Monthly Meeting

Ministry of Agriculture

Meeting Room

27\textsuperscript{th} June 2019
Agenda

1. Welcome and Introduction

2. Review of Action Points from the last Minutes of Meeting (29th May)

3. Monthly updates:
   - Early warning weather forecast (NMA)
   - Information Management (Dashboard, Maps, etc.) (DRM-ATF IMO)

5. Impact of Drought on pastoralist communities and mitigation measures (Ministry of Agriculture)

6. Agricultural sector intervention for IDP returnees in Ethiopia (Ministry of Agriculture)

7. Presentation on the NGO Co-coordinator (DRM-ATF co-chair)

8. DRM-ATF General update for the DRM Technical Working Group (DRM-ATF co-chair)

9. Presentation on the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Exercise (DRM-ATF co-chair)

10. AoB
Minutes of Meeting from 29th May 2019

**Action Points:**

State Ministry of Livestock to present the drought conditions and impact on pastoralist communities in low-land areas.

State Ministry of Agriculture to provide a presentation at the next meeting regarding the measures take to disseminate information from NMA that is relevant for communities.

DRM-ATF Regional co-chairs and FewsNet to triangulate the information with the regional Bureaus for the next presentation, if needed.
Minutes of Meeting from 29th May 2019

Action Points:

Request for 5Ws monthly data from partners using the updated data collection tool (activities implemented in the previous month and new planned activities if any).

IMO to list the DRM-ATF partners that are implementing projects aligned with the HRP 2019 but are not able to provide info for the 5Ws.

Organizing 5Ws training at regional level for the sector partners to strengthening the data timeliness and correctness

OCHA/NDRMC to clarify the timing of the Belg Multi-Sectoral Assessment and the FSNMS.
Monthly updates:
Information Management
Summary

I. Information Management (5Ws), reporting timeline derivative products and outputs

II. HRP MYR

III. IM Training at Regional levels
Monthly Reporting and Product Timeline

- **1st to 10th**: Partners report to ALS on previous month beneficiaries reached and update plans if needed.
- **15th**: Maps update.
- **20th**: 5Ws report collation.
- **20th**: Gap analysis.
- **25th**: RPM report to OCHA.
- **25th to 30th**: 3Ws Dashboard.
- **25th to 30th**: Collection of data for monthly bulletin.
- **20th**: RPM report to OCHA.
- **Maps update**
- **3Ws Dashboard**
- **Monthly Newsletter**
The devastating impact on agriculture of consecutive years of drought in Ethiopia is undisputed. While the forecasts for above average rainfall in 2019 in many parts of Ethiopia provide welcome relief, this does not mean agriculture partners can be complacent; particularly in the lowlands where the bulk of natural hazard affected communities and IDPs are concentrated.

It is essential that any intervention must aim to strengthen the communities' resilience and coping strategies and provide means for them to move away from aid dependency in the future. Besides the regular interventions that provide seeds, animal health and animal feed, the main activities that the humanitarian partners are encouraged to engage in, include: Construction and/or rehabilitation of water points (water harvesting points/boreholes), Preparedness of flood-related interventions before and after flood, and Construction of seed and seed banks. Failing to support households at risk to protect their livelihood assets will exacerbate food insecurity, malnutrition, population displacement and conflict over access to the limited resources.

**KEY FIGURES**

**OVERVIEW**

- **HOUSEHOLDS IN NEED:** 3.1 million
- **HOUSEHOLDS TARGETED:** 1.38 million

**IDP HOUSEHOLDS TARGETED**

- 113,960

**SEEDS HHs**

- Crop seeds: 0.22m
- Fodder seeds: 0.02m
- Vegetable seeds: 0.002m

**RESILIENCE HHs**

- Resilience: 120

**LIVESTOCK HHs**

- Animal health: 0.12m
- Animal Feed: 0.00m
- Livestock In'gr: 0.86m

**IDPS RESPONSE HHs**

- Livestock In'gr: 73k
- Crop seeds: 23k
- Fodder seeds: 61k

**FUNDING: 2019 ETHIOPIA AGRICULTURE SECTOR** (as of 30 March 2019)

- **$63.3 million** requested (USD)
- **$2.9 million** funded (USD)

