DATE:	September 1, 2022 (15:00-17:00 GMT+2)	
CHAIR: AGENDA:	Charles Hopkins, FSL Cluster Co-coordinator	
	1.	FSLC operational updates;
	2.	Overview of the partners' discussion on FSLC concerns/challenges and recommendations: key highlights;
	3.	Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF) Standard Allocation timeline for the next envelope;
	4.	FSLC winterization activities: regional overview;
	5.	The launching of the online learning platform: iMMAP& FSLC trainings;
	6.	Partners Update.

71 partners participated in the FSLC Coordination Meeting.

1. FSLC operational updates

Valentyn provided an operational overview for the week. 28 partners reportedly reached 2,729,344 people with food assistance across the country during reporting period of 9-22 August. 5 oblasts with the highest reach include Kharkivska, Chernihivska, Odeska, Dnipropetrovska, Donetska amounting to 1,3M beneficiaries. 4 partners reportedly reached 25 people with livelihood assistance across 4 oblasts and city of Kyiv during reporting period of 9-22 August.

Information Management Updates

- The shift of accent from the Western regions to Eastern, North-East and Southern regions clearly reflected in the partner's reporting;
- Partners increased food assistance for Central regions (Vinnytska, Cherkaska and Kirovohradska) of Ukraine;
- Livelihood assistance declined due to low reporting and concentrating on preparing for winterization.

Reminders

- Following 5W deadline: 19 September
- Fill out <u>the submission form</u> to submit a new planned, on-going or completed assessment to the Assessments Tracking system
- Next FSLC coordination meeting: 15 September

Question from CF Shtab Dobra: How does the FSLC work with new partners?

Answer from Charles Hopkins: The Cluster included CF Shtab Dobra in the Cluster's mailing list as well as the OCHA's one. CF Shtab Dobra is encouraged to participate in Cluster's meetings and share their reports with the Cluster. Valentyn Panchenko can help prepare such reports.

2. Overview of the partners' discussion on FSLC concerns/challenges and recommendations: key highlights

Charles Hopkins provided a substantial overview covering the context, progress, livelihood gaps, reasons for low livelihood response as well as Partners' recommendations on the way forward.

Question from a Kirovohrad CF: At their own expense, CF has been assisting IDPs (36 children included) accommodated in 50 houses of the Hromada. They are requesting firewood and coal to assist the IDPs to survive the cold season.

Answer from Charles Hopkins: The FSL Cluster will facilitate the CF to liaise with Shelter Cluster partners.

3. Ukraine Humanitarian Fund (UHF)

Context

Envelope 1: To support the strategic objectives of the revised Ukraine Flash Appeal - \$50 million, by

- Providing principled and timely, lifesaving multisectoral assistance to people affected by the war.
- Protecting conflict-affected people and civilian infrastructure, and advocate for parties to the conflict to uphold their obligations under international humanitarian law.
- Supporting provision of essential services responsive to gender, age and other vulnerabilities (including disabilities) both in areas directly impacted by the conflict and in locations hosting displaced people.

Envelope 2: To enable actors to partner with national and local partners including women's organizations, especially small civil society organizations (CSOs), Community-based organizations (CBOs) and volunteer groups to continue to provide humanitarian assistance - \$20 million.

Allocation Launch

Envelope 1: Thursday 15 September 2022, 1:00 PM – Kyiv/ Lviv time Envelope 2: Thursday 29 September 2022, 1:00 PM – Kyiv/Lviv time

See the key information for your reference here.

4. FSLC winterization activities: regional overview

Winterization livelihoods activities dominantly target rural populations. 3 major types of livelihood assistance are planned during October 2022 – February 2023:

- livestock and poultry inputs and services;
- repair of grain storage;
- cash for farmers.

Based on July's data provided by IOM, the Cluster requested \$74.5M to assist 703,000 people across 18 oblasts of Ukraine. The Cluster will be targeting returnees and IDPs, and people on the liberated areas.

5. iMMAP& FSLC trainings

Humanitarian Programme Cycle (HPC)

The training will be conducted remotely, and the link will be shared with the participants prior to the training.

The training aims to provide introductory/intermediate level information on humanitarian coordination and the role of Information Management (IM) in humanitarian response.

English language session: September 8 and 9 between 10.00 am and 13.00 pm each day. Enrollment will close on September 2.

Ukrainian language session: September 15 and 16 between 10.00 am and 13.00 pm each day. Enrollment will close on September 9.

To enroll in the session, please proceed to <u>iMMAP Ukraine Online Training</u>, create an account and register for the preferred session. Instructions for the Ukrainian speakers on how to register are <u>available on the meeting page</u>.

6. Partners Update

ICRC. Moving from relief and emergency to livelihoods. End of September – beginning of October there will be a livelihood assistance strategy shaped up that will include a cash component, education and job-related activities for the war-affected population. The strategy will be extended till next year with a view to go till the year 2025.

United Refuge. Encouraging the implementing partners to move from one week emergency food delivery to two/four-week emergency food delivery. A lot of partners are going to the southern and eastern regions. Alongside with emergency food delivery, United Refuge also delivers medications, water, and provide evacuation. As a coordinating focal point, United Refuge is hearing that some of larger humanitarian organization are starting to drop food aid especially in the Kharkiv region. In this regard, information exchange as to why/where would be appreciated.

Anton Sytnykov. A lot of private accommodation, especially close to the line of contact or after the hostilities, is damaged. While yet good in the warm season, in view of the winter coming, the accommodation needs repairs which cannot be done at people's own expenses – windows, roofs, etc.