

MINUTES OF FSAC SUB-NATIONAL CLUSTER COORDINATION MEETING - Saáda-Hub

Date	19.9.2023
Venue	In-person (Meeting Room in Sa'ada UN Hub) and Virtual
Attendance	OCHA, ASADSC, SCI, BFD, ZDF, NFDHR, GAF, MOZN, ADRA, FSAC SNCC, YFCA, NDEO, YARD, MWF, Yemen Human, SFB, HSF, ACTED, Oxfam, IRY

Agenda

- Review of the previous meeting action points
- Discussion on recent flood response, challenges faced, lessons learned, and leveraging current activities for anticipatory action
- FSAC response and gap analysis 2023
- AOB
 - Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) reports
 - Access and pending agreements

1. Action points from the last meeting

- ICRC/YRCS and SCI's team will continue responding to the flood affected people with food in Saáda governorate in close coordination with SCHMCHA and the FSAC Cluster.
 - ✓ Done
- OCHA to promote and advocate for anticipatory action in areas prone to high risk of floods in Saáda and Al Jawf
 - ✓ Ongoing
- The sub-cluster coordinator will share the response gaps including the IDP hosting sites gaps in Sa'ada and Al Jawf with partners. The purpose of this is to ensure that all partners are aware of the gaps and can work together to address them effectively.
 - ✓ Done
- Partners plan their humanitarian interventions in line with the District Level Targets and in coordination with sub-cluster coordinator
 - ✓ Standing action point
- The sub-cluster partners with response plans and haven't yet submitted and coordinated them are required to do so very soon
 - ✓ Standing action point
- Partners with resources to immediately coordinate with the Sub-Cluster Coordinator to address food gaps of the reported IDPs
 - ✓ Standing action point
- New Plans/interventions to be coordinated with Sub-Cluster Coordinator prior to the implementation
 - ✓ Standing action point
- Changes in plans/implemented activities to be immediately coordinated and shared with the Sub-cluster Coordinator
 - ✓ Standing action point

2. Discussion on recent flood response, challenges faced, lessons learned, and leveraging current activities for anticipatory action.

- **Flood response:**

Governorate	District	Total Affected household (SCHMCHA)	HH Reached with food	
			SCI	ICRC/YRCS
Saáda	Saádah	280		91
	Sahar	291	178	
	As Safra	2	78	
	Ghamar	44		
Total		617	256	91
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	14	0	14

- **Challenges faced :**

- Data Availability: The absence of comprehensive data on affected households posed significant obstacles in assessing needs and delivering appropriate aid.
- Food proposition: There was no food proposition for floods response in place to start an immediate response. This resulted in a bit delay in providing necessary aid to those affected.
- Operational challenges: There were operational challenges such as requesting approvals from Sanaá to release the assistance. This bureaucratic process slowed down the response time.
- Contact information issues: Some Beneficiaries (BNFs) did not have or provided incorrect contact information. This made it more time-consuming and challenging to reach them to come and receive their cash.
- Identification issues: Some BNFs did not have official identification, which created a challenge for them to receive their cash from the bank agent.
- Unexpected Increase in Beneficiaries: The flood relief was designed for the local flood-affected population. However, an unexpected rise in beneficiaries was noted, seemingly due to people moving in from other locations.

- **Lessons learned:**

- Preparedness plan: A preparedness plan should be available and funded. This will ensure that there is a strategy in place to respond to crises effectively and efficiently.
- Resource Identification: Identifying partners with food stock for flood response is crucial to ensure immediate distribution of food aid during emergencies.
- Streamlined Approvals: Ensuring pre-approved assistance from country offices can expedite the delivery of aid during flood emergencies.
- Inter-cluster Coordination: There should be coordination among all clusters to deliver one assistance package that has all the essential needs and is provided in

a timely manner. This will ensure that aid is comprehensive and reaches the affected people as soon as possible.

