REPORT ON TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR VICE COORDINATORS AND FOCAL POINTS

1st – 4th July 2019

“STRENGTHENING CAPACITY TO ENHANCE COORDINATION”

Thanks to generous funding from the European Union
# Table of Contents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.................................................................................................................. 3

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS...................................................................................................... 4

BACKGROUND ..................................................................................................................................... 6
  Overall objectives ............................................................................................................................. 7
  Specific objectives .............................................................................................................................. 7
  Methodology .................................................................................................................................... 7
  Workshop flow .................................................................................................................................. 7

SESSION RESULTS ........................................................................................................................... 8

SESSION 1: FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER .............................................................................................. 8

SESSION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – VCs/FPs ................................................................. 9

SESSION 3: OVERVIEW OF HUMAITARIAN ARCHITECTURE AND CLUSTER APPROACH ............. 9

SESSION 4: HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC), HUMANITARIAN NEED OVERVIEW (HNO) AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP) ............................................................... 10

SESSION 5: POOLED FUNDING ...................................................................................................... 10

SESSION 6: INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) AWARENESS RAISING & ROLE OF SEASONAL ASSESEMENT AND IPC .................................................................................................................. 10
  IPC awareness raising ...................................................................................................................... 11
  The Role of Vice Co-ordinators and Focal Points in Seasonal Assessment and IPC: ..................... 11

SESSION 7: MAINSTREAMING ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS & OTHER CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES ................................................................................................................................. 11

SESSION 8: FSC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING ........................................ 11

SESSION 9: HARMONIZATION OF FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENTS:........................................... 12

SESSION 9: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN REGIONAL IN REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION 13
  Opportunities .................................................................................................................................... 13
  Challenges ....................................................................................................................................... 13
  Involvement of government and state stakeholders ........................................................................ 15

SESSION 10: FACILITATION AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS. .................................................. 15

WORKSHOP EVALUATION RESULTS ............................................................................................. 15

FOLLOW-UP/RECOMMENDATIONS ................................................................................................. 16

ANNEXES .......................................................................................................................................... 17
  Annex 1: Workshop Agenda ........................................................................................................... 17
  Annex 2: Participant List ................................................................................................................ 19
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Food Security Cluster (FSC) team wishes to express its sincere gratitude to all those whose contributed in making this training a success. It was through concerted effort that this training for Vice Co-ordinators (VC) went smoothly.

The European Union (EU) continues to be a major partner through its generous contribution to the training. The lead partners, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) have continued to co-lead the FSC.

Special thanks to REACH for their presentation and former VC, Mr Amin who shared his valuable experience that motivated the newly elected VCs.
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS
AAP – Accountability to Affected Populations
CAP – Consolidated Appeal Process
CERF – Central Emergency Response Fund
CHF – Common Humanitarian Fund
CIDA – Canadian International Development Agency
CLAs – Cluster Lead Agencies
CRC – Cluster Review Committee
DFID – Department for International Development
DNH – Do No Harm
EU – European Union
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FP – Focal Points
FSC – Food Security Cluster
GBV – Gender Based Violence
HNO – Humanitarian Needs Overview
HPC – Humanitarian Programme Cycle
HRP – Humanitarian Response Plan
HRR – Humanitarian Response Review
IASC – Inter Agency Standing Committee
IFRC – International Federation of the Red Cross
INGO – International Non-Governmental Organizations
IPC – Integrated Phase Classification
LCPs – Local Capacities for Peace
LNGO – Local Non-Governmental Organizations
OFDA – Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
OPS – Online Project Systems
POLR – Provider of last resort
PSEA – Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
REACH – An initiative of the Geneva-based association IMPACT implemented with ACTED and UNSAT in the framework of a global agreement between the three organizations. REACH aims at facilitating planning by aid actors through the provision of assessment, database and mapping services in countries in crisis or at risk of crisis.

R-ICCG – Regional Inter Agency Co-ordination Group
SAG – Strategic Advisory Group
SHF – Somalia Humanitarian Fund
TOR – Terms of Reference
UN – United Nations
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
VCs – Vice Coordinators
WFP – World Food Programme
BACKGROUND
The Food Security Cluster (FSC) is coordinating food security related activities in Somalia with support from the United Nations (UN), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGO) and Local Non-Governmental Organizations (LNGO). The role of the Vice-coordinators (VC) is crucial in enabling effective and efficient coordination of food security related activities at the State level. Currently the Cluster has 15 countrywide platforms. Lead agency representatives also referred to as Focal Points (FP) support the VCs. Lead agencies for the FSC are the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Objectives of the FSC include:

1. Contributing towards development of capacities of various actors/partners (UN/INGO/LNGO community, national, regional and local authorities) to improve quality of food security related responses throughout Somalia.
2. Promoting the exchange of food security analysis and information for response.
3. Facilitating the development of local and national level response planning.

