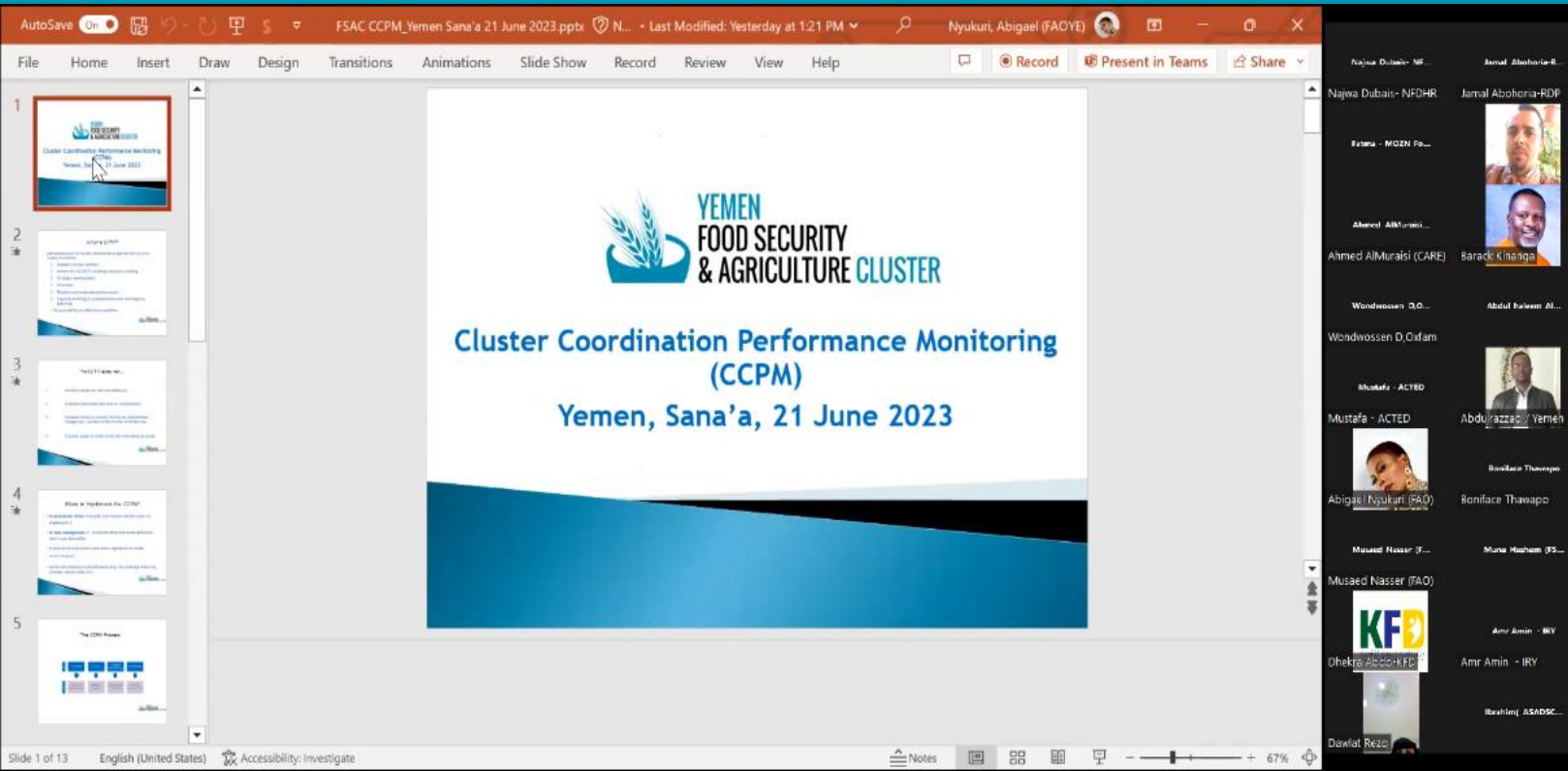


WORKSHOP REPORT

2022 FSAC Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring – 21st June 2023, Sana'a, Yemen

August 2023



The screenshot displays a Microsoft Teams meeting interface. The main window shows a slide presentation titled "Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) Yemen, Sana'a, 21 June 2023". The slide features the logo of the Yemen Food Security & Agriculture Cluster. The presentation is viewed in a slide show mode, with a navigation pane on the left showing five slides. The top of the screen shows the Microsoft Teams interface, including the "File" menu, "Home" tab, and "Record" button. The bottom of the screen shows the "Notes" pane and a zoom level of 67%.