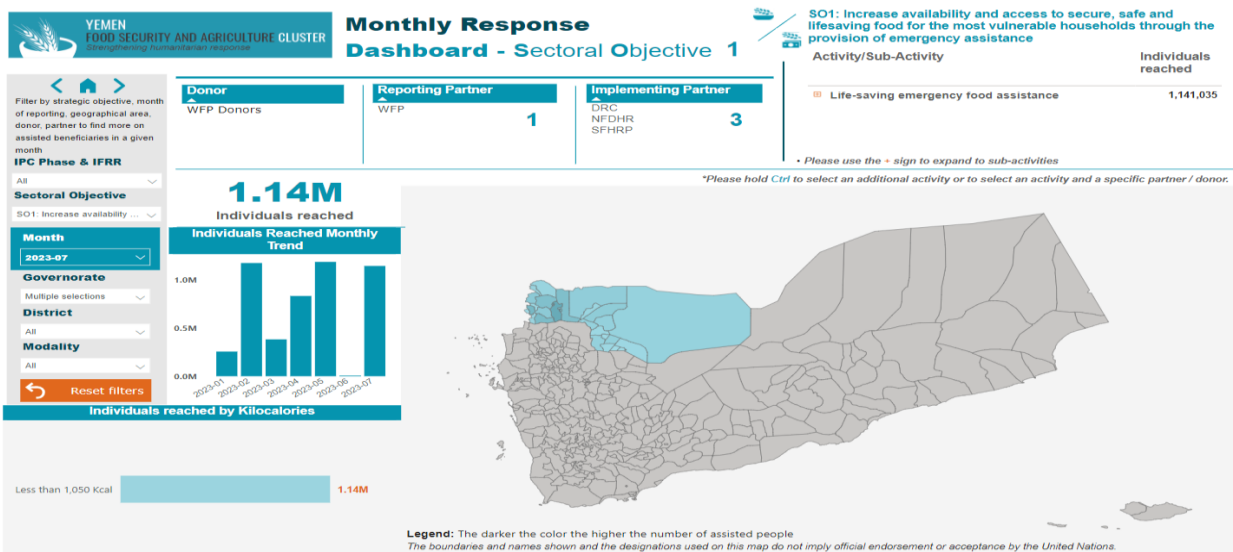
- Standardized Assessment Tool: Led by OCHA, pre-coordination efforts should aim to standardize assessment tools, harmonize information, and assign responsibilities among partners.
- **Anticipatory action:**
 - Identifying potential flood risks in Saáda and Al Jawf, such as dams and valleys, is crucial for prioritizing intervention areas. Partners have identified some IDP collective sites in Saáda and Al Jawf that are vulnerable to floods. However, partners are encouraged to share information on locations with a high risk of floods that could result in loss of lives and livelihoods.
 - Risk Prioritization in Ongoing Activities: Partners engaged in ongoing/planned Cash for Work (CFW) activities should prioritize identified risks for their activities to minimize potential loss of lives and livelihoods.
 - Resource Mobilization: Partners should proactively mobilize resources to address identified challenges.
 - Advocacy by OCHA: OCHA should lead advocacy efforts for anticipatory action in the Saáda hub.

Action point:

- Partners are encouraged to actively share information about locations that are at high risk of floods, which could potentially result in loss of lives and livelihoods. This shared knowledge can be used to prioritize the allocation of available resources effectively. By directing resources to these high-risk areas, we can enhance the effectiveness of our flood response strategy and help prevent tragic outcomes.

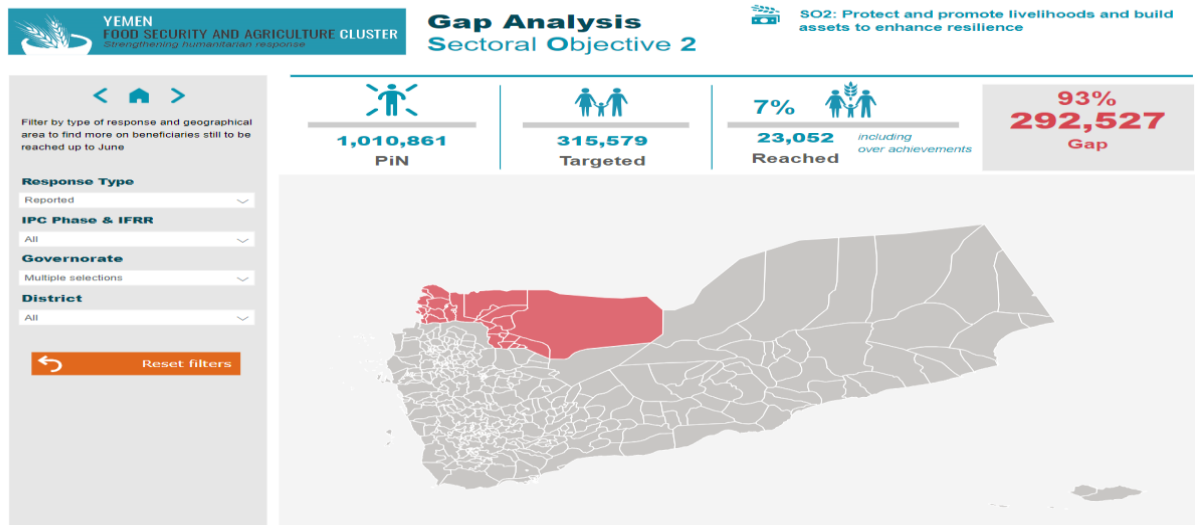
3. FSAC response and gap analysis 2023

- The snapshot below illustrates the emergency food assistance response in the governorates of **Sa'dah and Al Jawf** in July 2023. The graph on the left, titled "1.14M Individuals Reached Monthly Trend," displays the number of individuals who were reached from January 2023 through July 2023.