To achieve these objectives, the FSC focuses on the following activities:

i. Coordination of responses and provision of response guidance. This should contribute towards proportionate, appropriate and timely responses.
ii. Reporting, monitoring and gaps identification.
iii. Emergency preparedness and contingency planning.
v. Advocacy and resource mobilization.
vi. Strengthen the capacity of humanitarian actors.

The VC is an elected position with a tenure of one year. Partners who operate in a given geographical area elect the new VCs: the FSC secretariat provide administrative support as pertains the nomination and election process. As such, nationwide nomination and elections are conducted in Somalia for the 15 VC positions. In order to ensure that elected VCs are equipped for the role, the FSC conducts an orientation workshop on coordination. The workshop aims to equip and familiarize the elected officials with skills and knowledge to facilitate the effective discharge of allocated duties and responsibilities.

The VCs take the lead in cluster coordination at the regional level by ensuring that all partners/members working within the geographical footprint of the cluster are aware and actively engaged with the FSC focusing on the activities above.

The workshop was attended by 15 VCs from various co-ordination hubs in Somalia and FPs from the lead agencies (WFP and FAO) (Annex 2).
Overall objectives
The primary aim of the annual VC and FP orientation workshop is to equip participants with necessary skills in terms of coordination of food security responses.

Specific objectives
- To provide an opportunity for an in-depth discussions and analysis of the Terms of Reference (TOR) and performance indicators for VCs and FPs.
- To transfer technical skills, knowledge and capacities as employed by the FSC in its day-to-day operations. This include tools and methodological approaches, specifically in the filling out of the FSC reporting template/matrix, food security assessment tools, utilizing the 3W matrix, interpreting food security standards, such as the Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) and the operational aspects of principles and standards in quality and accountability to affected populations.
- To facilitate plenary discussions on lessons learnt challenges and opportunities within the context of coordinating food security responses.
- To develop an annual action plan that would inform/guide co-ordination of efforts linking activities at various regional coordination hubs and the FSC secretariat.

Methodology
The workshop was guided by a four-day agenda (see Annex 1) and facilitated by the FSC Secretariat staff, REACH and a former VC. The sessions were delivered through a combination of:

- Participatory approaches where participants were encouraged to raise questions, concerns and comment on the various modules covered during the workshop. In addition, experiences and lessons were drawn from the audience in a move aimed to contextualize the cases studies used.
- Active learning through peer discussions and group work was used in certain sessions. This would later help building rapport between the vice-coordinators and focal points. Furthermore, each day began with a recap that was facilitated through peer instruction.
- During the workshop, participants were encouraged to examine their own learning preferences. In addition, facilitators carried out these sessions with different approaches to reduce monotony and encourage active learning.
- Presentations: Different topics were introduced through detailed power-point presentations or/and videos. These were shared with the participants at the end of the day for reference.
- Workshop evaluation: This was done through google form sent to participants after the training to gauge learning and to improve future orientation workshops.

Workshop flow
*Day 1:* Introduce the focal points and vice-coordinators to the humanitarian architecture, cluster approach and FSC membership categories, and then review their roles, responsibilities and skills in the areas of communication, organization and facilitation of meetings.

*Day 2:* Raise awareness on IPC, localized food security assessment roles, introduction to the humanitarian project cycle, types of funding and ways to coordinate cash-based responses.
Day 3: Hold discussion on mainstreaming crosscutting issues (Accountability to Affected Persons [AAP], Gender, Gender Based Violence [GBV], Protection Against Sexual Exploitation and Abuse [PSEA]) in food security, communicating with communities, FSC reporting and introduction to the harmonised food security assessment tool.

Day 4: Hold discussion on involvement of government and other stakeholder in the cluster, participation in other coordination forums (Regional-Inter Cluster Coordination Group), assessment meetings, technical working groups etc.), emergency contingency planning, workshop review and closure.