Participants listed on the right side of the screen include:

- Najwa Dubais - NFDHR
- Jamal Aboheria-RDP
- Fatma - MQZB Fo...
- Ahmed AlMuraisi (CARE)
- Barack Khanga
- Wondwossen D.O...
- Abdul Hakeem Al...
- Wondwossen D. Oxfam
- Mustafa - ACTED
- Abdulrazzak - Yemen
- Abigael Nyukuri (FAO)
- Bonifacio Thawapo
- Musaed Nasser (F...
- Muna Hashem (FS...
- Musaed Nasser (FAO)
- Amr Amin - IRV
- Dhekra Alchokh (F...
- Amr Amin - IRV
- Dawlat Rezo
- Ibrahim JASADSC...

Screen Shot FSAC Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring - Workshop in Sana'a, held on 21 June 2023

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Abbreviations

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
AFI	Acute Food Insecurity
AMRF	Access Monitoring and Reporting Framework
CCPM	Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring
CSO	Central Statistical Organization
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FEWS NET	Famine Early Warning System Network
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
FSLA	Food Security and Livelihood Assessment
gFSC	Global Food Security Cluster
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HCT	Humanitarian Country Team
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HRP	Humanitarian Response Plan
IM	Information Management
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MoSAL	Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organization
SNCC	Sub-National Cluster Coordinator
ToT	Training of Trainers
TWG	Technical Working Group
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UN	United Nations
WFP	World Food Programme
YHF	Yemen Humanitarian Fund

Executive Summary

Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) is a self-assessment exercise. The cluster monitor their performance against (i) the six core cluster functions set out in the Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level and (ii) accountability to affected populations. A country-led process, which is supported by Global Clusters, it is ideally conducted by all clusters (and sectors) at the same time, though it can be implemented by individual clusters or a group of clusters.

A CCPM process should be undertaken annually in protracted emergencies. In sudden onset emergencies, a CCPM process should be undertaken within three to six months after the onset and once every year thereafter. For period from January to December 2022, FSAC Yemen lunched the FSAC CCPM questionnaire in February 2023. A total of 97 participants participated in the survey. To ensure well understanding of FSAC partners to all FSAC core functions and CCPM exercise and effectively discuss substantial areas of FSAC coordination performance, FSAC organized a workshop in Sana'a for one full day, on 21st of June 2023 and it included various partners encompassing FSAC Co-led agencies, UN agencies, INGOs, NGOs and Red Crescent. The participants were divided into six groups and each group was assigned to discuss one of the six-core functions, including sub-activities, unexpected circumstances, good practice and areas needed for improvement and then, to develop an action plan accordingly.

At the group discussion, the scores of performance status of each core function highlighted by the preliminary report were re-weighted by the participants themselves as outlined below:

Core cluster functions and accountability to affected populations	Performance status (As per Preliminary Report)	Performance status (As per the Group Discussion)
1. Supporting service delivery	Good	Good
2. Informing strategic decisions of the HC/HCT	Needs minor improvement	Needs minor improvement
3. Planning and implementing Cluster strategies	Needs minor improvement	Needs minor improvement
4. Monitoring and evaluating performance	Needs minor improvement	Needs minor improvement
5. Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	Needs minor improvement	Needs minor improvement
6. Advocacy	Needs Major improvement	Needs minor improvement
Accountability to Affected Populations	Needs Major improvement	Needs Major improvement

1 Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Workshop

1.1. Rationale and Objectives

FSAC Yemen organized the FSAC CCPM workshop in Sana'a to discuss with its partners the findings of the 2022 CCPM to recognize how well FSAC has achieved its core functions (as determined by the IASC) and identify areas of improvement. The main objectives are as follows:

- Orient FSAC partners on cluster core functions and FSAC objectives.
- Orient FSAC partners on Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise and its rationale.
- Discuss FSAC Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) 2022.
- Identify set of actions to improve overall coordination performance.