**DONOR CONTRIBUTIONS ($)**

- EFH: 0.95m
- SIDA: 0.32m
- OFDA: 0.15m
- SNPP: 1.5m

**FUNDING ($) REQUIRED BY ACTIVITY**

- Animal Feed: 0.8m
- Destocking: 6.1m
- Emer Seed: 0.6m
- Animal Health: 3.1m
- IDP Response: 2.04m
- Restocking: 1.3m

Creative date: 20th May 2019. Sources: Response target figures and funding data were collected and compiled from the information submitted by agriculture sector partners as of 31 March 2019.

Feedback: Refugees Information Management Officers: info-rf@orga, Shohal Barchi, Information Management Officer, info-rf@orga, Shohal Barchi, Information Management Officer / fander.3133@orga, Sector Coordinator: fander.3133@orga / https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/operations/ethiopia/agriculture-livestock
ETHIOPIA: AGRICULTURE SECTOR MONTHLY GAP ANALYSIS
Livestock Intervention

Gap Analysis

- May 2019

HOUSEHOLDS TARGETED
878,689

LIVESTOCK TARGETED
30.1 Million

PARTNERS
12

FUNDING REQUIREMENTS
59 Million

LEGEND
- Animal Health Support
- Provision of Animal Feed

Response figures
Target population not reached
Target population reached
# HHS ASSISTED IN 2019 HRP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>HH Animal Health</th>
<th>HH Animal Feed</th>
<th>HH Emergency Seed &amp;Tools</th>
<th>HH Restocking</th>
<th>Over all Households</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>44,261</td>
<td>6,540</td>
<td>2,242</td>
<td></td>
<td>46,503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>4,067</td>
<td>1,900</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,067</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>1,420</td>
<td>22,695</td>
<td>3,549</td>
<td>28,115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>17,315</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,545</td>
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<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>95,512</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>850</td>
<td></td>
<td>95,632</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>148,070</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,860</strong></td>
<td><strong>42,372</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,399</strong></td>
<td><strong>191,862</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Donor concentration at Regional level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Names</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>Trocaire, EU, ICA/ACT, OFDA, CLWR, DERF, EHF</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>SIDA, EU, EHF, ECHO, OFDA</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>EU, EHF,</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>EHF</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>EHF</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>EHF</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HRP FUNDING REQUIREMENT VS RECEIVED

**Regions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Funding Requirement</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>23.9</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>24.7</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>13.9</td>
<td>1.19</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tigray</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>0.15</td>
<td></td>
<td>0.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>63.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>3.47</strong></td>
<td><strong>2.89</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sum of Funding Requirement**: 63.3

**Sum of Contributions**: 3.47

**Sum of Expenditures**: 2.89
## HRP FUNDING AT ACTIVITY LEVEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Animal Health</th>
<th>Animal Feed</th>
<th>Emergency Seed &amp; Tools</th>
<th>Restocking</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afar</td>
<td>736,181</td>
<td>240,079</td>
<td></td>
<td>976,260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amhara</td>
<td>5,648</td>
<td>266,950</td>
<td></td>
<td>272,598</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oromia</td>
<td>8,671</td>
<td>88,833</td>
<td>409,132</td>
<td>858,431</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNNPR</td>
<td>5,556</td>
<td>447,702</td>
<td></td>
<td>453,257</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Somali</td>
<td>115,225</td>
<td>2,317</td>
<td>212,436</td>
<td>329,978</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Diagram Description
- **Bar Chart**: Represents the funding distribution across different regions.
- **Table**: Provides a detailed breakdown of funding for Animal Health, Animal Feed, Emergency Seed & Tools, and Restocking.
- **Graph**:直观展示各地区的资金分配。
Partners Operational Presence Maps