SESSION RESULTS

SESSION 1: FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

FSC Functions Structure and Membership.
During this session, participants were introduced to the FSC organogram and the roles of the different groups as explained below.

*Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)* – Review and endorsement of FSC technical documents, activities and roles.

*Cluster Review Committee (CRC)* – Review, vetting and approval of proposal submitted to the cluster for funding.

*Thematic Support/Working Groups* (e.g. Cash, Livestock, Agriculture) – Develop technical guidance documentation for the FSC membership.

*Regional Coordination Cells* - Lead in the coordination food security activities at the regional level.

*Food Security Secretariat* – Composed of the FSC staff as well as VCs, FSC Partners, Members and Observers.

Participants were able to understand the FSC membership categories (*Partners, Members and Observers*) and the criteria for each. The membership categories define agency involvement and participation with the cluster. The three main membership categories ensure inclusion of key humanitarian stakeholders in the cluster.

Partners are organizations that are (i) principally recipients of non-implementing donors (e.g. Somalia Humanitarian Fund(SHF), European Union(EU), Department for International Development(DFID), United States Agency for International Development(USAID), Canadian International Development Agency(CIDA)), (ii) who have a proposal in the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) or (iii) who hold elected positions within the FSC (VC, SAG, CRC). Partners mostly contribute to food security responses and undertake strategic decision in the cluster.

Members are organizations that participate in FSC meetings, or are recognized by local authorities in their engagement in food security-related activities in the field or are implementing partners of implementing donors.
Observers are organizations and members of the wider humanitarian community who are kept appraised of the cluster activities vis-a-vis the cluster response priorities and strategic priorities, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Participants were informed that membership status is reviewed on a rolling basis and the current statistics stands at 150 partners, 355 members and 1 observer.

SESSION 2: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES – VCs/FPs
This session highlighted the roles and responsibilities of VCs and FPs in relation to engaging with other coordination bodies (e.g. ICCG, managing meetings, needs assessment, information management and reporting and contingency planning).

The discussion focused on what the TORs prescribed are and the essential elements and outputs of the elected and nominated officials. Each output links with an indicator that would be used to measure effectiveness and efficiency in their daily discharge of functions.

SESSION 3: OVERVIEW OF HUMAINTARIAN ARCHITECTURE AND CLUSTER APPROACH
The session started by participants brainstorming about the cluster approach. Prior to the training, participants were advised to enrol in FAO on-line training1 session as a pre-training requirement to facilitate the effectiveness of this and other part of the training. This session intended to enhance participants understanding on the overall humanitarian architecture, cluster approach and transformative agenda.

The facilitator presented a global overview of the humanitarian situation highlighting the total population affected annually by conflict-related crises and natural disasters. The HRR of the global humanitarian system was presented succinctly given its relevance to the impetus of the humanitarian reform process including the three pillars of the reform (humanitarian leadership, financing and coordination).

The facilitator linked one of pillar of report, Humanitarian coordination that lead to the cluster approach. The facilitator explained the cluster approach and how it is different from the sector coordination, global and country level cluster coordination, designated cluster lead agencies provider of last resort and the current cluster system (global and country level).

The facilitator also shared the coordination architecture (linking global as well as country) in the cluster approach and each component discussed with the participants.

The brainstorming as well as Question and Answer sessions in between topics and at the end of the session enriched the discussion.

1 https://elearning.fao.org/course/view.php?id=332
SESSION 4: HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMME CYCLE (HPC), HUMANITARIAN NEED OVERVIEW (HNO) AND HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE PLAN (HRP)

Apart from the previously elected VCs, most participants were not conversant with the Somalia HNO and HRP despite FSC efforts to circulate them widely. It was important for the facilitator to introduce the HPC and the two key products of the process (HNO and HRP). The five key elements of the HPC, (i) needs assessment and analysis, (ii) strategic planning, (iii) resource mobilization, implementation and monitoring, (iv) operational peer review and evaluation and (v) the three enablers (emergency preparedness, coordination and information management) were introduced to the participants.

The difference between HRP and the former Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) were also explained to participants. It was informed that all HRP proposals had to be submitted through the Online Project System (OPS), which OCHA is the custodian. The facilitator, using the 2018 HNO, explained the key drivers/priority need and outlined the objectives for the HRP. The 2019 HNO and HRP was also shared and participants encouraged referring to them for strategic guidance especially for the ongoing responses.

