

Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring – Action Plan

Country : **SUDAN**

Year : **2024**

Date of launch of the CCPM process
(sharing of the online survey):
5/31/2024

Date of the survey results revision and
action plan meeting: **Results 8/26/24**
Action plan: 8/23/24

Date of completion of the CCPM (sharing of the
action plan at the GSC):
October 28/2024

Cluster Core Functions	Performance Status (Partners and stakeholders)	Performance Status (Coordination Team)	Prioritisation	Actions agreed	Timeframe agreed	Responsible to follow up	Constraints and challenges	Good practices and lessons learned	Comments
	% and <i>0% to 20% Don't Know / 21% to 40% Weak / 41% to 60% Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement) / 61% to 80% Satisfactory (needs minor improvement) / 80% to 100% Strong</i>	% and <i>0% to 20% Don't Know / 21% to 40% Weak / 41% to 60% Unsatisfactory (needs major improvement) / 61% to 80% Satisfactory (needs minor improvement) / 80% to 100% Strong</i>	Top priority/Medium priority/Low priority	•			•	•	•
1. Supporting service delivery	73.33%	82.50%	Medium Priority High Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication with HAC to explain cluster coordination and prevent the distribution of NFIs without proper coordination. Regular attendance at meetings. Enhance subnational coordination. 	End of 2024 - First three months of 2025 All year	National level and subnational Coordinators Partners Subnational Coordinators	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient communication among various organizations working in the cluster, including community leaders. Communication challenges among NGOs, leading to duplication of NFI distribution in the same areas and a lack of communication from them. New or small NGOs operating independently with no communication with HAC. Response mechanisms in Kassala and Algezira, including interagency coordination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mechanism for timely message delivery. Monitoring system for distribution in Kassala. Collaboration on protection services at the intersectoral level for IDP response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How can we improve NFI delivery and prevent duplication among stakeholders? There should be an increase in the use of a participatory approach.
2. Informing HC/HCT strategic decision-making	57.78%	80.00%	High Priority Medium Priority High Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When a partner conducts a survey or assessment, they should share the information with cluster members. Involve community leaders from the start to enhance monitoring. Provide capacity building and training on the reporting system (5W). 	After assessment Since the beginning of the project or assessment.	National level at subnational partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple reporting platforms leading to duplication of reports. Commitments from partners to deliver services. The presence of UN agencies (OCHA) and partners in specific areas results in insufficient outcomes (e.g., Northern regions lack accurate information on IDPs compared to DTM data). Limited resources, as raw data from assessments do not include a map of achievements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned on the ground should be shared at the sector level. Reporting channels need to be simplified for partners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Team work, OCHA Limited staffing in certain states, specifically Northern and River Nile.

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3. Planning and implementing cluster strategies	60%	85.00%	Medium Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response Plan: Integrate it with the government plan to address climate change. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Different crises and strategic plans are not well understood. Enhance government capacity by assisting in the development of a strategic plan with line ministries. 	•	•
4. Monitoring and evaluating performance	60%	75.00%	Medium Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training Improve the capacity in 5W. 	To be define	Cluster at national and subnational level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is a lack of capacity for reporting tools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of others tools as Kobo. Have a check list. 	•
5. Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning	47.67%	65.00%	Medium Priority High Priority High Priority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhance common supply pipelines. OCHA should prepare a document on preparedness and contingency planning. Provide briefings from the Cluster to partners. Reinforce government plans. Address gaps and offer training. Support local NGOs by building their capacity and promoting their projects to enhance their visibility. 	Beginning of 2025	Cluster national and subnational level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stock prepositioning poses a challenge. Capacity mapping is needed. The response is not uniform. There are challenges in communication with ERR. Training should be provided to enhance capacity building for ERR. Financial resources for ERR. Budget line limitations are a concern. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consult guidelines. 	•
6. Supporting robust advocacy	51.11%	92.50%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocate for donor engagement using documents related to the crisis (e.g., famine prevention or IDP displacements). Ensure all affected populations are included in the response to the crisis. 	Per request and in monthly basis	National Cluster Cluster & Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Timely and appropriate advocacy notes. Advocate for resources to support NFI distribution to those in need, particularly women and children. Sudan is one of the forgotten crisis. 	•	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Very limited resources to accomplish actions.
7. Promoting accountability to affected populations	62.22%	75.00%		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implement training and capacity-building initiatives. (PEAS). Provide psychosocial support for victims and prevention through PEAS. 		PEAS focal points	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Delays in activities are directly impacting beneficiaries, particularly women and children (distribution). 	•	•

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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish an AAP working group. • Enhance communication and guidelines related to adequate services. • Create a feedback mechanism 		<p>Shelter Cluster, AAP</p> <p>Cluster, Partners</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a need for a proper approach and awareness of the working group. • Establish communication channels with the community. 		
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