Through all discussions and consultations of FSAC with its partners, by end of the workshop, FSAC partners were able to identify the actions to address areas for improvement in overall coordination performance and then, to share with Global FSAC.

1.2. Workshop Structure

The FSAC CCPM workshop for Sana'a was held virtually on 21st June 2023, from 09:00 to 17:00, which virtual participation was used to ensure maximum number of partners were able to be participated at this event and thus, various inputs can be gathered from majority of FSAC partners.

The Yemen FSAC Coordination Team supported by the gFSC facilitated the workshop. The workshop sessions were delivered in both languages, English and Arabic, to ensure a full understanding of all people and herewith, to attain the ultimate objective of this workshop.

To ensure a detailed and effective discussion on FSAC coordination performance against each of the core functions, the 37 participants (participant list attached) were divided into six groups to cover the six core functions and AAP. The established groups went through each of the core functions' sub-activities and examined what worked well, constraints, and generated an action plan that included a list of actions needed to resolve identified constraints, deadlines, and responsible actors. Finally, each group presented their group discussion outcomes using the CCPM preliminary result matrix, with the facilitators encouraging open-ended discussion with the other participants, and all feedback was captured and documented.

2 Agenda 1: FSAC Core Functions and Objectives

FSAC National Cluster Coordinator made a presentation on the FSAC Core Functions, highlighting/explaining the following:

- The principle of Cluster approach: what it is and what it is not.
- Role of cluster partners and co-lead agencies
- Humanitarian actors and Observers
- Six core functions and their respective sub-activities
- Accountability to Affected Population and five commitments.

This session served to ensure that all participants were completely aware of the FSAC core functions and sub-activities that influenced the CCPM survey scoring. As a result, good comprehension of partners to these core functions, supplemented by thorough evidence, informed the quality and relevance of partners' inputs on CCPM.

3 Agenda 2: Introduction to CCPM Exercise

Global Food Security Cluster (gFSC) made a presentation on the CCPM exercise, highlighting the following:

- What is CCPM and what is not.
- When to implement CCPM
- The CCPM process including the four steps; planning, survey, analysis and action plan and monitoring.

At the session, the scores and weighting process including how the four categories of performance status are identified, was explained.

4 Agenda 3: Summary of Focus Group Discussions on FSAC Core Functions

Core Function 1: Supporting Service Delivery

1.1 Providing a platform that ensures service delivery is driven by the Humanitarian Response Plan and strategic priorities	4.45	Good (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSAC has a monthly data collection tool that enables to analyze of the coverage and funding of the response. FSAC has sub-clusters coordinators in various hubs who provide localized support unique to each location which ensure efficient coordination for the response on the ground. <p>Comments/concerns: None</p> <p>Actions proposed: None</p>			
1.2 Developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery	4.50	Good (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FSAC has developed a guideline on crosschecking the duplication and overlapping which was introduced in 2022. FSAC has developed village and sub- district level mapping to eliminate the duplication of the assistance. <p>Comments/concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for harmonizing the registration form/approach used by different partners. FSAC needs to review the efficiency of village and subdistrict level mapping mechanism and improve where there are weaknesses. <i>Deadline: Continuously and tracked on a monthly basis.</i> FSAC team to engage local authorities and technical lines ministries in the development of 2024 from the beginning HNO/HRP. Deadline: From August 2023. <p>Actions proposed: None</p> <p><i>Responsible Actors: FSAC Partners and FSAC Coordination Team.</i></p>			

Q1 Overall (Supporting service delivery)	4.35	Good (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance status of FSAC is "Good" as agreed by FSAC partners 			

