the displacement locations. Government in east region is highly satisfied and appreciated the timeliness and effectiveness of response provided to the IDPs. Most of the people are going back to their place of origin hence some partners have proposed grants for providing assistance in the place of origin which is approved by the cluster. During the ICCT mission to east region, FSAC identified the need for food assistance in first 2-3 months for people who will return back to their place of origin as they have been displaced in March and April which are peak harvesting months.

The 2<sup>nd</sup> problem in east region that is emphasized by OCHA, local partners and FSAC field observations determined the need for livelihood assistance including the agriculture interventions. Some partners have proposed livestock assistance in the form of animal feed distribution, whereas there is little need to provide animal feed due to good

precipitation this year which resulted in good Pasteur. Partners can propose evidence-based needs in their proposals for animal feed/fodder in case they are concerned to enhance the animal body health etc.

<b>Agenda No.</b>	<b>AGENDA</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Updates on SFSA 2019 workplan and geographical coverage</b>	<b>FSAC</b>

#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

FSAC along with co-lead agencies FAO, WFP, UNDP, MAIL and NSIA have planned to conduct the Seasonal Food Security Assessment SFSA 2019. In the last couple of weeks some significant developments are made including the finalization of ToRs, sampling and methodology. The sample is designed by NSIA and FSAC will work on the district and community names. This will be further shared with the partners to get their contributions in areas where they have coverage on voluntary basis in order to ensure the sustainability of this national level assessment as Donors are least interested to provide funds for these assessments. This year SFSA is financially contributed by FAO, WFP and UNDP along with other partners who will contribute in data collection.

#### **Workplan:**

SFSA 2019 initial plan started back in April 2019 and since then the workplan has been revised as the assessment activities are delayed for 2-3 weeks due to uncontrollable factors which are beyond the FSAC team capacities. This will particularly delay IPC analysis, HNO and other relevant processes by 2-3 weeks. All those partner organizations contributing for SFSA 2019, are required to consider the important dates to in-line the SFSA activities and coordinate well with the cluster for the timely completion of the assessment. This year certain specific tools are also included in the SFSA tools such as MUAC (an integrated tool with nutrition cluster) some additional modules on income are also introduced. The data will be compared with the last year EFSA findings to determine the impact of drought and the assistance provided for drought in 2018-19. So far 15 partner organizations have confirmed their contribution for data collection. The regional level trainings on data collection will be conducted in 2-3 week of July. Data collection will take 3 weeks (3rd week of July till 4th week of August) with an ideal approach to complete it before Eid-ul-Adha. However, if the process is delayed, data collection will be resumed back with one-week gap after Eid. The initial report will be drafted in mid-September. In case of further delays in getting initial draft of the report, tabulated data for different food security and livelihood indicators will be used for IPC analysis and HNO. IPC Version 3 analysis and training will be conducted in 2nd week of September. This year SFSA will cover urban sample for 11 provinces including urban areas for all 34 provinces. In urban areas the data collection will be conducted through smart devices. WFP and FAO have committed to provide them. ERM partners contributing for SFSA are also requested to use their smart devices as their own assets for the assessment. Partners are also requested to cover the cost for their staff involved in SFSA (regional level trainings and data collection). Only government staff will be provided the DSA and other financial support for data collection and monitoring. FSAC and WFP will share the village list with partners which will further accelerate the training process.