SESSION 5: POOLED FUNDING

Participants received information on the different types of pooled funding—Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), Common Humanitarian Funds (CHF) and the Emergency Response Funds (ERFs)—and the eligibility criteria for accessing these funds. More specifically, they learned that to access CHF, NGOs must pass an OCHA capacity assessment. Capacity assessments on NGOs aim at determining whether an NGO has sufficient institutional, managerial, financial and technical capacity and expertise to receive funding from the SHF and implement projects. Participants taken through the scoring matrix that the Cluster Review Committees (CRC) uses for vetting funding proposals submitted for CHF.

SESSION 6: INTEGRATED PHASE CLASSIFICATION (IPC) AWARENESS RAISING & ROLE OF SEASONAL ASSESSMENT AND IPC

The objectives of the session were to facilitate the understanding and importance of seasonal assessments and IPC, introduce the different types of assessments in Somalia, appreciation of the role of co-ordination in each assessment and discuss on the common challenges emanating from lack of co-ordination.

The following were identified as different types of assessment in the Somalia environment.
1. **Un-coordinated Assessments** – including multiple assessments conducted by different agencies in the humanitarian sector. These agencies apply different methods and generate different reports.

2. **Harmonised/Coordinated Assessments** – are multiple assessments with common questions, in many instances they use single methodology and tools. FSC, in collaboration with REACH, developed harmonised tools for assessment and rolled out early this year.

3. **Joint Assessments** – assessment use a single form to collect data.

**IPC awareness raising**

Participants were informed that the IPC is used to classify the severity of acute and chronic food insecurity situation. The participants were taken through (i) IPC core functions, (ii) tools and (iii) procedure. Participants who had previously been involved in the process assisted the facilitators to elaborate on core functions and how they were involved. They were encouraged to participate in the assessments conducted at the regions where they work.

**The Role of Vice Co-ordinators and Focal Points in Seasonal Assessment and IPC:**

During this session, participants were requested to brainstorm on the possible roles (VCs and FPS) play in the food security assessment (seasonal or localized assessment). The following were some of the key roles they play in assessment in their respective area:

i) Provides guidance and mentorship;

ii) Ensures tools and methodologies meet the minimum food security standards;

iii) Mobilize partners to take part in the assessments;

iv) Share information once analyzed;

v) In some cases interpret findings in public forums;

vi) Participate in pre-assessment meetings and related task forces; and

vii) Represent the cluster in working groups.

Following this, the FSNAU Food Security/Nutrition analyst contacts were shared with the VC/FPs in their respective geographical locations so that they can liaise with them for technical support.

**SESSION 7: MAINSTREAMING ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS & OTHER CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

This session aimed at ensuring that participants understand the importance of Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and other crosscutting issues in food security programming. The facilitator ensured that participants commit to promoting and ensuring that AAP and crosscutting issues are part of their monthly meeting agenda.

Below are the key highlights from this session:

- Cross cutting issues can be considered as the software aspect of our work and are sometimes hardly recognizable (not easily visible and non-tangible).
- Protection mainstreaming is a crosscutting issue and focuses on how we ensure safety/dignity/access/avoidance of harm. This includes possible risks the affected populations are likely to face and well thought through mitigation measures.
- Gender mainstreaming considers the socially constructed differences between women and men throughout their life cycle.
- FSC promotes the following quality standards: (i) Sphere 2018 Minimum Standards on Food Security and (ii) Core Humanitarian Standard on Quality and Accountability.
- In food security programming there is a need to ensure that special categories, such as persons with disability, older people and persons living with AIDS/HIV, are given special attention when targeting at the household level.
- Conflict sensitivity is critical in the Somalia context and agencies need to conduct a Do No Harm (DNO) analysis to isolate and understand (i) connectors, (ii) dividers and (iii) local capacities for peace.
- Food security programming must give due attention to the environment/climate change. Galkayo south was used as an example of a region coming up with an initiative of environment programme to be supported by the members.
- Monitoring and reporting takes place at the regional hub where agencies discuss (on a monthly basis) food security programming and how they are integrating crosscutting issues in interventions and proposals.

Information ecosystem

The participants were reminded of the FSC’s mandate as an information source on food security. They were encouraged to use this table to understand their information ecosystem or the dynamics of information and its environment.