Core Function 2: To Inform HC/HCT's Strategic Decision Making

2.1 Preparing needs assessments and analysis of gaps (across and within Clusters, using information management tools as needed) to inform the setting of priorities	3.56	Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC is well-driven on evidence-based data to formulate planning and action in supporting its humanitarian efforts. • FSAC conducts monthly gap analyses, stock reports, and early warning assessments on food availability, market prices, and agroclimatic conditions to gain a better understanding of the needs and response gaps. This information is used to inform the cluster's response strategy. • During emergencies such as floods or new displacements, the FSAC coordinates with OCHA and other clusters through the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) to provide technical support and conduct needs assessments. • The FSAC has also developed assessment and reporting tools to ensure accurate data collection, which is essential for conducting well-informed analysis of response gaps. • Additionally, the FSAC contributes to food security and livelihood assessments, as well as the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), which helps identify the cluster's needs and set priorities. <p>Actions proposed: None</p>			
2.2 Identifying and finding solutions for (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication, and cross-cutting issues.	3.25	Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC has a robust coordination mechanism to guide FSAC partners' interventions and facilitate crosscheck data process to avoid overlapping. • FSAC shares timely information in terms of gaps and needs keeping FSAC partners updated. • FSAC has a full-dedicated team encompassing of National and Sub-National Cluster Coordinators and IM staff to perform coordination role effectively at country and area levels. • FSAC has developed various information products including dashboard that is comprehensive, accessible and clear which partners utilize to inform on response coverage and gaps to avoid duplication. 			
2.3 Formulating priorities on the basis of analysis	3.60	Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p>Good practices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC performs well in conducting regular assessment (such as FSLA and other RNA) to determine response priorities. However, the cluster response is based on IPC severity derived from the analysis. • A greatly improved re-prioritization system IFRR was introduced to enhance the cluster's response to famine and food insecurity crises. Under this system, the four clusters (Nutrition, Health, WASH, and FSAC) coordinate their efforts to provide integrated assistance, with a focus on reducing the risk of famine and building resilience. This system has greatly improved the cluster's ability to respond efficiently and effectively, with a stronger emphasis on prevention and preparedness. 			

Actions proposed:

To minimize targeting errors, particularly inclusion and exclusion errors, it is important to acknowledge the dynamic nature of the situation. Thus, partners may require regular updates to their beneficiary lists.

Deadline: December 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC NCC and partners, FSAC TWGs

Overall (Informing strategic decisions of the HC/HCT):

- FSAC uses evidence-based data to support its humanitarian efforts, conducting regular assessments and early warning analyses on food availability, market prices, and agro-climatic conditions.
- During emergencies, the FSAC coordinates with other organizations through the Inter-Cluster Working Group (ICWG) to provide support and conduct needs assessments. The IPC severity scale helps identify the severity of food insecurity in each area and informs the cluster’s response.
- The FSAC has a strong focus on conducting regular assessments to determine response priorities and has introduced a re-prioritization system, IFRR, to enhance its response to famine and food insecurity crises. All these information led to developing the HRP and HNO to enable the HCT takes strategic decision.

<p>Q2 Overall (Informing strategic decisions of the HC/HCT).</p>	<p>3.47</p>	<p>Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)</p>	<p>Good (As per the Group Discussion)</p>
<p>• Performance status of FSAC is “Good” as agreed by FSAC partners</p>			

Core Function 3: Planning and Implementing Cluster Strategies

<p>3.1 Developing sectoral plans, objectives and indicators that directly support realization of the overall response's strategic objectives</p>	<p>3.71</p>	<p>Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)</p>	<p>Good (As per the Group Discussion)</p>
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Good practices:

- The objective and indicators were revised and become more realistic.
- Engaging all the partners in all planning process starting from logframe development, discussion and endorsement until to workplan have been developed allowing more participation for the partners.
- FSAC has made the HNO and HRP a consultative process from the beginning engaging all partners and stakeholders utilizing evidence based.

Actions proposed:

- Ensure inclusivity of the consultation process for HNO/HRO
Increase the participation of the partners in the planning and follow up the progress.

Deadline: From Dec 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC SNCC/NCC