<b>Agenda No.</b>	<b>AGENDA</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Update on AHF 2nd Standard Allocation</b>	<b>FSAC</b>

#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

FSAC is allocated USD 6 million for AHF 1<sup>st</sup> standard allocation in 2019. The AHF strategy is shared and approved by OCHA AHF board in New York Secretariat. It is also shared with all partners by the cluster. The cluster received 29 concept papers out of which 17 are shortlisted based on the strict criteria. This shortlisting doesn't ensure the allocation of funds for all proposal. Partners are requested to come up with strong proposals considering the AHF strategy guidelines and should compete with other partners' proposals as the proposal evaluation will be transparent and competitive process based on strong criteria. The cluster has emphasized three priorities i.e., a) drought affected IDP return response; b) flood affected livelihoods response; and c) east regional conflict affected IDP and return response. The cluster will circulate an email with all partners to nominate their representative for TRC. The TRC members can review all proposals except for their own organization proposal to avoid any influence. The proposals need to be submitted before 9 July 2019 in GMS to avoid unavoidable delays due to network issues. Partners can submit an integrated proposal for the clusters which has received the AHF allocation from OCHA. FSAC will also provide support in providing inputs for the proposals before 9 July. The TRC will take place between 10-15 July.

During the meeting World Vision International is nominated as INGO representative for TRC whereas, NCRO is nominated as NNGO representative. These representatives will be committed to ensure their time availability for the thorough review of the proposals.

During meeting most of the partners showed and discussed their concern for the AHF limited timeline for the complete AHF process. The cluster recommended the partners to raise their concerns at the right form. FSAC has also raised its concerns with OCHA. FSAC also recommended partners to plan its activities more efficiently with ideal work plan in their proposals and should stick to its regular implementation of activities once the proposals are selected for AHF allocation in order to provide efficient response and avoid administrative/logistic delays in the overall response.

<b>Agenda No.</b>	<b>AGENDA</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
<b>5</b>	<b>Update on Winterization plan</b>	<b>FSAC</b>

#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

FSAC is working for winterization plan with other clusters mainly Shelter and NFI and the plan will be only operationalised if the need arises. In Afghanistan the winter is considered as disaster. Usually people utilise their local resources and mechanisms to cope with extreme below temperatures. However, last year some deaths were reported in Herat and Badghis due to lack of shelter and proper winterization plan which resulted in negative criticism for HCT and ICCT on global level. Therefore, HCT has emphasized on the winterization plan this year and their concern is mostly for shelter.

The winterization plan/strategy is originally developed by the Shelter and NFI clusters and FSAC has become a part of this plan as for FSAC it is important to engage with Shelter and NFI cluster because the food needs and requirements are increased in extreme below temperatures. Another reason is unfortunately in Afghanistan the peak winter season is also peak hunger season as people have very limited sources of income and most of the agriculture-based wage labour is paralysed in winters which is the only livelihood source of 31% population. The remaining 69% of people are associated with livestock and in winters the milking capacity of the livestock is also reduced which ultimately challenges and limits the availability of nutritious food sources in winters. Similarly, the majority of population is associated with agriculture-based livelihood and the farmers have only access to food sources in 4 months and after that they lack major food sources. Therefore, there is high need to prepare a plan well in advance to mitigate any food insecurity risk before it occurs.

FSAC in close coordination with SAG members planned 2 activities for winterization plan i.e., to provide food assistance and livestock feed support to save lives and protect community valuable livestock assets. IPC 2018 projected 47.1% (10.6 million) rural population in IPC phase 3 and 4 during the same hunger period (Nov-Feb) last year. Livestock is one of the major sources of nutritious food and income for 69% of the rural communities in Afghanistan. FSAC partners will provide standard food basket full ration for 2 to 3 depending on the vulnerable group and animal feed for small holders to protect livestock. FSAC assistance will be provided during the harsh winter and peak hunger season that starts

from October 2019 and ends around January 2020. Early warning information working group of FSAC/NSIA will work closely with science partners to monitor the winter conditions to raise alert for partners to initiate assessments and response in coordination with cluster partners, ICCT, HCT and government. Animal feed is considered. FSAC recommended food basket includes 100 Kg wheat flour, 7 Kg pulses, 7.5 Litre oil, half Kg Salt, 2.1 Kg high energy biscuits (HEB) and 1.5 Kg plumpy doze to 110,000 families. The cost of full food basket is around 20 USD/person/month. FSAC partners are planning to provide two to three months full ration during the peak winter for different vulnerable groups. Response package for livestock protection includes onetime 100 Kg animal feed to protect minimum 3 large and 7 small scale ruminants. For large scale government is already working with the strategy with 3 tiers i.e., Small, medium and long-term strategy. 50,000 to 60,000 families will be targeted for livestock support. The total funding requirement is USD 28 million. Currently, USD 18-19 million is raised and there is gap of 9.6 to 9.7 million as most of the assistance is covered under WFP winterization plan.

