

Minutes of FSAC Sub-National Cluster Meeting – Marib Hub

Date	01.12.2022
Venue	IOM Office
Attendance	IRY, OCHA, CARE, PAH, CCCM Cluster, NFDHR, BCHR, TYF, CRB, SCR, YDN, Human Access, YIAD, Alard Altayiba, WORD, and The Al Jawf Executive Unit.

Agenda:

1. Review of previous meeting action points;
2. FSAC partners' monthly updates; ongoing response & gaps;
3. Update on FSAC MFB Transfer Value Guideline
4. Update on the sectoral HNO and focus on the sectoral HRP
5. AOB

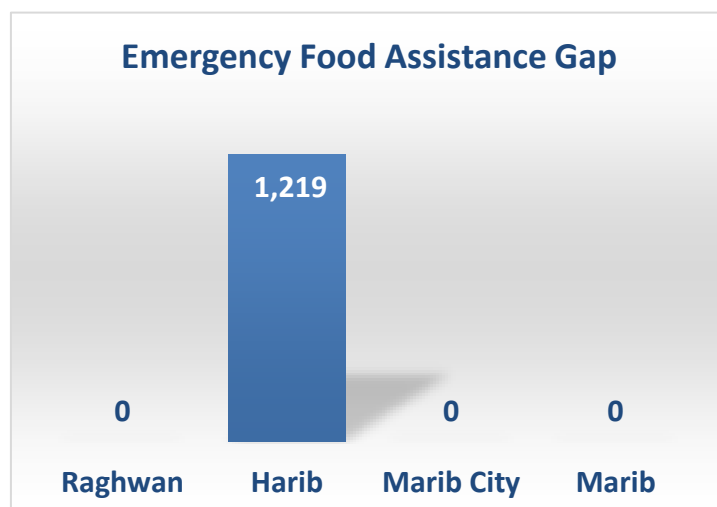
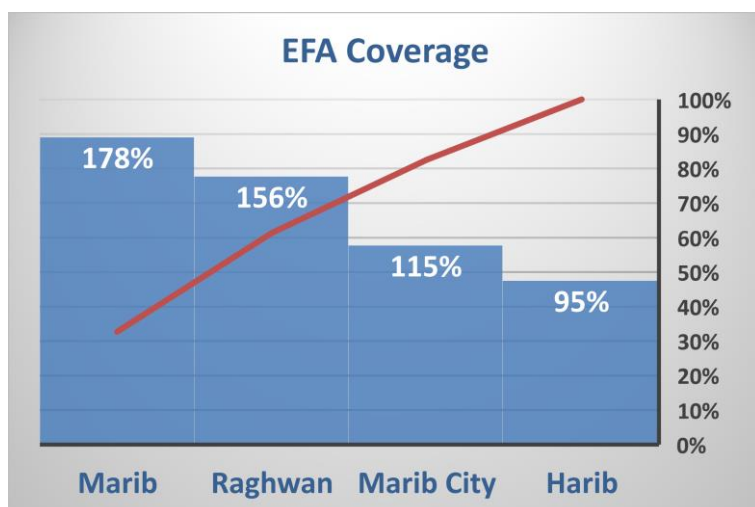
1. Action points from the last meeting:

- FSAC to share the monthly target vs. achievement gap analysis for EFA, CFW & livelihoods.
 - ✓ Done.
- FSAC Partners to adopt the new revised transfer values of UCT, CCT, and MEB.
 - ✓ Ongoing.

