

TYPE OF MEETING	Food Security & Agriculture Cluster Monthly Meeting
DATE & LOCATION	Wednesday, 10 April 2019 – Abdul Wakil Khan Hall, MAIL, Kabul
CHAIRPERSON	Abdul Majid, FSAC Coordinator
NOTE TAKER	Arzoo Noor
ATTENDEES	FAO, WFP, OCHA, UNDP, AH (ACF), ACTED, SFL, WHH, CARITAS GERMANY, IMMAP, NAC, COAR, NEI, FROO, GIZ, GBV-SC, SWRO, FGA, NCRO, ACBAR, WVI, MISSION EAST, OCHR, AAH, ANHDO, AOAD, PRB, IRC, AKAH, OHW, HRDA, SOFAR, DRC, ORCD, AREA, ZOA, CONCERN WW, SCI, APA, FEWSNET and MHI (56 participants)

MEETING AGENDA

ITEM	SUBJECT	AGENCY PRESENTING	TIME
1	Introduction and review of previous action points	All	10 min
2	Global perspective of the gFSC by Global Food Security Cluster Coordinator (Mr. Bruno Minjauw)	FSAC	10 min
3	IDP's return response package design	FSAC	30 min
4	Partners update on floods response and FSAC floods contingency plan	FSAC/Partners	30 min
5	AoB: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agreement on CCPM workshop date Planning for EFSA 2019 Discussion on FSAC NGO Co-chair extension (WHH) FSAC monthly meeting location (MAIL and ICON) 	ALL	30 min

MEETING ACTION POINTS

MIN	ACTION POINTS	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	TIMELINE	Status
1	To conduct CCPM workshop with partners	FSAC/All	April	Pending
2	To ask NSIA to conduct a presentation on Multi-dimensional poverty index	NSIA	May	Pending

NEXT MEETING

DATE & TIME	LOCATION
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TBC – May 2019 (probably 1st week of the month)

To be announced

MEETING MINUTES

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
1	Introduction	FSAC

DISCUSSION POINTS

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

The global Food Security Cluster gFSC Coordinator gave a brief overview of gFSC globally and in different countries.

FSAC prepared Herat and Badghis returnees' response package. Based on HCT recommendations returnees from Herat (1% willing to return back to their place of origin) are included in the returnees' response package. FSAC Coordinator recently participated in Multi-Dimensional Poverty Index workshop conducted by the Ministry of Finance and National Statistics and Information Authority (NSIA), which indicated 85% poverty in Badghis. Overall, 52% poverty is determined in Afghanistan. FSAC will request NSIA to present the MDPI in next FSAC meeting.

FSAC prepared floods contingency plan based on cluster lead agencies' recommendations and requirements. It is shared with ICCT and available on cluster website.

FSAC achieved previous meeting action points, cluster has finalized drought response phase and shared FSAC key communication messages for Badghis IDPs, the response will continue till harvest season as most of the planting season is missed out whereas, the prospects of harvest are still unknown. Government of Afghanistan is emphasizing on improved assistance and getting full control over next year planting season. Moreover, the cluster has worked with FEWSNET and iMMAP (science partners) and agreed on number of people at risk of floods.

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
2	Global perspective of global Food Security Cluster gFSC	gFSC Coordinator

DISCUSSION POINTS

The global Food Security Cluster gFSC Coordinator, Mr. Bruno Minjauw during his mission to Afghanistan participated in national FSAC meeting and shared his perspective of the gFSC. The gFSC Coordinator appreciated the FSAC Afghanistan and considered it as one of the best clusters around the globe in terms of partners' participation and their successful projects in Afghanistan. FAO and WFP co-lead the cluster and gFSC provides support to FAO and WFP globally. Mr. Minjauw explained and shared the gFSC overall perspective and major activities in the headquarter office and other representing countries. gFSC helps FAO and WFP to deploy the right people more efficiently and in a timely manner for the cluster by providing intensive trainings to certain staff and filing that staff in a global roster. gFSC organizes four trainings two on cluster coordination and two on information management each year in English and French language. This year these trainings will be extended to six trainings to ensure more capacity enhancement among the staff. gFSC provides coordination support such as analysis, prepare communication products etc, to regional and country level clusters. gFSC emphasizes on partnership with key partners, donors and stakeholders on national and global level. gFSC has over 60 partners on the global level. These partners gather up for partnership meetings twice a year in Rome. gFSC has Strategic Advisory Group comprised of four partners, FAO and WFP who work on food

security strategies. These activities make the gFSC one of the biggest clusters in the world. The nature of food security is very huge and diversified and it covers the entire food chain from food production to food consumption.