ETHIOPIA: AGRICULTURE SECTOR HRP PARTNERS OPERATIONAL PRESENCE - June 2019

TOTAL PARTNERS AND DONORS
21
Partners with Planned, Ongoing and Completed activities
4
15
1
1
15

AFAR
VSF-G, FAO

AMHARA
LWF, MoA

AFAR

OROMIA
CACH, CST, GOAL, SOS Sahel, WV, SCI, DCA, ICRC, SOSVE, CRS, LWF, MoA, AAH, ERC5

SOMALI
IRE, VSF-S, ICRC, ERC5, FAO, OXFAM

Legend
Regional Boundary
Zone Boundary

Partners at Woreda Level
1
2
3
Government

Creation date: 26th June 2019. Sources: The response figures and funding data were collected and compiled from the information submitted by Agriculture Sector partners as of 30 May 2019.

Feedback: Espoir Iga (Djacks) & Hused Ibrahim, Information Management Officers; igap.espiorffao.org; Hused.Ibrahim@fao.org / forkid Tant, Sector Coordinator, forkid.tamir@fao.org / https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/ethiopia/agriculture-livestock
21 Partners out of 27 have at least participated in Agriculture sector reporting.
MYR PROCESS

15 May → 31 May → 15 June → 30 June → 05 July → 15 July → 22 July → 31 July → 05 August

Consult NDRMC → Revision of Caseload → Fund status → ICCG reviews MYR Strategy → Prioritization shared with DRMTWG → Publication

DRMTWG approval → Severity of needs reviewed → 2019 Response status → First narrative draft → Editorial Committee / EHCT

Results from DTM 17 & Seasonal Assessments
1. Revision of the severity of needs
2. Revision of Targets (More emphasis on IDP Returnees, Drought affected areas among others.
3. Revision of the HRP Narrative to match the current situation.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Domain</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Indicator Data Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Herd size (Have you recorded any cattle death due to hunger? If yes, how does the reduction rate compare to normal)</td>
<td>Agriculture cluster</td>
<td>HEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Amount of crop production loss</td>
<td>Agriculture cluster</td>
<td>HEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>How would you describe the availability of water and pastures at this time of the year</td>
<td>Agriculture cluster</td>
<td>NMA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Livestock Productivity</td>
<td>Agriculture cluster</td>
<td>HEA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Percentage of IDP HHs with access to land for cultivation</td>
<td>Agriculture cluster</td>
<td>DTM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Percentage of IDP HHs with livestock at the site</td>
<td>Agriculture cluster</td>
<td>DTM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# IM Training at Regional levels

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY 1</th>
<th>HPC OVERVIEW</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Understanding the Humanitarian Program cycle</td>
<td>1. Briefly explaining the humanitarian architecture in Ethiopia. 2. Highlighting in detail the HPC importance in a crisis situation (natural disasters i.e. drought, floods, Disease outbreak &amp; Drought, conflict induced displacement)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Humanitarian needs overview (HNO)</td>
<td>1. In details going through the process step by step involved in identifying needs and categorising the level of needs using the different levels of vulnerabilities (income groups) using the food security approach through the four pillars (availability, accessibility, stability and utilization). 2. Identification of indicators to determine the different levels of severity of needs in the Agriculture Cluster. 3. Setting of Cluster objectives aligning to the inter-cluster objectives. 4. Importance and relevance of the timeline. 5. Composition of the HNO document</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Humanitarian Response plan (HRP) / Strategic Response Plan (SRP)</td>
<td>1. Drawing gap analysis using the levels of severity, response information, and availability of funding as well as access to determine the HNs to be assisted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
<td>Information management</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HPC Overview explaining into details the HNO and HRP/ SRP.