Partners are requested to visit the website for detailed winterization plan. Most of the key stakeholders and partners are contacted before developing this plan/strategy and most of the aspects are incorporated in this plan with close discussion with partners.

<b>Agenda No.</b>	<b>AGENDA</b>	<b>FACILITATOR</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Mid-year review</b>	<b>FSAC</b>

#### **DISCUSSION POINTS**

HRP 2018 is developed for 3 years 2019-2021, therefore there is very little need for change or review in the plan this year and the review will be done based on needs and partners request. FSAC requested in HCT and ICCT for 1-week time to consult any change with the partners.

FSAC targeted 39,200 undocumented returnees from Pakistan and till now 1/3 of the returnees are found vulnerable. Whereas, from Iran massive flow of returnees are reported however, most the returnees are economic migrants and less than 20% of the returnees are vulnerable. There was a risk to increase the number of undocumented returnees from Pakistan but there are speculations that government of Pakistan will extend the Afghan migrants stay in Pakistan from 1<sup>st</sup> July 2019 to 31 December 2020. Therefore, there won't be a need to change this number. Partners are requested to send their justifications by COB today so that FSAC raise it in HCT on Thursday.

For conflict affected IDPs cluster targeted 350,000 people and till now there are 150,000 conflict affected IDPs in first half of the year on OCHA website. This number doesn't need any change.

300,000 Drought affected IDPs are targeted for 3 months food assistance and as per the HCT decision the assistance should not continue from June onwards. However, WFP provided a strong justification to resume the assistance June onwards. The cluster recommended to reduce the number now as per the partners field information, most of the drought IDPs have returned back to their place of origin. In order to decide for IDPs in Herat and Badghis there is need to have a mission to Herat and Badghis to review the situation and come up with a strong justification in HCT to resume the assistance from July onwards.

112,000 people were targeted as sudden and onset natural disaster affected people whereas, the cluster provided food assistance to flood assistance to 250,000 flood affected people therefore, this number needs to be changed to show the cluster achievements some more number will be added as winter assistance will be provided.

The cluster targeted 2.9 million drought affected people, last year the cluster was able to reach around 3.2 million people and this year the cluster has reached 2 million. Currently, most of drought impacts are gone therefore, there is need to reduce the number and there is no need for significant amount of resources for drought response. Drought response should be logically provided during last quarter of winter. There is 40 % increase in production and good Pasteur and



precipitation are reported which as well will discourage Donors to commit fund for drought response. Partners are requested to share their recommendations for mid-year review.

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
7	<p><b>AOB:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p><b>Agriculture prospect report 2019:</b>            Based on the APR 2019 the total production expected to be 5.1 MMT. Most of the data is based on GIS information. The total requirement is 6.2 MMT with deficit of 1.2 MMT. which will be imported from neighbouring countries mainly from Kazakhstan and Pakistan. NSIA methodologies have improved and this time they have involved more science partners and conducted survey in 178 districts.</p> </li> <li> <p>New NGO CO-chair from WHH introduced himself and thanked all the FSAC partners for their trust for second consecutive years and appointing WHH for FSAC NGO Co-chair role. In order to develop a proper workplan as NGO Co-chair, WHH will share a post evaluation survey on survey monkey where all other partners will share their reviews for WHH role as NGO-Co-chair, to address the weaknesses and to ask for the expectations of the partners.</p> </li> </ul>	<p><b>FSAC-Partners</b></p>