3.2 Applying and adhering to common standards and guidelines	3.71	Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p><u>Good practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC has developed new guidelines and updating existing the standards and guidelines regularly and sharing with partners for inputs to enrichen the guidelines. • FSAC has followed up with the partners on the application of the standards and guidelines and address the obstacles occurred due their application. <p><u>Concerns</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partners are not utilizing the FSAC standards and using their own guidelines due to funding shortfalls. This is specifically for Minimum Expenditure Basket, <p><u>Actions proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a support to livelihood guidance on micro-business and vocational trainings. • Set up awareness session to clarify the funding requirements. <p><i>Deadline: December 2023</i> <i>Responsible Actors: FSAC CC, SCCs and LTWG</i></p>			
3.3 Clarifying funding requirements, helping to set priorities, and agreeing Cluster contributions to the HC's overall humanitarian funding proposals	3.51	Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<p><u>Good practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC developed IM and gap analysis tools which help to identify the gap and set the priority, needs and to inform the HNO and HRP. • Activity costing is harmonized, evidence based and informed by robust guidelines. <p><u>Comments/concerns:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC partners did know how identify the gap and set the priority. <p><u>Actions proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Few clarifications on cluster funding requirements and resources and what criteria should be matched in order to gain funding. • FSAC partners need trainings on IM tools, setting priorities and how to reflect on the HNO and HRP. • <i>Deadline: December 2023</i> <i>Responsible Actors: FSAC NCC /SCCs</i> 			
Q3. Overall (Planning and implementing Cluster strategies)	3.74	Needs minor improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)	Good (As per the Group Discussion)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Performance status of FSAC is “Needs minor improvement” as agreed by FSAC partners. 			

Core Function 4: Monitoring and Evaluating Performance

Q4 Overall (Monitoring and evaluating performance)	3.83	Needs minor improvement. <i>(As per Preliminary Report)</i>	Needs minor improvement. <i>(As per the Group Discussion)</i>
<p>Performance status of FSAC is “needs minor improvement” as agreed by FSAC partners.</p> <p><u>Good practices:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC has developed different tools for the assessments, including market assessment, etc., to monitor the activities implementation. • FSAC updated the monitoring/reporting tools such as 4W into 5W and promoted the data collecting tools such as FSAC Mapping and Planning tool to improve coordination and monitoring of the response. • FSAC provides various tools for the mapping of the planning intervention at per village and sub-district level for effective coordination. <p><u>Comments/concerns:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessments - surveys will need a very long time to be approved by SCAMCHA. • The assessment results sometimes need to be more accurate due to some field restrictions like (enumerators selection, areas access). • We need advocacy from the clusters to sign an agreement with SC on the file showing how the restrictions can be resolved. • Need advocacy from the clusters to sign a kind of agreement with SCMCHA on a field level as per agreed guidelines. • Harmonization of the MEAL format by the cluster for all partners and sharing it with the partners. <p><u>Actions proposed:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC Partners to update FSAC planning tool with each planned and new intervention. • FSAC need enhance the advocacy to sign an agreement with SCAMCHA on the file showing how the restrictions can be resolved. <p><i>Deadline: Continuously</i> <i>Responsible Actors: FSAC NCCT, IM team and FSAC Partners</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC to update Local Authorities on standard and guidelines developed by FSAC, on regular basis. <p><i>Deadline: Regularly (with any update)</i> <i>Responsible Actors: FSAC SNCC</i></p>			

Core Function 5: Building National Capacity in Preparedness and Contingency Planning

Q5 Overall (Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning)	3.39	Needs minor improvement. <i>(As per Preliminary Report)</i>	Needs Major improvement. <i>(As per Preliminary Report)</i>
<p>Performance status of FSAC is “needs major improvement” as agreed by FSAC partners.</p> <p><u>Good practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSAC triggered partners to carry out rapid needs assessment at emergency aftermath, to ensure more reliable and sectoral needs data. 			

- FSAC developed flood preparedness and response plan jointly with partners, based on partners' available resources and capacities.
- FSAC is good in sharing information with partners including needs assessments findings, alerts and early warning products (e.g. FAO and FEWS NET products) timely and on regular basis.
- Comments/concerns:
- Partners need more capacity building in emergency response and planning.
- In spite of good communication in terms of sharing alerts with partners, there is a need to improve alert messages/reports to be more informative on incidents details and sectoral needs and outcomes.

Comments/concerns:

- Need for promoting integrated response with other sectors.
- Lack of training on the guidance on response for emergencies.
- Partners faced some access issues with collecting data and response particularly for hard to reach areas.
- Shortfall of funding for supporting anticipatory actions.
- Partners do not have a sufficient flexibility in funded projects for timely emergency response.

Actions proposed:

- Develop Annual Action Plan for capacity building and emergency response related activities.
- FSAC to arrange for training on emergency preparedness and response.