### An Indebt built up of Information Management and the practical demo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAY 2</th>
<th>INFORMATION MANAGEMENT</th>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Information Management - Roles and priorities</td>
<td>Understanding the concept of information management contextually</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Linkages of IM with the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC)</td>
<td>How IM is built within the humanitarian program cycle (HPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>IM monitoring tool use for Agriculture, The Clusters’ SWs (Who, What, Where, For Whom and When) into detail.</td>
<td>SWs monitoring tool session in detail including the demo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Information Management Products (SWs outputs)</td>
<td>IM products using inputs from partners (Dashboards, gap analysis, operational presence, Newsletter, flash updates, etc). All these products are used for advocacy on behalf of the affected population.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Reporting timeline</td>
<td>Partners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lessons learnt from 2018</td>
<td>To help improve the IM system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>SWs practical session</td>
<td>Demo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DRM – Agriculture Task Force

Presentation:
Impact of Drought on pastoralist communities and mitigation measures
Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Ministry of Agriculture

DRM-ATF monthly meeting
Impact of the up-coming drought and mitigation measures
June 27/2019
Background

• Ethiopia Africa’s most livestock populated country.
• Pastoralists holdings cover significant number of this population
  ✓ 75% of cattle
  ✓ 40% sheep
  ✓ 70% goat
  ✓ 100% camel
• 60% of land cover
• about 14% of total population
• Characterized by almost drought prone areas
Background

• Marginalized, politically, economically ....
• Border areas of the country and exposed to intra and enter conflicts (conflict on pasture, water commonly and sometimes other factors)
• However, have large potential too (river basin areas suitable for livestock and mixed agriculture)
• Strong social integrity
• Proxy to foreign trade (Afar, Borena, ....)
Back ground

• Drought situation in Ethiopia
  ✓ drought in Ethiopia has long history
    (1973, 1985) were the worst
  ✓ in the early times drought used to occur
    between 7-10 years, now almost year to year
  ✓ The pastoralists lose thousands of
    their livestock almost every year.
  ✓ during the drought in 2016-17
    we lost more than 300 thousands livestock as some say. (not official data)
Background

So the drought occurrence in these areas of the country is chronic and some times complex, so that it is so difficult to recover.
Impact of drought

- Lack of drinking water, poor pasture conditions and increase prices of feed for livestock
- Pastoralists move long distances, lose of energy for animals further decreases body weight and may cause conflict
- Increase susceptibility to disease
- Lower productivity and death of animals, longterm reduced productivity. (lose of scalves and hifers)
- Less price of animals and lower quality of meat, which can not cover prices of grain and other food staffs in which market stays against of animal keepers
Contd ..... 

• Poverty of pastoralist HHs rises and food security reduces
• very difficult to re-build livestock asset
• Affects the whole market including cities, towns and even non pastoralist HHs.
• May cause social unrest in the political volatile areas. Etc....
Mitigation measures

• The main measure is doing more on the development issues and building resilience
• Developing on the early warning system, preparedness and effective response and recovery systems
• Proper Implementation of the CPP and other strategic planning of the Ministry and the government in general.
• Awareness creation and capacity building issues at all levels
• Addressing appropriate technical interventions
• Coordination of all stakeholders (direct and indirect)
Specific interventions on going

• It is now the proper time to response

• MoA is implementing different mitigation measures on the development of
  
  ✓ fodder production
  ✓ water resource (development both for human and animals)
  ✓ market infrastructure and market information system
  ✓ livestock health services (Treatment and vaccinations against different disease including cross boarder initiatives.)
  ✓ disseminating of early warning information (Met. Reports and indigenous knowledge).
fodder production

• In all the pastoralist regions: vast fodder bank development is taking place.
• Around 1000 ha. Of land across Afar, SNNP, Somali and Oromia regions) is ongoing.
• To ensure sustainability of the rangelands:
  • hay stores are built,
  • procurement of machineries (baler, tractor and others) is ongoing,
  • developments of guidelines are ongoing.
• Pastoralists are organized in different forms (as cooperative in Dasenech, and as traditional way in case of Borena area)
• Different management approaches are under practice: in SNNP the beneficiary group members are organized as cooperatives (fodder Bank of Dasenech Woreda) while community management as the case of Oromia Region.
Water resource (development both for human and animals)

