

FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER NATIONAL PARTNERS MEETING

Location: Online

Date: 1st February 2024

Time: 10:00am – 12:00pm

PARTICIPANTS

ORGANIZATIONS	
AADSOM	LARDO
ACF	LRDO
ADRO	PAH
AID BRIDGE	PDA
AMARD	RHF
BARDIO	SAACID
DARYEEL	SCI
DFS	SFH
DRC	SOMAID
FAO	SORD
HDO	STS
HRO	SYPD
ICRC	WARDI
IMC	WVRD
IRW	YELO
KAALO	

AGENDA

1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, SODMA and MoLFR)
2. Introduction of the National FSC Coordinator (WFP) & the Dedicated Banadir FSC Coordinator
3. PDAD Updates – WFP/PDAD Group 2
4. FSC updates - 2024 HNRP, December response, Overall 2023 response, Planned response (Jan - Mar 2024)
5. Household Economic Analysis (HEA) Outcome for Four Livelihood zones in Baidoa – SCI
6. AOB

	AGENDA ITEM	ACTION POINT
1	<p>Introduction and opening remarks. The FSC coordinator Mr. Gordon Dudi opened the meeting, welcoming the participants and outlined the meeting agenda.</p>	
2	<p>Introduction of the National FSC Coordinator (WFP) & the Dedicated Banadir FSC The new FSC National Cluster Coordinator from WFP Ms. Martina Iannizzotto and Mr. Abdidubow Hassan who is the new FSC Coordinator for Banadir, both who had previously worked in the Somalia Context.</p>	
3	<p>PDAD Updates – WFP/PDAD Group 2 Mr. Matthew Mcilvenna from WFP regional office shared updates on the Post Distribution Aid Diversion (PDAD) 2 technical working group. PDAD was formed to look into humanitarian aid diversion in Somalia and action the recommendation from the Secretary General’s mission report, conducted in 2023. Based on this, the following technical working groups were formed by the HCT to drive the change in humanitarian assistance.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research 2. Targeting and Identification 3. Registration 	<p>FSC to share the PDAD SoPs with partners.- Sent to the partners</p>

4. Data Sharing
5. Minority inclusion
6. Reporting
7. Hiring
8. IDP community engagement
9. Sharing and triangulation of findings
10. Field presence

The PDAD action plan was also shared with the partners, which included.

- October-December 2023: review and planning phase
- January – June 2024: Implementation of action plan
- Reporting back to Office of Secretary General by HCT

Regarding targeting and beneficiary selection, the HCT recommended the shift from status-based assistance to vulnerability state. Partners were advised to continue using the Geographical area targeting, site selection and household selection of beneficiaries. Regarding targeting typologies, the following were shared, however the preferred one was the Data driven: Scorecard approach.

- Community based targeting
- Category based targeting.
- Data driven Community based targeting.
- Data driven: Scorecard approach.

The SoP for the Data driven: Scorecard approach was already drafted which entails the vulnerability framework, vulnerability profiling, the goal and design and testing of the targeting criteria. It was highlighted that the targeting criteria needed to be evidence based, sensitive, specific, feasible acceptable and verifiable.

WFP was already piloting the Scorecard approach in Baidoa after which they will design a comprehensive learning protocol to inform on potential scale-up. The challenge and risk include;

- Formalizing the role of gatekeepers?
- Risk of maintaining ‘status quo’ if adjustments are not made to status based and community-based targeting approaches.
- Risks of community disruptions, clan rivalries and significant pushback from powerbrokers as needs-based targeting adopted.

4 FSC UPDATES –

a) 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP)

The FSC gave updates on the HNRP 2024 which was launched on 20th January 2024. The statistics include PiN (6.9M), People targeted (5.2M), Budget requirement (\$1.6B) with 405 operational partners. The breakdown of the three strategic objectives for the whole 2024 HRP by budget and target are as below.



For the FSC the PiN is 4.3M people (68% Non IDPs, 32% IDPs) and the people targeted are 2.7M (64% Non IDPs, 26% IDPs) with a budget requirement of \$560M emanating from plans from 256 organizations, with two objective as per the breakdown below.