2. FSAC partners' monthly updates; ongoing response & gaps:

- Food Security:
 - As of September 2022, **441,864** individuals have been supported with emergency food assistance in four districts of Marib; Marib City, Marbi Wadi, Harib, and Raghwan.
 - Based on the FSAC target for 2022, the **Emergency Food Assistance (EFA)** gaps are as follows:

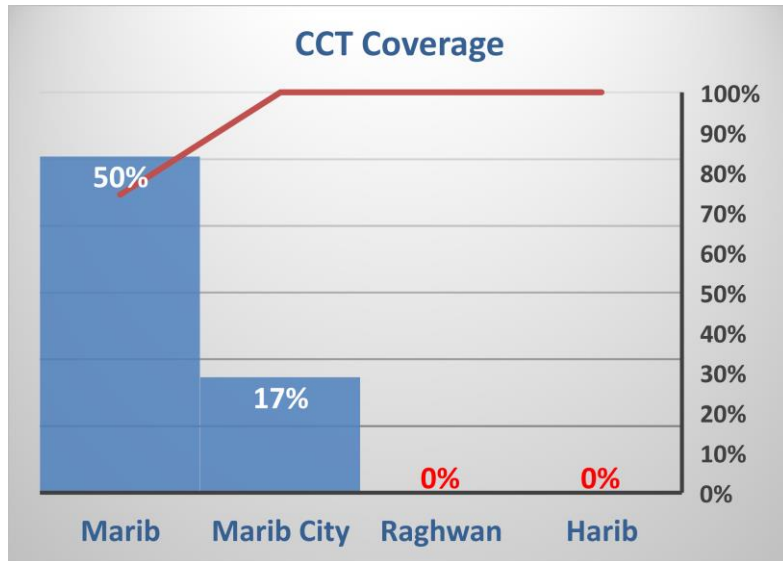
Gaps in Emergency Food Assistance in Marib according to FSAC 2022 Targets							
#	District	FSAC Target 2022	# Individ. Assisted in Sep 2022	% Reached	# Gaps (indiv.)	#Gaps (HHs)	Remarks
1	Raghwan	7,000	10,885	156%	-	-	
2	Harib	24,900	23,681	95%	1,219	174	
3	Marib City	380,800	439,563	115%	-	-	
4	Marib	92,300	164,489	178%	-	-	



➤ **Livelihoods and CFW:**

- **17,760** individuals have been accumulatively assisted with conditional cash transfers since January 2022 in two districts of Marib; Marib City and Marib Wadi.
- Based on the FSAC target for 2022, the **CFW & Livelihoods Activities** gaps are as follows:

Gaps in CFW & livelihoods in Marib according to FSAC 2022 Targets						
#	District	FSAC Target 2022	# Individ. Assisted Since Jan 2022 (Accumulative)	% Reached	# Gaps (indiv.)	Remarks
1	Raghwan	1,000	-	0%	1,000	
2	Harib	3,600	-	0%	3,600	
3	Marib City	61,200	10,600	17%	50,600	
4	Marib	14,200	7,160	50%	7,040	



- More details on the current activities, modalities, and gaps can be accessed throughout the cluster website: <https://fscluster.org/yemen>.

➤ **For November updates:**

- CARE has completed the second UCT cycle in Marib City and Marib Wadi districts.
- YDN is distributing the last 6th EFA cycle in Marib City and Marib Wadi districts, while advocating to have the KSR project extended for six other rounds.
- BCHR is preparing to distribute the third round of UCT in the Marib City district.

Action points:

- FSAC to share the monthly target vs. achievement gap analysis for EFA, CFW & livelihoods.

3. Update on the FSAC MFB Transfer Value Guideline

- The harmonized transfer values of the FSAC MFB for a household of 7 members will be:
 - **South:** YER 131,000/household/month (\$118)
 - **North:** YER 68,000/household/month (\$121)
- The revised value of the FSAC MFB was recommended by the FSAC MFB Technical Working Group (TWG) and endorsed by the National Cluster meeting.

Area	MFB in YER by HH size (operational consideration)									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
IRG controlled areas	18,700	37,400	56,100	74,800	93,500	112,200	131,000	149,700	168,300	187,000
Sana'a based authorities	9,700	19,400	29,100	38,800	48,500	58,200	68,000	77,600	87,300	97,000

➤ The composition of the FSAC MFB remains as follows:

- Wheat flour 75 kg
- Beans 10 kg
- Vegetable oil 8 liters
- Sugar 2.5 kg
- Salt 1 kg