- 112 different water supply schemes were rehabilitated/upgraded and constructed in project woredas to benefit 95314 pastoralists and agro pastoralists.
- The water management committees are established and the schemes are operational. This helped the pastoralists to access water for domestic consumption and feed/water/their livestock without travelling a long distance.
Market and Health

• More than 40 markets were built in which some are on progress helps for destocking and commercial purposes.
• veterinary clinics and posts were built
• Vaccination campaigns were implemented and are on going
disseminating of early warning information (Met. Reports and indigenous knowledge).

• Establishments of national platform in the MOA on disaster risk management to disseminate information every 3 months

• Establishments’ of electronic early warning system in the project areas (21 woredas) in collaboration with NDRMC (MoU signed between the ministry and NDRMC)

• Assessments of indigenous early warning knowledge (SNNP)

• Baseline assessment on current situation of early warning system (in Afar, Somali and SNNP regions)

• Training on LEGS and DRM
Farther need

• Distribution of hay stores from the place where produced to the places of in need
• Water rationing may necessary and needs cooperation in which this task force is involved and work together
• Coordination is very necessary to complement efforts and reduce duplication of investments
• Supporting regions to play their role in all aspects
• The sector should play its role in this taskforce and other HRD needs.
Challenges

• Delay in the construction of some bore holes and other water infrastructures under going

• Finance shortage in transportation of forage and less development of transportation infrastructure which can affect on timely addressing the support
Presentation:
Agricultural sector intervention for IDP returnees in Ethiopia

See Annex II
GOAL Ethiopia

Brief portfolios, 2019
GOAL has been operational in Ethiopia since 1984

- **Multisectoral development and emergency response programme** across five regional states (Oromoia, Afar, Somali, SNNPR and Benishagul Gumze) in 40 districts
- Food Security and Livelihood is the 2nd biggest programme of GE
- GOAL has strong **technical capacity in the areas of agriculture and livestock**, with technical advisors based at Addis Ababa level, and technical, operational, and management resources deployed in areas of implementation.
- GOAL livelihoods programme encompasses emergency agricultural inputs and tools including improved crops seeds, animal health and livestock feeds, Resilience, MSD, NRM, cash and etc
- GOAL is active in clusters and networks in Nutrition, ATF-DRM, WASH, ES/NFIs and Protections at regional and national level.
- GOAL had been coordinating and hosting Borena level coordination meetings (ATF, WASH, Nutrition) 2012-2017
- GOAL represent INGOs on ICCG (2019 HNO and Overview people in need), IPCs
- Strong working relationship with regional, zonal and woreda government sectors office
- Experiences in coordination and representation of NGOs (ECHO ERM- Nutrition, OFDA-RRM, ERM 7 steering committees, EC-SHARE in Borena
Key Partners

- **Target groups**: Children under five and pregnant & lactating women, rural poor, pastoral communities, refugees, displaced communities, street-connected children and youth
- Government agencies
- Donors
- International and Ethiopian NGOs
- UN Agencies
IF GOAL is nominated for Co-Coordinator of ATF, we contribute in:

- Support the ATF secretariat in positioning Agriculture Task Forces priorities
- Represent NGOs voices in coordination forums, platforms and meetings
- Represent the Agriculture clusters whenever needed
- Encourage actors (NNGOs and INGOs) to be ATF membership
- Bring primary information and data from the field (over 40 district coverage)
- Opportunity to access all this districts through field based staff
- Involvement in Pre- and post harvest assessment (Currently, GOAL has committed for staff and vehicles for 8 zone assessment)
- Contribute in creating regular communication and information flows and reporting among GO, NGO and Donor
In 2018 GOAL Ethiopia reached more than 700,000 people with life-saving, life-sustaining and development programmes.