FSC Objective	Activity	Target (Individuals)
	Unconditional food and cash assistance (in-kind, cash and vouchers)	1,658,982

Strategic Objective 1 - To improve availability and access to food	Conditional cash transfers (cash for assets, cash for work)	485,056
	Cash+ time-sensitive emergency agriculture, livestock & fisheries Inputs	268,050
Strategic Objective 2 - To increase local food production and availability through urgent, time-sensitive and season dependent interventions	Emergency agriculture, livestock, and fisheries inputs	324,310
TOTAL		2,736,398

It was highlighted that the funding to Somalia funding in 2024 will relatively be low in comparison to 2023, hence more focus on pure humanitarian lifesaving and livelihood interventions for targeted IPC 3 and above beneficiaries. The FSC confirmed that they will [not report](#) data on training alone without an accompanying intervention.

b) December 2023 Response

OBJ 1: Approximately 6.68M were targeted with 2.13M reached (32%) through cash(900K), In kind (366K) and voucher (874K) by 115 partners with approximately \$23.7M was disbursed to beneficiaries. Twenty-eight districts had less that 25% coverage while 29 districts have between 26%-50% coverage.

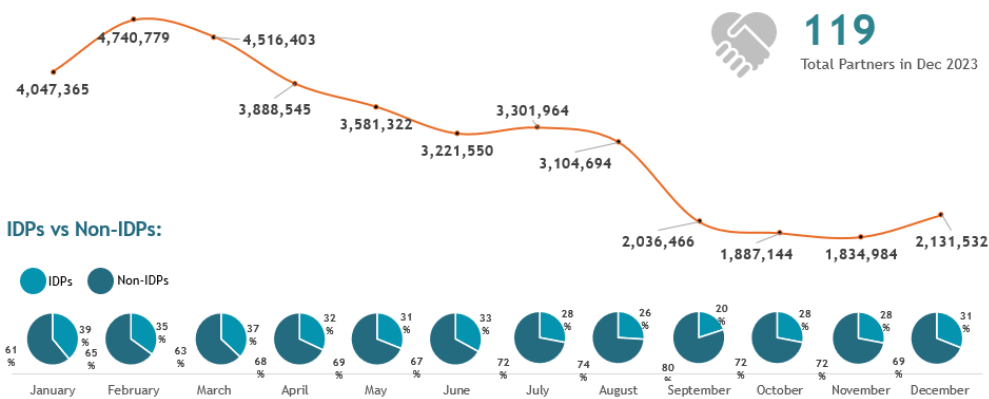
OBJ 2: A total of 2.84M people were targeted and 1.19M(42%) reached cumulative from January - December through cash(34K), In kind (745K), Voucher(411K) by 79 organization with a total of \$1.93K disbursed to beneficiaries. Twenty-three districts had less than 25% coverage, while 14 districts had between 26%-50% coverage.

*Please refer to the FSC presentation for the detailed list of the districts

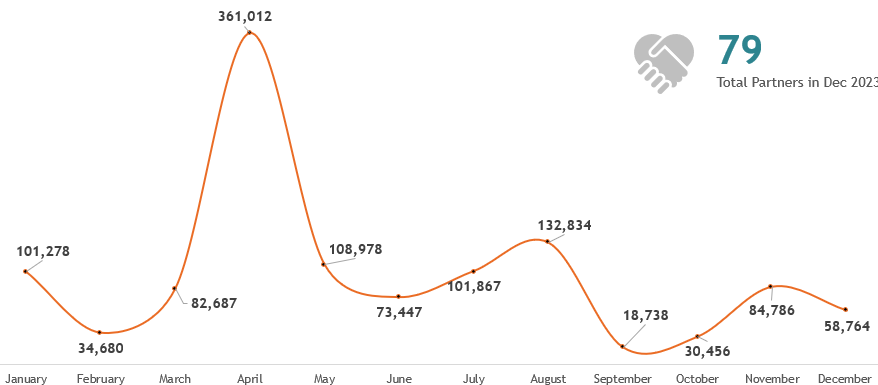
FSC Overall 2023 Response

The trend analysis of the response from January – December 2023 was shared as below.

