

	Organization/Sector	Name	Present/absent/represented
<b>Chair</b>	OCHA	Abdul Haq Amiri	Present
<b>Sectors</b>	Education (UNICEF)	Wigdan Adam	Present
	ES/NFI (UNHCR)	Nevins Saeed	Present
	FSL (FAO)	Wolde Abbute Deboch	Present
	FSL (WFP)	John Brooks	Present
	Health (WHO)	Arun Kumar Mallik	Present
	WASH (UNICEF)		
	LET (WFP)	Henry Ashcroft	Excused
	Nutrition (UNICEF)		
	Protection (UNHCR)	Christophe Beau	Present
	Child Protection (UNICEF)	Lilian Kona	Present
	GBV (UNFPA)		
	MA (UNMAS)		
	RCF (UNHCR)		
	RRR(UNDP)	Eva Lescauwaet	Present
	CCS (IOM)	Kenneth Kosita	Represented
<b>Secretariat</b>	OCHA (CSS)	Daphine Hunter Bariira	Present
	OCHA (CSS)	Ana Garcia	Present
<b>Invitees</b>	OCHA (HFRM)	Bavo Christiaens	Present
	UNDP	Fin Skadkaer Pedersen	Present
	WFP	Takahiro Utsumi	Present
	INGO SC/ CRS	Cecilia Adalla	Present
	INGO SC/ Red R	Diana Gee-Silverman	Present
	NGO/ Almasar	Ethar Elsaid	Present
	NGO/ NMAC	Reem Ismail	Present
	NGO/ CDF	Elhadi Elgaili	Present

#### Action Points:

- 1) OCHA to circulate draft monitoring framework before the next meeting scheduled to be held on 18 December 2017.
- 2) RRR sector to share online questionnaire on the evaluation of RRR sector with ISCG members.
- 3) Sectors to submit monitoring systems to OCHA by the end of week.
- 4) FSL sector to provide an update on overall food security situation as soon as possible.

#### Discussions

Agenda Item	Discussion
1. Opening <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Review of the previous meeting</li> <li>b. Update on HRP</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OCHA Head of Office (HoO) reviewed the action points from the previous meeting, noting that all actions points have been completed.</li> <li>• OCHA provided an update on the HRP:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ After OCHA submitted the key 2018 figures to Geneva for the Global Humanitarian Launch, HAC sent new IDP figures</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<p>amounting to 1.997 million IDPs, 386,000 returnees, and 2 million refugees. Given the last-minute changes to the figures, OCHA proposed a corrigendum which was accepted by HAC. Going forward, OCHA and HAC agreed that a committee of key partners would work together to verify the numbers in detail.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The Core Group, composed by OCHA, and some key UN Agencies such as UNICEF, WFP, and UNHCR, discussed the difference in figures. OCHA HoO highlighted the aim is to agree the numbers with HAC and allow for revision during the mid-year review.</li> </ul>
<p>2. Update/Discussion on monitoring HRP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● OCHA Coordination Support Section (CSS) outlined key aspects for the 2018 HRP monitoring process. OCHA suggested that sectors would select at least three key indicators to be monitored every quarter. The monitoring will provide with key response, needs and gaps, and will also be used as an advocacy tool for the HCT. We should have a concrete proposal of how to proceed by end of this year and would then have the first product in April for the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter (Jan-March 2018). The quarterly reports will also feed into the six-months Periodic Monitoring Report and the Multi-Year Humanitarian Strategy monitoring.</li> <li>● RRR sector raised the question on the need for the monitoring of the HRP on a quarterly basis, given the role of the 4Ws. RRR sector stated that we need to think strategically about the added value and how we can have collective data analysis. OCHA HoO highlighted in addition to understanding the impact of ongoing response, this process would also support advocacy with donors.</li> <li>● FSL sector stated that the sector is collecting information for the 4 Ws every quarter. The sector is ready to report at output level every quarter, and once a year at outcome level. INGO SC highlighted the importance of partners being informed in advance. OCHA noted the need to consider how to use the monitoring mechanism with existing 4Ws. Upon a request from sectors, OCHA will send the draft monitoring/reporting tool template to ISCG members so they can review and comment before the next ISCG.</li> </ul> <p><b>Action Point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● OCHA to circulate draft monitoring framework before the next meeting scheduled to be held on 18 December 2017, noting that IM staff can also attend to be part of the discussion.</li> </ul>
<p>3. Update/Discussion on RRR Evaluation - UNDP coordination of the Global Early Recovery Cluster</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● RRR sector, with a consultant from the Global Team on Early Recovery, provided an overview of a RRR evaluation currently being undertaken in Sudan. RRR sector stated that this evaluation covers HQ, and 6 countries including Sudan. UNDP asked participants two key questions to gather information for the review: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How well does UNDP chair the cluster; how the RRR sector fits in with other sectors?</li> <li>2. How well does UNDP facilitate early recovery, considering the</li> </ol> </li> </ul>