The gFSC Coordinator also emphasized on the efficiency of cluster coordination structure that will enhance and improve the future of food security. Cluster is developed and mainly working on humanitarian response and in order to make the cluster response more sustainable and efficient, there is a need to include the development and peace element in the coordination as well. In Afghanistan, 9% of the NGO partners are working in humanitarian and development sector and there is high need to include the development element by improving resilience of the shocks in the response strategy as well. Similarly, the FAM led by the World Bank WB and UN is one of the examples to mitigate and avoid risk of famine by incorporating long term development in the famine prone countries in the world. Therefore, for food security cluster we need to work not only on saving lives but to improve their resilience towards shocks by enhancing and working in the development sector of food security. In Afghanistan context there is high likelihood of famine based on IPC results where IPC level 4 shifts to IPC level 5 (famine), therefore, we need to work on Humanitarian development mechanism where saving lives and to enhancing the people’s resilience towards shocks is achieved. For this purpose, the food security cluster needs to work with key actors, such as government as one of the objective is to dissolve the cluster and handover the program activities to the local government; partners specifically the national organizations as 30% of cluster partners on global level are local NGOs which actively report on 5Ws and they are most of NNGOs that work under and report directly to international organizations; coordination and contribution between clusters such as food WASH, health, nutrition are important for food security cluster.

The gFSC Coordinator appreciated the contributions and commitments of all partners working for the people of Afghanistan. He also ensured to further strengthen the coordination with all key partners in future and to incorporate their activities for both humanitarian and development in response strategy.

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
3	IDP’s return response package design	FSAC

DISCUSSION POINTS

FSAC developed returnees’ response package for food and livelihood assistance for the IDPs of Badghis. The response package is presented in meeting to seek partners inputs. During the presentation to HCT, HCT recommended to include Herat in the response package as well. Recently IOM conducted a perception survey in IDPs of Herat and Badghis which is basis for this response package. The survey covers the orientation in paces of origin and perception of IDPs to return back. Based on this survey four categories of people are identified in both Badghis and Herat. In Badghis only 7% of the IDPs showed their willingness to return to their places of origin, 27% IDPs are not willing to return, 4% people are unable to decide whether they will go or not, whereas, 62% of the IDPs responded that their return is based on the type of assistance they will get in the places of origin. Whereas in Herat only 2% of the IDPs showed their willingness to return to their places of origin, 70% IDPs are not willing to return, 11% of the IDPs are unable to decide to return or no and 17% of the IDPs responded that their return is based on the type of assistance they will get in the places of origin.

Food need is ranked highest as per the survey by the IDPs with a condition if they move to their place of origin. The employment opportunity ranked second highest need among the IDPs as most of them were involved in agriculture-based livelihoods, therefore in order to earn and feed their families, they need certain livelihood in their place of origin. Access to drinking water for people and agriculture/livestock need is ranked third highest need by the IDPs as 69% of the people are associated with agriculture and 80% with livestock based livelihood, therefore availability of water is

very important; finally the IDPs responded that if seeds, agriculture-based supplies and assets are provided in time they will be able to cultivate in planting season and hence they are willing to return to their place of origin. In the response package FSAC thoroughly worked to get a multiplier effect rather than just providing free food. Based on this perspective, FSAC recommended to enhance rehabilitation of water infrastructure for agriculture, livestock and drinking. Hence, FSAC proposed food for work and cash for work (3 months) for 80% of the community where they will work to rehabilitate their water infrastructure and get food and cash in return. The 20% of the community will get unconditional food or cash. FSAC further proposed to provide agriculture-based assets to 10,000 families and kitchen gardening and poultry support to 2000 families each. Based on the perception survey by IOM, there are four categories of people; 1. Who are willing to return to their place of origin; 2. Who will return if they will receive assistance in place of origin; 3. Who are not willing to return back; and 4. Who are undecided. FSAC considered only three categories for targeting people who are willing to go back with or without assistance and undecided. FSAC planned to provide cash for work assistance for three months from July to September to rehabilitate the water infrastructure, and once the water infrastructure is ready then agriculture-based assets are provided in the beginning of planting season starting from October. The overall funding requirement for this response package is USD 18.2 million.