Send any updates and/or comments to FSAC Sub-National Cluster Coordinator for Sa'ada Hub Hassan Al Afreet <hassan.alafreet@fao.org>

- The provided snapshot depicts the response gap in Objective Two, which involves livelihood-related activities, in the **Sa'dah and Al Jawf** governorates as of July 2023. Despite ongoing efforts, the gap remains substantial, standing at 93%.



- The table below shows the updated response gaps that have been identified based on the FSAC 2023 Targets and the most recent intervention plans/ongoing from FSAC partners.
- Please note that these response gaps may be subject to change if any updates are made to the plans of FSAC partners.

FSAC Targets 23							
Governorate	District	N. of individuals targeted through emergency agricultural, livestock, and fishery kits (ELA)	N. of individuals targeted through emergency agricultural, livestock, and fishery kits (ELA)	N. of individuals targeted through conditional and season specific cash transfer to rehabilitate community assets and infrastructures (CCT)	N. of individuals targeted through conditional and season specific cash transfer to rehabilitate community assets and infrastructures (CCT)	N. of individuals targeted through livelihoods assets restoration support, assistance in establishing micro-businesses, and skills in enhancing employability (StL)	N. of individuals targeted through livelihoods assets restoration support, assistance in establishing micro-businesses, and skills in enhancing employability (StL)
		2023 Targets	2023 Gap	2023 Targets	2023 Gap	2023 Targets	2023 Gap
Sa'ada	Baqim	427	427	533	533	149	149
Sa'ada	Qatabir	4,428	4,428	5,535	5,535	1,550	1,550
Sa'ada	Monabbih	10,417	10,417	13,022	13,022	3,646	3,646
Sa'ada	Ghamr	3,263	3,263	4,078	4,078	1,142	1,142

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Sa'ada	Razih	2,348	2,348	2,935	1,885	822	-2,538
Sa'ada	Shada'a	321	321	401	401	112	112
Sa'ada	Adh Dhahir	834	834	1,042	1,042	292	292
Sa'ada	Haydan	6,564	-	8,205	-	2,297	-
Sa'ada	Saqin	8,992	8,992	11,240	10,190	3,147	-213
Sa'ada	Majz	8,830	8,830	11,038	11,038	3,091	-4,014
Sa'ada	Sahar	30,271	30,096	37,839	37,839	10,595	10,595
Sa'ada	As Safra	7,154	7,154	8,943	8,943	2,504	-856
Sa'ada	Al Hashwah	2,126	2,126	2,657	2,657	744	744
Sa'ada	Kitaf wa Al Boqa'	2,972	2,972	3,715	3,715	1,040	1,040
Sa'ada	Sa'dah	7,914	7,914	9,892	9,892	2,770	2,770
Al Jawf	Al Humaydat	2,629	-1,571	3,287	3,287	920	920
Al Jawf	Al Matammah	2,959	-	3,699	-	1,036	-
Al Jawf	Az Zahir	3,648	3,648	4,560	4,560	1,277	1,277
Al Jawf	Al Hazm	1,383	1,383	1,728	1,728	484	484
Al Jawf	Al Mutun	1,623	-	2,029	-	568	-
Al Jawf	Al Maslub	815	815	1,018	1,018	285	285
Al Jawf	Al Ghayl	43	43	54	54	15	15
Al Jawf	Al Khalaq	1,494	1,494	1,867	1,867	523	523
Al Jawf	Barat Al Anan	6,388	-	7,985	-	2,236	-
Al Jawf	Rajuzah	8,579	-	10,724	-	3,003	3,003
Al Jawf	Kharab Al Marashi	8,367	-	10,459	-	2,929	-
Al Jawf	Khab wa Ash Sha'f	5,469	5,469	6,836	6,836	1,914	1,914

- Further information on the FSAC products for June 2023, including the gap analysis and partner presence, is available at the link:

<https://app.powerbi.com/view?r=eyJrjoiMDJkZTYxNTgtNDViYy00ZTQ5LTk1OWItZjliMWE5OGIwMzAxliwidCI6ImY2ZjcwZjFILTJhMmQtNGYzMC04NTJhLTlTY0YjhjZTBjMTIkNyIsImMiOiF9>

4. AoB

- Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) reports
 - OCHA is currently mapping out available data to enhance the analysis around Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) for the 2024 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP), partners in Sa'ada hub to kindly share with FSAC sub-cluster coordinator the PDM reports for Food, voucher and cash assistance latest by COB Thursday 21 September 2023.
- Access and pending agreements: partners reviewed the status of the pending agreements, and discussed access constraints and the required follow-up.