OBJ 1



OBJ 2



c) Planned response (January - March 2024)

FSC partners submitted their plans for the 1st Quarter of the year, targeting 71 districts for improved access to food interventions as **below. 64% targets Non IDPs and 26% IDPs.**

FSC to share link to the interactive dashboard

	January	February	March		which uses the traffic light approach.
	1,260,329	1,325,747	1,364,449	<p>The FSC shared the link to the interactive dashboard for ease of access to FSC data. Some changes were done on the 5W and the FSC had rolled out the training in 2024. Find here the link for the training presentation.</p>	
5	Household Economic Analysis (HEA) Outcome for Four Livelihood zones in Baidoa – SCI			<p>Save the children gave a presentation on the HEA that was conducted in Baidoa for 4 livelihood zones (SO1 Guban Pastoral, SO3 North Inland Pastoral and SO6 North Inland Pastoral- Goats and Sheep – Baidoa Urba, Host and IDP Communities.)</p> <p>Multiple shocks in 2023 resulted in multiple hazard which necessitated the HEA. Below are the findings.</p> <p>Livestock production.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Forecasted above average rains will lead to increase in livestock production leading to increase in milk for all livelihood zones and livestock types. On average, camel, cattle, and shoat herd size had slight decreased due to mainly off takes through sales in past seasons and expected good rains will bring relief and recovery of livestock losses. On average, livestock prices increased with shoat's experience by 12%-15% Camel 30-86% and cattle 13% from baseline prices. Deyr seasonal performance is likely to increase contribution of livestock sales and milk to household incomes. <p>Crop Production</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gu Season 2023: Crop production was poor with total failure observed in SO3 and over 50% drop for Urban and IDP areas. SO6 had a total failure of production. Deyr Season 2023/24: Projected to be good and estimates based on assumptions suggest a maintenance of typical production levels. This is however a short season and recovery from agriculture drought is expected in all agropastoral and pastoral areas. Lean period is expected to worsen in January 2024 for most zones/districts among the very poor and poor households. <p>Other Income Sources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to the decrease in crop production opportunities for agricultural labor reduced as compared to reference year. Remittances have relatively remained stable with slight drops in Urban due to effects of population increase and COVID 19 impacts. Non-agricultural based casual labour opportunities have increased slightly. Self-employment opportunities are expected to decrease in IDP and SO3 due to competition. <p>Purchasing Power</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Worsening purchasing power in all zones due to increase in staple food prices and/or lower increase in income amounts. Prices of crops remain much lower than inflation and other income prices. Prices of livestock are increasing, pastoral HHs will gain substantial income only encumbered by number of animals available for sustainable offtake among poorer households Food and non-food access among poorer households is likely to be a challenge as the year progresses. <p>Results indicate that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Households facing a survival deficit are unlikely to have sufficient food during the upcoming 2023-2024 consumption year. To meet these food deficits, humanitarian aid (either food or cash equivalent) is needed. Households facing a livelihood protection deficit are unlikely to have sufficient cash income during the upcoming 2023-2024 consumption year to meet the cost of their basic 	

	<p>needs, including education, health, and inputs to maintain and protect their livelihood. Humanitarian aid is needed.</p> <p>Recommendations specific to Save the Children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in Need of Humanitarian assistance - Total requirement is 97,335 MT or SoSH 1,37 trillion or (~ USD 63.8 million) cash equivalent to cover survival and livelihood protection deficits. • Strengthen purchasing power of households. • Targeting of farmers/pastoralists (poor and very poor) that were adversely affected. • Intensify recovery and resilience building by concentrating on increasing capacity of communities to withstand improve coping with effects of hazards. • To increase coverage of humanitarian and social protection interventions with targeting of vulnerable groups only. 	
6	<p>AOB</p> <p>Partners were requested to complete the Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) 2023 which had a deadline of 15th February 2024. The survey is based on the 7 functions of the cluster and should be completed by only one person per organization.</p>	

The meeting adjourned at 12:00pm.