SESSION 8: FSC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT AND REPORTING

Facilitators ensured that VC/FP were sensitized on the FSC strategic objectives and activities that fall under each objective to ensure reporting of activities is done correctly. The FSC targeting logic was explained to the participants and how FSNAU post assessment data is used to derive the targets after every seasonal assessment. Participants also went through the FSC reporting tool (3W) and how the data collated is used to derive the FSC information management products (dashboard, regional presentation maps, fact sheet and other reports).
VCs were encouraged to liaise with partners and ensure accurate data be shared to FSC through the IM tool (3Wmatrix) on monthly basis.

SESSION 9: HARMONIZATION OF FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENTS:
The Harmonised Food Security assessment tool (core and expanded) was initially developed in 2017 by FSC, REACH, FSNAU and FEWS NET. In 2019, the tool was disseminated to partners and a follow up training was conducted for partners in Nairobi, Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu. The tool was meant to ensure comparability of data, improve information sharing, ensure real time targeting is done and aid in decision-making. The participants were taken through both tools and the facilitators emphasized the following:

- mobile data collection using KoBO toolbox recommended;
- ensure all sections of the questionnaire are completed;
- seek consent from the interviewee;
- ensure data on age and gender is captured;
- children below 15 years should not be interviewed and those between 15-17 be interviewed in the presence of a guardian; and
- collect GPS point information and thank interviewee upon completion.

SESSION 9: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN REGIONAL CO-ORDINATION
This session was facilitated by Mr. Mohamed Amin, a former VC based in Hargeisa. Involving an immediate former VC is one way that FSC encourages peer to peer support. His session focused on opportunities, challenges and recommendations for the VCs as they endeavour to work and improve on their responsibilities and engagement with the food security cluster.

Opportunities
i) Development of leadership skills through participation and representing the FSC in a different fora.
ii) Development of skills on how to engage with the Government by engaging them in the FSC meetings.
iii) Building networks and getting buy-in by all stakeholders and Government.
iv) Access to technical information from FSNAU, NGO Consortium and UN OCHA.
v) Accessing technical training through FAO/FSNAU/WFP/FSC and online courses and certification.

Challenges
i) Some partners disregard the involvement of FSC regional co-ordination, which may lead to duplication of efforts.
Figure 1: Some partners are too busy to participate in the FSC forum

ii) Lack of reporting by some partners, hampers coordination of activities making it difficult to identify response gaps.

iii) There is need to continuously engage with local authorities

iv) There is high staff turnover mainly of partner staff attending FSC meetings. This makes it challenging to follow up on action points and discussions in meetings as there will be no continuity.

v) Balancing between VC’s regular job and FSC regional co-ordination activities.

vi) There are times when the government prioritizes an area, which the FSNAU food insecurity indicators and other assessments indicators may not highlight as food insecure. This brings in conflict of interests and may undermine objectivity in targeting.

vii) Increased needs versus limited resources

viii) Low response during shocks.

ix) Difference in cash-transfer values by agencies.

The former VC proposed the following recommendations:

- There is need to conduct an information management training for partners at the regional level.
- The FSC secretariat to support VCs by lobbying the Government to chair where possible regional co-ordination meetings.
- There is need to harmonise cash transfer value to avoid conflict and mistrust.
- Organise a training for the Government on Conflict sensitive programming, DNH and community-based targeting.
- The Secretariat to provide more remote support on capacity building after the orientation training.

The facilitator concluded by congratulating the newly elected VCs and by appreciating World Vision and Concern Worldwide (his former employers) for giving him support and the opportunity to support food
security co-ordination in Somaliland. He extended his appreciation to the Government ministries of Somaliland and the FSC secretariat staff for the support given during his tenure.

Involvement of government and state stakeholders
During a break out session, participants were grouped based on the states they will be leading coordination of food security responses (Southwest, Puntland, Jubaland, Galmudug, Somaliland and Hirshebelle) to discuss on opportunities/challenges of engagement with state and non-state actors in their areas.

Additionally, the group discussed and presented on how they would utilize opportunities to address identified challenges to ensure effective coordination in their respective area through a plenary session. The outcome of these presentations guided the VCs to develop their July to December 2019-work plan. Most participants requested that they have an induction meeting and discussion with the previous VC so that they can finalize on the work plans and share with the secretariat by 15 July 2019.

SESSION 10: FACILITATION AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS.
Participants exchanged ideas on how to efficiently and effectively coordinate meetings with emphasis on practices that promote ownership, as outlined below.