4. Update on the sectoral HNO and focus on the sectoral HRP

- According to the IPC AFI update, 184 Districts are in IPC Phase 4 Emergency and 140 Districts in IPC 3 Crisis. The population proportion in IPC Phase 3 is the highest in Al Hudaydah Dhamar Hajjah Marib, Sana'a, Sa'ada and Taiz governorates.
- Slight amelioration in the food security outlook key drivers have been the following:
- The six-month truce.
 - The second half of 2022 experienced above-normal rainfall leading to better water and pasture for livestock as well as the production of cash and food crops.
 - The increased humanitarian assistance, compared to assumptions made in February 2022.
- PIN: 17.3 M people in IPC Phase 3 ++(according to the IPC AFI update and by applying the related percentages to the 2023 UN-validated population dataset).

Projection of needs:

- The severity of needs is expected to remain at the same level in 2022 In case of non-extension of the truce, displacements across the country are likely to increase Seasonal flooding, locusts, and disruption in the agricultural sector might negatively affect livelihood.
- A decline in remittances, a high unemployment rate, and climate shocks might continue deteriorating the macroeconomic situation, causing reduced purchasing power. Slow economic recovery might also lead to further depreciation of the Riyal.
- Humanitarian assistance might play a significant role in alleviating the suffering of vulnerable people.

Strategic Objectives of 2022:

- **SO 1** (Increase availability and access to secure, safe and lifesaving food for the most vulnerable households through the provision of emergency assistance):
- Provision of lifesaving food assistance.

- Provision of emergency livelihood assistance (livestock or fishery kits).
- **SO 2** (Protect and promote livelihoods and build assets to enhance resilience):
 - Rehabilitation of community assets and infrastructure, provision of seasonal employment opportunities, and increase of HH incomes through conditional and season-specific cash transfers.
 - Provision of support to restore livelihood assets, assistance in establishing micro-businesses, and training to enhance employability.

2023 sectoral objectives and key activities:

- The FSAC suggests focusing on the same objectives and key activities under the 2023 HRP.
- At the same time, the "twin track" approach foreseen in 2022 and aiming at progressively transitioning people from emergency food assistance to livelihood programs should be further promoted.
- Emergency food and livelihood assistance will continue to be critical to enhance food security and prevent severe deterioration across the country.
- At the same time and being aware that food insecurity is driven by chronic structural factors the focus should shift to more sustainable solutions, to promote the rehabilitation of assets and support livelihood.

HRP 2023: Prioritized methodology through which targets are computed

Option2

- EFA 100% IPC 4 70% IPC 3
- ELA 20% IPC 3
- Rehab through CCT 25% IPC 3
- Support to livelihood 7% IPC 3

Option2 assumes that ELA and Rehab through CCT beneficiaries are among the individuals assisted through EFA

- EFA target 6.2 M 100 IPC 4 7.8 M 70 IPC3: 14 M (in 2022 16.7 M)
- ELA target 2.2 M 20 IPC 3))(in 2022 1.8 M)
- Rehab through CCT target 2.8 M 25 IPC 3))(in 2022 2.4 M)
- Support to Livelihood target 0.8 M 7 IPC 3))(in 2022 0.6 M)

5. AOB:

5.1. IDPs in Collective Sites:

- According to the Executive Unit Data and the IDP Hosting Site Master List, the number of IDP collective sites is 198, accommodating **54,229** HHs. FSAC indicated that **18,889** HHs in these camps do not receive Emergency Food Assistance.
- Given the current overachievement of Emergency Food Assistance (EFA) in Marib, FSAC stressed the fact that EFA eligibility is entitled to IDPs who meet the following criteria:
 - Displaced within the last six months;
 - Recently affected by floods/ fire incidents, resulting in the loss of their food stocks and/or HHs whose income - used to buy food – has been disrupted.
 - Recently assessed as most vulnerable based on a comprehensive need assessment. EFA is limited to target vulnerability-based and NOT status-based.

Action points:

- FSAC to circulate the mapping matrix of IDP hosting sites in Marib.
- CARE and BCHR to share their Emergency Food Assistance (EFA) using the IDP mapping matrix.