



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER (FSC) NATIONAL LEVEL PARTNERS' MEETING

Wednesday 27th March 2024, 10:00hrs - 12:00hrs

Online Meeting

AGENDA:

1. Opening remarks by the Government (MoAI, SODMA and MoLFR)
2. FSC Updates
 - Status of action points from the last meeting
 - Updates on AWD/ Cholera outbreak
 - Area Based Coordination (ABC) Group
 - FSC February response updates
 - Status of Gu preparedness
3. WFP Anticipatory Action and Prioritization plan - WFP
4. Qatar Red Crescent food security and livelihoods strategy - QRCS
5. AOB

	DISCUSSION SUMMARY	ACTION POINTS												
1	<p>Opening remarks by the Government (MoAI, SODMA and MoLFR)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC outlined the meeting agenda and welcomed the partners to the cluster national meeting. • The cluster coordinator, Ms Martina opened the meeting and welcomed all the participants and thanks all the partners for their active participation. • Mr Abubakar from SODMA was absent with apologies as he was on duty mission 	N/A												
2	<p>FSC Updates</p> <p style="margin-left: 20px;">- Status of Action Points from Last Meeting</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; margin-left: 20px;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Action Point</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Status</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>FSC to follow up on deduplication for locations with overreach in January</td> <td>Ongoing at subnational level (Partners to share Q2 plans)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FSC to share the Gu flood response data collection tool</td> <td>Tool is under finalization</td> </tr> <tr> <td>iMMAP to provide step-by-step guidance on how partners can request Information management services</td> <td>Pending</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners to contact FSC in case they require iMMAP services</td> <td>Ongoing</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners who need IPC training should express interest for the next trainings</td> <td>Ongoing</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Action Point	Status	FSC to follow up on deduplication for locations with overreach in January	Ongoing at subnational level (Partners to share Q2 plans)	FSC to share the Gu flood response data collection tool	Tool is under finalization	iMMAP to provide step-by-step guidance on how partners can request Information management services	Pending	Partners to contact FSC in case they require iMMAP services	Ongoing	Partners who need IPC training should express interest for the next trainings	Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The cluster will circulate a Quarter 2 partners plan request email • Partners to share Quarter 2 plans by 4th April latest
Action Point	Status													
FSC to follow up on deduplication for locations with overreach in January	Ongoing at subnational level (Partners to share Q2 plans)													
FSC to share the Gu flood response data collection tool	Tool is under finalization													
iMMAP to provide step-by-step guidance on how partners can request Information management services	Pending													
Partners to contact FSC in case they require iMMAP services	Ongoing													
Partners who need IPC training should express interest for the next trainings	Ongoing													

a) AWD/ Cholera Outbreak

Latest data of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD)/cholera informs over 4,380 cases and 54 associated deaths recorded in 32 districts from 1 January to 18 March 2024. Sixty-two per cent of the deaths were among children aged under 5.

Key drivers include high levels of malnutrition among children, insufficient access to clean water, open defecation practices, poor hygiene, and inadequate sanitation among communities. Responses are led by MoH and Health and WASH Clusters whereby there is distribution of 1.4 million vaccine doses.

Cluster partners are required to do community engagement and community sensitization throughout FSC activities (food and cash distributions, agricultural input distributions, etc.)

b) Area Based Coordination (ABC) Group for integrated response in 10 prioritized districts:

The ABC group was established in 2021 as an operational coordination platform to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of humanitarian responses in designated districts or regions.

In 2022, ABCs were activated in Somalia following the IASC scale-up for famine prevention.

The group is co-chaired by OCHA and another humanitarian agency.

All operational humanitarian partners in the area, including cluster focal points (if present) and government representatives, are required to attend the ABC meetings.

- Integrated Response Framework (IRF):

In 2023, an Operational Peer Review recommended a more integrated response. As a result, the Integrated Response Framework (IRF) has been included in the 2024 Humanitarian Needs and Response Plan (HNRP).

The IRF aims to provide life-saving emergency assistance to newly displaced individuals and those in newly accessible areas.

First-line response package includes ready-to-eat foods, one-off household food assistance, unconditional cash transfers, ready-to-use therapeutic and supplementary foods, and joint/coordinated referrals, registrations, and RNA (rapid needs assessments).

Second-line response focuses on multi-sectoral and layered approach.