1. Develop a positive attitude toward the meetings by seeing partners and members as a vital part of coordination practice;
2. Invite all FSC stakeholders to the meeting in good time;
3. Meet in a safe and accessible place for all attendees;
4. Set and circulate an agenda and keep to the scheduled timing;
5. Share information with participants, listen and treat all attendees equally;
6. Manage group dynamics;
7. Follow up on action points; and
8. Prepare written minutes and distribute them within a week.

WORKSHOP EVALUATION RESULTS
Eleven newly elected VCs and two co-ordinators responded to the questionnaire on the workshop evaluation.

The results were as follows:

1. All respondents said that the information inviting them for the orientation training was clear and precise, easy to understand and timely.
2. All respondents said that it was easy to locate and access the training venue.
3. About 90 percent rated the venue highly in terms of supplies during the training and hotel staff responsiveness.
4. All the respondents said that the training materials were relevant and useful in preparing them for their roles as vice co-ordinators.
5. About 86 percent said that facilitation was highly professional and that facilitators were experienced.
   About 90 percent said that the training:
   - equipped them with the right and relevant information and skills;
- gained knowledge useful for co-ordination of food security activities;
- gained clearer understanding of the TOR, working with Government and other local partners; and
- all respondents said they would attend the next training if re-elected to the same role.

**FOLLOW-UP/RECOMMENDATIONS**

1. FSC to share the training materials and workshop report with the participants and wider stakeholders for reference
2. Participants to complete the on line training “Enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of Food Security Cluster Coordination” to further enhance their knowledge and understanding on Humanitarian Architecture Cluster Approach, transformative agenda and other related topics covered.
3. The secretariat team to consolidate and share the contact list of the FSC focal points and FSNAU food security and nutrition analyst with the respective VCs to ensure engagement and technical support of on issues related to food security and nutrition.
4. The cluster to share the HPC timeline/calender with VCs and FPs to ensure their engagement and active participation at the regional/ state and ICCG meeting.
5. FSC to share the Harmonized Food Security Assessment tool with the VCs and FPs to enhance their understanding and use of the tools for any localized assessment in their respective area.
6. The FSC collate the VCs / FPs work plan for the next 6 month (submission by 15 July 2019).
7. VCs to share brief updates weekly with the AAP focal point.
### ANNEXES

**Annex 1: Workshop Agenda**

**Somalia Food Security Cluster**

**VICE COORDINATORS AND FOCAL POINT WORKSHOP AGENDA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Day</th>
<th>Session Title</th>
<th>Facilitator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Day 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>08:30-09:00</td>
<td><strong>Introduction and Expectation</strong></td>
<td>Paul</td>
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<tr>
<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td><strong>Somalia Food Security Cluster:</strong> Functions Structure &amp; Membership</td>
<td>Nancy</td>
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<td>09:30-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Roles and Responsibilities of VCs and FPs:</strong> TOR, Performance Indicators and partner engagement (interaction with state/govt. entities) &amp; Challenges/Experiences from the past</td>
<td>James/Bernard</td>
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<td>10:30 – 11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td><strong>Facilitation and Communication skills:</strong> Organisation &amp; Facilitation of Effective Meeting Team Building</td>
<td>Paul/Nancy</td>
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<td>12:30 – 13:30</td>
<td>Lunch Break/Prayers</td>
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<tr>
<td>13:30-14:30</td>
<td><strong>Overview of Humanitarian Architecture and Cluster Approach</strong></td>
<td>Mulugeta</td>
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<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Humanitarian Co-ordination:</strong> Different levels of co-ordination (Cluster and ICCG)</td>
<td>Mulugeta</td>
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<td>15:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break/Prayers End of Day One</td>
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<td><strong>Day 2</strong></td>
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<td>08:30-09:00</td>
<td>Recap Day 1</td>
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<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td><strong>Lessons from Experienced VC</strong></td>
<td>Previous VCs</td>
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<td>09:00-10:30</td>
<td><strong>IPC Awareness raising &amp; Role of Seasonal Assessment and IPC</strong></td>
<td>Mulugeta/Bernard</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td><strong>Humanitarian Programme Cycle</strong></td>
<td>Mulugeta</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Needs Overview(HNO)</td>
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<td>Humanitarian Response Plan(HRP)</td>
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<td>FSC and Nutrition Integrated Response</td>
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<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch Break/Prayers</td>
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<td>13:30-14:30</td>
<td><strong>Pooled Fund</strong></td>
<td>Bernard</td>
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<td>Central Emergency Response Fund(CERF)- Common Humanitarian Fund(SHF)- Emergency Response Fund(ERF)</td>
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<td>14:30 -15:30</td>
<td><strong>Cash Coordination</strong></td>
<td>Mulugeta/Bernard</td>
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<td>15:30</td>
<td>Coffee Break/Prayers End of Day Two</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Day 3</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>08:30-09:00</td>
<td>Recap of Day 2</td>
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<td>09:00-10:30</td>
<td>Mainstreaming Accountability to Affected Populations and other crosscutting sectors in Food Security and Emergency Response &amp; Communicating with communities <strong>Team Building</strong></td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td>FSC Information Management 3W Matrix, Targeting and Gap Analysis FSC Reporting Tools and Information Products</td>
<td>James/Bernard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch Break/Prayers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-14:30</td>
<td><strong>Harmonization of Food Security Assessments</strong> Tools and Methodologies. Role/functions of the assessment helpdesk</td>
<td>REACH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td><strong>Emerging issues in Food Security</strong> Gender Based Violence Mainstreaming, PSEA and protection mainstreaming</td>
<td>Paul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:45</td>
<td>Coffee Break/Prayers End of Day Three</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Day 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08:30-09:00</td>
<td>Recap of Day 3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Opportunities in Regional Coordination</strong> Involvement of government and state stakeholders. Coordination forums (R-ICCG, Clusters, task forces, assessment, meetings, Working Groups –LEWG, CWG, AWG- etc.)</td>
<td>Mulugeta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td>Mulugeta/Bernard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00-12:30</td>
<td><strong>Emergency Contingency Planning</strong></td>
<td>Mulugeta/Bernard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:30</td>
<td>Lunch Break/Prayers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:30-14:30</td>
<td><strong>Review of the workshop and general discussions.</strong> &amp; Photo shoot, closing remarks and thanks giving</td>
<td>FSC Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30-15:30</td>
<td>End of training</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
## Annex 2: Participant List