Deadline: Dec 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC SNCC/NCC

- FSAC needs to conduct trainings on contingency plan development to the partners.

Deadline: Regularly

Responsible Actors: FSAC SNCC/NCC

- Do more advocacy with donors for getting more flexibility in funded projects for disasters response.

Deadline: Dec 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC Coordination Team and FSAC Partners

- FSAC to discuss with OCHA and other clusters to elaborate multi-sectoral response strategy to flood affected people.

Deadline: Dec 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC Coordination Team and FSAC Partners

- FSAC to develop response and gaps products on common disasters responses.

Deadline: December 2023. Deadline: Dec 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC NCC and FSAC IM team

Core Function 6: Advocacy

<p>Q6 Overall (Advocacy)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">3.90</p>	<p>Needs Major improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)</p>	<p>Needs Major improvement. (As per Preliminary Report)</p>
<p>Performance status of FSAC is “needs major improvement” as agreed by FSAC partners.</p>		
<p><u>Good practices</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize advocacy efforts based on reliable data and the needs of the communities served. • Develop a clear advocacy strategy and regularly review and update it as needed. • Provide support to partners to help them overcome the Mahram issue and other challenges related to outreach and advocacy. 		

- Conduct regular assessments of the impact of advocacy efforts and adjust strategies as needed.
- Build flexibility into advocacy plans to account for unexpected circumstances such as natural disasters or conflict.

Comments/concerns:

- Capacity: Limited capacity, including funding, staff, and time, can hinder advocacy efforts and make it difficult to reach all stakeholders effectively.
- Mahram Issue: The Mahram issue can make it difficult for female staff to conduct outreach and advocacy activities in some areas.
- Lack of advocacy strategy: Without a clear advocacy strategy, it can be challenging to prioritize and coordinate advocacy efforts effectively.
- Policies and authority restrictions: Policies and restrictions imposed by local authorities can limit the scope of advocacy activities.
- Lack of data and partners in hard-to-reach areas: In some areas, the lack of reliable data and partners can make it difficult to identify key stakeholders and prioritize advocacy efforts effectively.
- Logistics and biometrics constraints: Limited access to transportation and biometric systems can hinder outreach and data collection efforts.
- Limited communication channels: Newsletters and email communication is the only channels used to disseminate information; this sometimes limits engagement with stakeholders effectively.
- Long-time feedback and response from management: Delays in receiving feedback and responses from management can slow down advocacy efforts and make it difficult to adjust response strategies as needed especially in emergencies.

Actions proposed:

- FSAC to Develop an action plan with specific timelines to improve advocacy in FSAC.
- FSAC to utilize multiple communication channels, such as social media along with the newsletters to reach stakeholders effectively. In addition, simplify and translate information into local languages to ensure that information is accessible to all stakeholders.
- FSAC to hold regular meetings with all stakeholders to discuss urgent advocacy issues.
- FSAC to create and expand a toolkit of tools related to livelihood activities.
- FSAC should highlight success stories and achievements related to advocacy issues to promote the impact of FSAC's work.
- FSAC to advocate for livelihood activities and address the Mahram issue.
- FSAC to conduct at least two annual workshop sessions for FSAC partners to discuss and plan advocacy strategies.
- FSAC to increase impact measurement and assessment, sharing results and promoting successes.
- FSAC to enhance interaction and engagement with government actors.
- FSAC to improve and have more coordination and integration with other clusters/ movements."

Deadline: Continuously

Responsible Actors: FSAC partners and FSAC.

- FSAC to develop an advocacy guidance for 2024.

Deadline: December 2023

Responsible Actors: FSAC partners and FSAC

Accountability to Affected Populations

Q7 Overall (Accountability to affected populations)	3.24	Needs Major improvement. <i>(As per Preliminary Report)</i>	Needs minor improvement. <i>(As per the Group Discussion)</i>
<p>Performance status of FSAC is “needs major improvement” as agreed by FSAC partners.</p> <p><u>Good practices of FSC:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation and tracking AAP with partners. • Developing AAP operational guidelines for the partners. • FSAC has finalized the AAP guidance and share with partners to guide mainstreaming AAP in FSAC Response. <p><u>Comments/concerns:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No agreed guidance on mainstreaming AAP in FSAC Response. • Promoting participation of more FSAC partners in AAP related discussion and Working Group. <p><u>Actions proposed.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up the application of AAP in the partners response. <p><i><u>Deadline:</u> continuously</i></p> <p><i><u>Responsible Actors:</u> FSAC and FSAC partners.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adherence of partners to the AAP guidelines and ensuring application of AAP in their projects • Arrange for AAP training and awareness sessions. <p><i><u>Deadline:</u> December 23.</i></p> <p><i><u>Responsible Actors:</u> FSAC and FSAC partners.</i></p>			