- ABC for IRF:

In the February meeting, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) endorsed the use of ABC for the integrated response framework in 10 priority districts: **Luuq, Beletweyne, Baardheere, Baydhaba, Kismaayu, Banadir, Afmadow, Garoowe, Gaalkacyo, and Jamame.**

The main objective is to enable area-based delivery of integrated response in these

•FSC to share the AWD/ Cholera Outbreak materials

FSC to share the Area Based Coordination (ABC) presentation

priority districts.

The co-chairs by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC).

To facilitate effective coordination and response, 10-member Operational cells established, comprising emergency coordinators from agencies/OCHA/NGOs/consortia.

These operational cells are considered the "provider of last resort" and have the largest capacity to respond effectively.

The focus of the ABC for IRF initiative is placed district-level operational response and identification of gaps, especially in IDP sites.

It was emphasized that unconditional cash assistance, sectoral cash, and Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) - FSC UCT (Famine Scale-Up Cash Transfers) should be separated from MPCA to ensure clarity and transparency.

The Operational Coordinators (OCs) will analyse the Matrix to identify gaps and areas that require attention.

c) FSC February response

- FSC presented the key HNRP figures and February response.
- In 2024, there are 4.3 M people in need of humanitarian assistance.
- As of March, FSC is only 5.5% funded - USD 30.6 million received out of USD 560 million financial requirements
- **Objective 1: Improved Availability and Access to Food**
- In February, 2.44 million people were assisted out of 2.41 million targeted (+100% coverage).
- There was a total of 104 partners who delivered assistance in cash, voucher and in-kind.
- Assistance reached 64 districts.
- About 35 districts had an overreach in response (above 100% of the target). FSC raised the issue and encouraged the partners to utilize the new cluster targets and avoid putting a lot of resources in some few districts.

NB: Districts like Burtinle, Cadale and Barawe had a significant response although they are not in the list of the 2024 HNRP FSC SO1 district targets.

- **Objective 2: increased local food production and availability through urgent time-sensitive and season dependent interventions**
- FSC partners assisted 0.057 million out of 0.324 million people targeted (only 18% coverage). 18 FSC partners delivered all the assistance in in-kind and Cash.
- Assistance was delivered in 11 districts.

FSC to share the FSC February response and Status of GU preparedness presentation

<p>NB: Partners delivered assistance in Diinsoor, Banadir, Cabudwaaq, Garbahareeey and Qansax dheere although they are not in the list of the 2024 HNRP FSC SO2 district targets.</p> <p>d) Status of Gu Preparedness</p> <p>Logistics Cluster services: prepositioning of boats in floods-prone areas and transportation service for humanitarian partners. For information: Logistics Cluster coordinator annekathrin.landherr@wfp.org</p> <p>FSC preparedness: HEB, Anticipatory Action and Emergency response => FSC provided inputs to inter-cluster preparedness led by OCHA. Partners to provide inputs at field level/subnational coordination level on Gu preparedness</p> <p>Organizations to provide consolidated planned/preparedness and response figures to the national level cluster</p> <p>FSC Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reporting: weekly (not daily) - Operational coordination and de-duplication (sectoral cash and MPCA) - Integrated Response <p>Comments from the cluster: The cluster emphasized the need to focus on the achieved figures, particularly regarding the flight light system, in the analysis of over-reach for high number districts in the Objective response. It is important to clarify that the HNRP 2024 was identified in October 2024, before the floods occurred. Consequently, it does not account for the population affected by the floods since it was based on the IPC analysis available at that time. Additionally, we have many partners who are reporting carryover from 2023 and are still providing food assistance to the flood-affected population in February.</p> <p>The cluster is requesting a response plan for April to June to proactively de-duplicate the delivery of assistance. Due to limited resources, it is crucial to reach all areas in need by strategically reallocating resources to areas with the highest needs and response gaps. This is an appeal as some partners are not sharing their planned assistance and only reporting to the cluster after the response is completed, which is too late as it may result in duplication with other partners' ongoing deliveries</p> <p>Note: Detailed presentation of the Cholera outbreak report, ABC group Gu preparedness status and FSC updates (including graphical analysis and maps) are available in the annex.</p>	
<p>3 WFP Prioritization plan.</p> <p>Mr. Abdikafi from WFP relief team provided a presentation on the Anticipatory Action and Prioritization Plan. The key issues highlighted were as follows:</p> <p>a) Overview</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WFP plans to support 1,200,000 people from March -April 2024 prioritizing regions with high food insecurity and newly liberated areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FSC to share the WFP Prioritization plan presentation and Anticipatory Action