The plan us already shared with ICCT and will be presented in HCT once again to get the HCT members full support for its implementation and funding from donors. In earlier HCT meeting, HCT considered it as one response package for returnees, whereas based on International Humanitarian Law, migrants cannot be forced to return to their placer of origin. Therefore, FSAC proposed to present a logical flow of response that will help them to voluntary return to their places of origin rather than pushing them. Another reason is that by provision of 3 months food or cash response will arise a need of another WASH cluster water infrastructure rehabilitation program which will require additional funding. The third reason for not considering it as one response is that it's not certain that all returnees will be able to cultivate after assistance and this is only possible if most of organizations are providing assistance in the places of origin. The detailed Returnees' Response Package plan is available on below link:

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
4	Partners update on floods response and FSAC floods contingency plan	FSAC/Partners

DISCUSSION POINTS

FSAC received updated information and reports on floods from partners, government, FAO, WFP and IOM from their collective assessments in different parts of flood affected provinces. Based on all these reports, 18 provinces are currently facing floods affecting 183,600 people with 99 deaths, 650,6 houses are completely and 14,000 are partially destroyed. The floods have affected the agriculture and livestock as well in these 18 provinces, based on these reports 118,635 jeribs of agriculture land is affected with 988,2 livestock deaths. FSAC receives the floods related updates and reports on daily basis on district level and till to date 87,391 flood affected people have received food assistance.

FSAC requested science partners to identify and analyses the areas that are affected by drought and now similar areas are affected by the floods to determine the geographical scope. This type of analysis is still under discussion and senior management from FAO and WFP are also looking forward for such type of analysis. FSAC has received access to IOM database (RAF) where FSAC team with the support of IMMAP will take out the data and start in-depth analysis on available data on food sources, agriculture and livestock livelihood, trade etc. this data collected on daily basis and takes time to receive data from field and it will be soon available for all partners to know. Most of FSAC partners have started floods response in floods affected areas. WVA has started the floods response in Badghis, NAC is providing assistance in Badakhshan, SCI is providing floods response in Faryab, Concern Worldwide has started floods response in Takhar, ACF is providing floods assistance in Helmand, AKAH, DRC and IRC have also started floods response in floods affected areas.

FSAC requested all partners to share any updates and reports regarding floods or any assistance provided to flood affected people to further enhance the advocacy and raise the portfolio of increasing issues and disasters in front of

donors for their timely actions. Furthermore, partners are also requested to provide information and data on floods response that they have provided so that cluster compiles the gap analysis.

FSAC presented floods contingency plan, based on currently available modeling from iMMAP, there are 7.5 million people living in floods prone areas and almost one million houses constructed at floods prone areas are at the risk floods impact along with key government and communal infrastructure. The likelihood of floods are predicted from April to June as this is the rainy season and with the increased likelihood of above average temperatures across the country and above average rainfall and snow at higher elevations the risk of flooding is elevated through the end of the rainy season in the western, northern, and central areas of Afghanistan. Moreover, FSAC science partners FEWSNET, iMMAP, AMD, OCHA and FSAC are projecting worst field conditions projecting 7000 KM2 area, 499 villages and 281,000 (40,150 HH) people at the risk of severe impact of flooding requiring immediate humanitarian assistance. FSAC and partners agreed to provide both food and livelihood response therefore, based on available stocks with partners which are directed from other programs (not funded by donors for floods response only), 91000 floods affected people can be assisted for 2 months. There is high need to replenish these stocks as these stocks are directed from other response programs therefore, donors need to pay for this replenishment.

According to floods contingency plan, two months full food ration will be provided to 40,150 HH in the worst affected areas based on strict vulnerability criteria. So total food basket required are 80,300 either in cash or in-kind. Total 9,235 MT food will be required. In terms of cash 11.24 million USD will be required for two months food response. Whereas, for agriculture inputs, 16,000 households (112,000 people) will receive livelihoods support as livelihoods cash grant or inputs that will include agriculture inputs, cash for work to rehabilitate agriculture land, livestock support or small businesses. 2.35 million USD will be required to support this caseload. the total funding requirement for both food and livelihood assistance is USD 13.6 million.

Agenda No.	AGENDA	FACILITATOR
5.	<p>AOB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agreement on CCPM workshop date The CCPM exercise is done on global level. Partners agreed to conduct the CCPM workshop in coming week of April. • Planning for EFSA 2019 In AWG meeting FSAC along with key partners will discuss the EFSA concept paper, work plan and budget. The concept paper is already developed by the FSAC. • Discussion on FSAC NGO Co-chair extension (WHH) WHH discussed their one-year performance as cluster NGO Co-chair and requested to extend their tenure. • FSAC monthly meeting location (MAIL and ICON) 	<p>FSAC-Partners</p>