	<p style="text-align: center;">humanitarian and development nexus?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ES/NFI sector stated that RRR sector has provided good advice on how early recovery can be incorporated into the sectors. However, there is a lack of RRR capacity to advice on returns in specific areas due to funding constraints.</li> <li>• FSL sector added that RRR’s piloting initiative for Durable Solutions is appreciated, but emphasized the need for having a mechanism to measure outputs and outcomes jointly with other sectors.</li> <li>• Protection sector stated that inter-sector work of RRR and mobilisation to bring inter-sector response has been instrumental, particularly in return areas such as Um Dukum.</li> <li>• OCHA HoO stated that RRR needs to be presented as the linkage between development and humanitarian action as the sector takes leadership on Durable Solutions and creates a mechanism for advancing it in Sudan. Moreover, ES/NFI sector emphasized that we need to brainstorm the way forward on the NWoW where there is an increased focus on early recovery and development.</li> <li>• FSL sector stated that the previous efforts to incorporate early recovery into the other sectors were unsuccessful due to a lack of interest from donors. Funding for early recovery should be consolidated between related sectors (e.g. early recovery and livelihoods restoring).</li> </ul> <p><b>Action Point:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• RRR sector to share online questionnaire on the evaluation of RRR sector with ISCG members.</li> </ul>
<p>4. Presentation/Discussion on SHF positioning for 2018</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OCHA Humanitarian Financing and Resource Mobilisation (HFRM) Section presented the 2018 SHF positioning paper. OCHA HFRM explained that most of the ideas of the 2017 positioning will remain the same, as for example the target to allocate 70% of direct funding to NGOs, as front-line responders. Cash-based projects or projects with cash components (e.g. cash based transfer) will be promoted and multi-year projects will be possible.</li> <li>• RRR sector asked for clarity on multi-year projects. OCHA responded that based on HC’s guidance, multi-year projects should be those that have a longer term impact for which sequencing of activities is needed, and for which the second year ensures added value. INGO SC noted that the changes in consideration of multi-year projects are positive.</li> <li>• FSL sector highlighted the need for review of the allocation of the multi-year projects funding. Agencies that receive funding from many sources (including their own agencies) should be encouraged to voluntarily provide information on their funding sources to ensure competitiveness among NGOs and transparency.</li> <li>• RRR sector asked how to strengthen local NGO capacity through multi-year projects. Although discussions on the capacity building of local NGOs is on-going globally within partners, the fund already contributes to the capacity building of local NGOs by virtue of the work that they do. OCHA HFRM stipulated that capacity building of NGOs is not prioritised</li> </ul>

	within the HRP which is the framework for the fund.
<p>5. AOB</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OCHA- monitoring systems</li> <li>• FAO- Drought in Kassala</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OCHA CSS reminded the sectors to provide feedback on monitoring systems to OCHA ASAP as the deadline has already passed. FSL and Protection sectors noted that they would revise the document and send feedback by end of the week.</li> <li>• FSL sector updated on the drought situation in Kassala. Assessments have been undertaken in 3 localities and these shows extended dry spells which have had an impact on availability of water, pastures and subsequently food security. WFP is currently conducting more assessments and considering options for food assistance. WFP to update once the assessment is finalized.</li> <li>• OCHA HoO requested FSL sector to provide an update on overall situation of food insecurity and impacts as agreed in the last HCT meeting.</li> </ul> <p><b>Action Points:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sectors to submit feedback on monitoring mechanisms to OCHA by the end of week.</li> <li>• FSL sector to provide an update on overall food security situation as soon as possible.</li> </ul>