5 Closing Remarks and Way Forward

- Share the FSAC CCPM 2022 –Sana’a workshop report with all FSAC partners at Aden Hub, including a summary of groups discussion findings on all six core functions, re-weighted scores of FSAC core functions and action plan developed highlighting actions needed, responsible actors and timeline.
- Focus on the action plan developed through working with all pertinent actors to achieve all agreed actions as per the timeline.

6 Annexes

Annex 1: Concept Note and Agenda

FSAC Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) 2022 Workshop, 29 May 2022 DRAFT CONCEPT NOTE

Background

Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) is a self-assessment exercise. The cluster monitor their performance against (i) the six core cluster functions set out in the Reference Module for Cluster Coordination at Country Level and (ii) accountability to affected populations. A country-led process, which is supported by Global Clusters, it is ideally conducted by all clusters (and sectors) at the same time, though it can be implemented by individual clusters or a group of clusters.

A CCPM process should be undertaken annually in protracted emergencies. In sudden onset emergencies, a CCPM process should be undertaken within three to six months after the onset and once every year thereafter. Clusters in preparedness mode are not obliged to undertake the CCPM process. Cluster coordinators should ensure that cluster partners participate, including UN agencies, national and international NGOs, national authorities and representatives of cross-cutting issues.

Global Food Security Cluster will provide technical support to the CCPM workshop and support in the facilitation of some sessions.

Rational

FSAC Yemen is organizing the CCPM workshop for one day to discuss with its partners the findings of CCPM 2022 to recognize how well FSAC has achieved its core functions (as determined by the IASC) and identify areas of improvement. Through all discussions and consultations of FSAC with its partner, by end of the workshop, FSAC will be able to identify the actions to address areas for improvement in overall coordination performance and then, to share with Global FSAC.

Objectives

- Orient FSAC partners on cluster core functions and FSAC objectives.
- Orient FSAC partners on Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise and its rationale.
- Discuss FSAC Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) 2022.
- Identify set of actions to improve overall coordination performance.

Facilitators and Participants

The facilitation team was composed of Abigael Nyukuri, Yemen FSAC National Cluster Coordinator, supported by Cristina MAJORANO from gFSC.

In addition, the groups' discussions were co-facilitated by Musaed Eisa, FSAC Food Security Specialist and Ahmed Al Musawa, FSAC IM Officer.

Around 37 participants (8 from FSAC and 29 from FSAC partners) are expected to participate virtually. Participants List is attached as annex 3.

Agenda for FSAC CCPM 2022 Workshop – Sana’a

Venue: Virtual (Via Zoom) – 21 June 2023

Time	Item	Facilitator	Moderators	Objectives
09:00 – 09:15	Welcome and Opening Remarks	FSAC	Abigael Nyukuri	FSAC welcome participants and conduct a round of introductions
09:15 – 10:00	FSAC Core Functions and Objectives	FSAC	Abigael Nyukuri	Explain FSAC core functions, responsibilities and objectives
10:00 – 10:30	Break			
10:30-11:30	Introduction to CCPM Exercise	FSAC	gFSC	Orient FSAC partners on Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) exercise and its rationale.
11:30-12:30	Present 2022 CCPM preliminary Results	FSAC	Abigael Nyukuri	Discuss FSAC 2022 CCPM and identify set of actions to improve overall coordination performance.
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break			
13:30-15:00	Focus Group Discussion	Workshop participants (FSAC Partners)	Musaed Eisa	Form several groups of participants to discuss areas of improvement for coordination performance
15:00-15:30	Break			
15:30-17:00	Groups Presentations	Workshop participants (FSAC Partners)	Musaed Eisa	Present outputs and recommendations of the group’s discussion
17:00	Plenary and Closing Remarks		Abigael Nyukuri/Musaed Eisa	

