

# Minutes of FSAC National Cluster Meeting

<b>Date</b>	23.10.2022
<b>Venue</b>	Virtual
<b>Attendance</b>	WFP, FAO, BHA, EU Delegation, CARE, NRC, OXFAM, GC, ADRA, IRY, RI, QRCS, BCHR, LMMPO, MFD, YFCA, SOUL, NFDHR, Yanbwa AL Kair, TYF, RDP, KFD, EDCF, YDN, NDEO, BFF, MOZN, GHFD, Sada, SRA, GWQ,

## Agenda

1. Action points from the last meeting
2. IPC AFI update: key outcomes and info
3. HNO / HRP process and timeline. Focus on the sectoral HNO
4. AOB

### 1. Action points from the last meeting

- UCT Guidelines, feedbacks from partners. Final review and release
- ✓ The Update of the UCT Guidelines has been released by mid-September and it's available on the FSAC website (key docs section)
- CCT Guidelines, feedbacks from partners. Final review and release
- ✓ The Update of the CCT Guidelines has been released by mid-September and it's available on the FSAC website (key docs section)
- Floods. Collect of Sept 2022 data and release of the Sept 2022 flood response dashboard
- ✓ The Sept 2022 flood response dashboard is available on the FSAC website (key docs, section, Jan – Sept 2022 IM products)

### 2. IPC AFI update: key outcomes and info

For more information about the IPC AFI update: please consult the PPT projected during the meeting and available on the FSAC website ([FSAC National Cluster Coordination Meeting | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](https://fscluster.org)).

Main elements discussed during the meeting:

- *Question:* What is the rough percentage of improved production under IPC AFI update, compared to the previous analysis run in February 2022?  
*Answer:* There was no certain percentage of improved production. Nevertheless, the IPC analysis was based on the assumption of improved production, given the high level of rain (above normal rate).
- *Question:* The IPC AFI update mainly depended on the truce, However, there are indicators that the truce could not be continued, and the conflict could be increased. The question, how could this effect on the projection?  
*Answer:* Truce was key, leading to a significant reduction in hostilities, Increased availability of fuel, improved humanitarian access, Increased labor opportunities and enhanced access to

goods and services. Although the truce expired at the beginning of October, major implications of potentially reverting the improvements are yet to be seen.

- *Question:* To what extent has the war between Russia and Ukraine affected food security in Yemen?

*Answer:* the FSAC has developed analysis of the effect of Russia and Ukraine crisis on the food security. For more information: [Documents | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](#).

- *Question:* The IPC AFI update mainly focuses on acute food insecurity. Do we have updated information on the chronic food insecurity situation? Is there an intention to conduct this analysis in near future?

*Answer:* There is a protocol for IPC chronic food insecurity analysis. In Yemen, it has never been carried out, as reliable data over the last six years is needed.

- *Question:* When are you planning to have the next IPC analysis?

*Answer:* It mainly depends on the availability of FSLA data. Indicatively: in February 2023.

### **Action point**

FSAC to share the PPT of the meeting including the IPC AFI update

## **3. 2023 HNO / HRP process and timeline. Focus on the sectoral HNO**

For more information about the 2023 HNO / HRP process and timeline, with a focus on the sectoral HNO : please consult the PPT projected during the meeting and available on the FSAC website ([FSAC National Cluster Coordination Meeting | Food Security Cluster \(fscluster.org\)](#)).

General information:

### ➤ **Sectoral PIN**

According to the “Food Security Cluster/Sector PIN and Severity Calculation Methodology” Guidelines, issued by the gFSC:

- In a country having an IPC AFI Analysis, the sectoral PIN should refer to populations in IPC AFI 3+ (phase 3, 4 and 5).
- OCHA may be requesting clusters to submit PIN figures disaggregated by “acute PIN” (population in severity 4 and 5) and “non-acute”. It has been agreed at global level that referring to the “acute PIN” is not a recommended practice as the concept of “acute PIN” is not mentioned anywhere in the JIAF / HPC guidance.
- Calculating the PIN by the three sub-pillars of the Humanitarian Conditions is not the correct methodology, and this practice was discontinued as of the 2021 HPC. Country teams should refrain from calculating PIN at sub-pillar level.

Based on the above mentioned gFSC Guidelines, the following actions will be taken:

- The FSAC PIN will be computed by considering the % of IPC3+ coming from the latest IPC AFI Analysis and applying them to the 23 UN validated population dataset.
- The FSAC severity classification will be the following: IPC1, FSAC severity 1 (the lowest); IPC2, FSAC severity 2; IPC3, FSAC severity 3; IPC4, FSAC severity 4; IPC5, FSAC severity 5 (the highest). FSAC severity will be established at district level.
- The FSAC will endorse neither FSAC acute PIN nor FSAC PIN computed at the level of the three sub-pillars (Physical and Mental Wellbeing; Living Conditions; Copying Mechanisms) of Humanitarian Conditions.

➤ **Inter- Sectoral PIN**

The intersectoral PIN is computed according to the Joint Intersectoral Analysis Framework (JIAF).

Based on the above mentioned gFSC Guidelines, the following actions will be taken:

- The FSAC indicator, contributing to compute the inter-sectoral PIN, will be the IPC AFI.
- The FSAC will advocate to consider the IPC AFI as critical indicator, meaning that none of the analyzed areas should have an inter-sectoral severity lower than the IPC phase. As a result, the inter-sectoral PIN should not be lower than the sectoral one.

➤ **Sectoral HNO Narrative**

- Similar template, compared to the 2022 version. Stricter limitations (from 300 to 800 words / section)
- Main sections: Overview; Affected Population; Analysis of Humanitarian Needs; Projection of needs; Monitoring; Cluster-Specific Severity
- A first draft of the FSAC HNO narrative will be shared soon today (23.10)
- Given the OCHA timeline, you'll have 3 days (until 26.10 CoB) to provide the FSAC with your inputs. They must be in track-change (or through comments)
- Next steps: once all your inputs are consolidated, the doc will be shared with the FSAC CLAs. By the end of October, its final version will be submitted to OCHA

**Action point**

A first draft of the FSAC HNO narrative will be shared soon today (23.10). Given the OCHA timeline, partners will have 3 days (until 26.10 CoB) to provide the FSAC with your inputs. They must be in track-change (or through comments)

## **4. AoB**

UCT Guidelines. Market price and exchange secondary data collection (reporting period: July – September 2022). The first draft of the review will be shared and discussed with the MFB Technical Working Group. Based on received feedbacks the first draft will be revised, and the doc will be presented through one of the next national cluster meetings. The review will be available on the FSAC website by mid-November 2022.

In coordination with the Nutrition, Health and WASH Clusters, 100 districts have been prioritized under the Integrated Famine Risk Reduction (IFRR) initiative. A presentation will be made during one of the next national cluster meetings. Through the FSAC Sept 22 IM product, the IFRR filter will be updated, according to the 100 prioritized districts.