### List Vice Coordinators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bakool</td>
<td>Mandher Relief and Development Organization</td>
<td>Mohamed Abdullahi Hassan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banadir</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
<td>Abdullahi Omar Hassan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Rural Education and Agriculture Development Organization</td>
<td>Abdulkarim Isaaq Mohammed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bay</td>
<td>Rural Education &amp; Agriculture Development Organization</td>
<td>Abdullahi Abdirahman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bosaso</td>
<td>Shilale Rehabilitation and Ecological Concern</td>
<td>Abshir Ali Muse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galgaduud</td>
<td>Norwegian Refugee Council</td>
<td>Liban Ahmed Hirsi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galkayo South</td>
<td>Mercy-USA For Aid and Development</td>
<td>Nasro Mahad Jams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiran</td>
<td>Great Hope Foundation</td>
<td>Abdiweli Mohamed Garane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Juba</td>
<td>Agency For Technical Cooperation And Development</td>
<td>Abdi Khalif Mohamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Shabelle</td>
<td>CARE International</td>
<td>Abdirikani Ali Ahmed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Juba</td>
<td>Somali Enlight And Development Organization</td>
<td>Idris Abdi Yare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle Shabelle</td>
<td>Onkod Relief and Development Organization</td>
<td>Mohamed Muse Hassan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gedo</td>
<td>Cooperazione Internazionale</td>
<td>Abdiaziz Hussein Iftin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garowe</td>
<td>Somali Women Association</td>
<td>Ahmed Ali Omar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galkayo North</td>
<td>Deegaan Relief and Development Organization</td>
<td>Ali Ahmed Jama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>Action Aid</td>
<td>Hashi Abdillahi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>Concern Worldwide</td>
<td>Mohamed Amin Nagueyeh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Government Representative

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority</td>
<td>Mowlid Musa Ibrahim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FAO Focal Points

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Abdideeq Yusuf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North &amp; South Mudug</td>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Absisalam Mohamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baidoa</td>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Khadar Mohamed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somaliland</td>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Qalbi Nur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afgoi</td>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Abdirizak Ali Omer</td>
</tr>
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</table>

### FSC Secretariat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>NAME</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>Bernard Mrewa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>Paul Gol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>World Food Programme</td>
<td>James Kimathi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Mulugeta Shibru</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food &amp; Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
<td>Nancy Koech</td>
</tr>
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