Thanks to the strong cooperation from the Ethiopian government, and our partners, and the generous support of our donors and the Irish public.
Updates:

DRM-ATF General update for the DRM Technical Working Group
1. Update on activities
2. Cluster products (Dashboard)
3. Area of interventions and priorities
4. Funding and success stories
Update on activities

- Regular monthly meetings chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture
- Regular Information Management products are shared
- Following up with ATF members on the HNO and HRP 2019
- Supporting the seasonal assessments
- Attending various coordination forums
- Visits to the field (Afar, Somali, Oromia and SNNP regions)
- Continuous advocacy for IDP Returnees/Drought/Resilience Activities
Dashboard (sample)
Areas of interventions

• Current Drought Response in:
  – Somali region – Jarar, Afder, Eder, Fanfan, Korahe, Liban and Shabelle
  – Oromia – Bale (possibly others areas)
  – Afar (possibly included)

• Returnee communities – targets
  – Animal Health Services
  – Livelihood interventions (seeds/tools) – not including fertilizer and oxen

• Flood
  – Currently no flood response
Funding & Success Stories

• Agriculture sector funding
  – Current expenditure in the sector: around 1.5 million
  – Upcoming EHF: 1.5 million
  – Advanced conversations with two donors to fund drought response: 8 million
  – Not all government (federal/regional) interventions are mapped yet

• Success story – EHF – Somali Region in Shebelle zone – Fodder bank establishment and expansion – resilience building

• Success story – EHF funded – SNNPR/Oromia in Gedeo & West Guji – Emergency Seed and tools
Presentation:
Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring Exercise
Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring

- Global Activity that takes place once a year
- Since the exercise takes into consideration a food security approach, it was jointly with Food Sector
- DRM-ATF could have a similar exercise toward the end of the year and evaluate the ToR and the yearly Action Plan progress and report to the MoA
## Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring

### 1. Supporting service delivery

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Good</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Providing a platform that ensures service delivery is driven by Humanitarian Response Plan and strategic priorities</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Developing mechanisms to eliminate duplication of service delivery</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring

### 2. Informing strategic decisions of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Identifying and finding solutions for (emerging) gaps, obstacles, duplication and cross-cutting issues</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Formulating priorities on the basis of analysis</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1 Developing sectoral plans, objectives and indicators that directly support realization of the overall response’s strategic objectives (e.g. of an HRP)</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Applying and adhering to common standards and guidelines</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Clarifying funding requirements, helping to set priorities, and agreeing Cluster contributions to the HC’s overall humanitarian funding proposals</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Monitoring and evaluating performance</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Monitoring and reporting on activities and needs</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Measuring progress against the Cluster strategy and agreed results</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Recommending corrective action where necessary</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 6. Advocacy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Identify concerns, and contributing key information and messages to HC and HCT messaging and action.</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 Undertaking advocacy on behalf of Cluster, Cluster members and affected people</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring

### Accountability to affected people

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Mechanisms to consult and involve affected people in decision-making</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agreed upon and used by partners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Mechanisms to receive, investigate and act upon complaints on the</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistance received agreed upon and used by partners</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Key issues relating to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse</td>
<td>Unsatisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have been raised and discussed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are guidelines for food distribution, livestock and crop interventions in humanitarian context, to be shared with the DRM-ATF members (for those that don’t have them);

Topics related to cross cutting issues (Gender, Protection, Disability, Environment etc.) to be regularly presented at DRM-ATF meetings;

DRM-ATF Secretariat to share the regular Early Warning documents produced by NDRMC to all members;

Both FAO and WFP, globally called the Cluster Lead Agencies (CLA) to advocate for the Food Security Approach and Resilience by creating a Food Security Strategic Advisory Group that helps both food and agriculture sectors in the humanitarian context; and

Accountability to affected people (AAP) document to be shared and a presentation to be given at DRM-ATF in the near future.