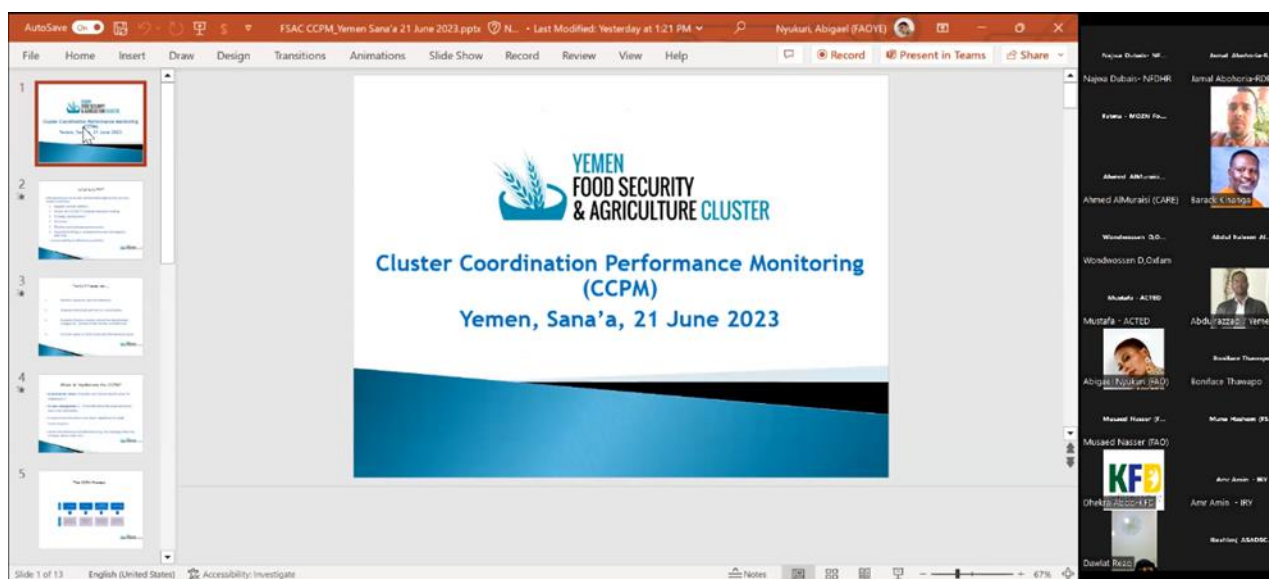
Annex 2: Participants List

- **The participants attended virtually:**

No.	Agency/Organization	Type of Agency	Name
1	TYF	NNGO	Abdul Haleem Alsalahi
2	OCHA	UN	Abdulrazzaq Saleh
3	NDEO	NNGO	Abdulwahed Alkabodi
4	YLDF	NNGO	Ahmed abughanem
5	CARE	INGO	Ahmed AIMuraisi
6	BCHR	NNGO	Lina Al Qubati
7	GHDF	NNGO	Dawlat Rezq
8	KFD	NNGO	Dhekra Abdo
9	MOZN	NNGO	Fatma Ahmed
10	FAO	UN	Hanan Saif
11	Ramz	NNGO	Iqbal Al Homaidi
12	RDP	NNGO	Jamal Abohoria

13	YARD	NNGO	Jamal BAHAJ
14	NFDHR	NNGO	Maher Moraiet
15	HDP	NNGO	Mohammed Abdullah
16	SFHRP	NNGO	Mohammed Al kouri
17	ACTED	INGO	Mustafa ALFALAH
18	RRDF	NNGO	Nuha Ahmed
19	WFP	UN	Patrick VERCAMMEN
20	QRCS	INGO	Rema Ahmed Al-khateeb
21	YWU	NNGO	Sawsan Al-Shadadi
22	SRPD	NNGO	Waleed Nashwan
23	HSF	NNGO	Yaseen A. Al Adeb
24	LMMPO	NNGO	Tareq

Annex 3: Screen shot of the virtual CCMP workshop



<https://fscluster.org/yemen/>
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