<p>b) WFP will employ a three-pronged approach to deliver food assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geographical Targeting and Prioritization. • Selection of Sites or Villages for Humanitarian Assistance • Identification and Prioritization of Communities, Households, and Individuals • Collaboration with Food Security Stakeholders <p>c) Priority areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locations with severe food insecurity • Flood affected areas • Internally Displaced Populations • Locations where the prevalence of GAM exceeds emergency thresholds <p>d) Drivers of food assistance prioritization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Needs Assessment. • Vulnerability Analysis • Funding Availability • Partnerships and Coordination • Risk Analysis and Management <p>e) Beneficiary Rotation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implement the three-month beneficiary rotation cycle, effective April 2024. • Develop guidelines for the systematic phasing out of households after three months of assistance. • Define and communicate the eligibility criteria for re-enrollment into the WFP's humanitarian assistance program, along with the waiting period of six months. • Explore and finalize optimal practices for beneficiary rotation, including cohort-based rotation or dynamic adjustments aligned with individual household registration timelines. • Establish protocols for extending assistance in acute emergencies and exceptional situations. <p>f) Need for renewed community engagement</p> <p>Prioritization and the change of beneficiary rotation cycle from 6 months to 3 months requires renewed community engagement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disseminate the developed communication materials to state authorities, target communities, and cooperating partners. • Maintain regular communication with the government and involve them in decision- 	<p>presentation</p>
--	---------------------

making processes.

- Continuously review and update key messages to ensure cultural sensitivity and community understanding.
- Promote the provided free help lines and ensure their accessibility for community feedback.
- Monitor and address community questions and concerns related to prioritization and the three-month beneficiary rotation.

Q - FSC Banadir Cluster coordinator: Does WFP have a plan to intervene in Banadir in this April plan since WFP there is a huge gap - WFP, the main humanitarian actor, suspended 6 months ago in Banadir and few partners implementing responses?

A : WFP acknowledges the significant gap in Banadir in terms of food security and understands the concerns. However, there were operational issues surrounding the operational mechanism in the past, particularly related to the PDAD issue in 2022 and partially in 2023. As a result, WFP is piloting a new targeting approach in Banadir. The response plan will be based on the outcome of this targeting pilot, which is expected to be finalized in March.

Q - WARO organization: Considering prioritization and localization, there is a need for conducting needs assessments and community engagement. We are also concerned about partnering with WFP as we have submitted several requests and are still waiting for a response in order to prioritize food security response in our operational areas.

A : Regarding prioritization, needs assessment is an integral part of the decision-making process for response prioritization. WFP utilizes comprehensive assessments conducted by food security partners, led by IPC, the government, FSNAU, and other stakeholders. As for partnerships, WFP has a well-developed partnership cooperation approach. The issue of partnership can be discussed separately by making an appointment with the respective focal persons. WFP is ready to work with all partners, and localization is a top priority.

Q : If a beneficiary is still in IPC 4 and cannot wait for 6 months, what is the plan?

A : In the event that exceptional vulnerability needs are reported from an individual household, WFP and its cooperating partners will review the needs at the household level. Based on the outcome, the households will be evaluated against the needs reported from those on the waiting list. If the household is proven to be more in need than those on the waiting list, and if there are proven vulnerability indicators, WFP will consider providing an additional 3 months of assistance to that household.

WFP Anticipatory Action Plan for MAM 2024

Mr. Idiris from WFP climate smart food system presented WFP AA plan. WFP is working together with SODMA, the government's primary agency for disaster management, to carry out this AAP.

- WFP aims to carry out anticipatory actions for 5 riverine locations in Somalia:

Baardheere, Buloburto, Beletwein, Luuq and Jowhar.

g) Early Warning Systems Used for MAM 2024

- For Riverine: GeoSFM will be used. The IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center (ICPAC) runs the GSFM operationally for the major river basins of the Greater Horn of Africa, including the Jubba-Shebelle transboundary river basin.

Q -QRC: Is there an anticipatory action plan for off-river areas that may experience flash floods, considering that Anticipatory action is currently targeting riverine areas?

A : While WFP has previously had plans for flash floods, currently there is no flash flood model that can be used to trigger a flash flood response in Somalia. As anticipatory action funds are released based on triggers, and we do not have a trigger for flash floods at the moment, WFP does not have a flash flood response plan for this session and the near future. However, we are working on developing a flash flood model to effectively respond to flash flood-affected areas in the future

Note: Detailed presentation of the WFP Anticipatory Action and Prioritization plan is available in the annex.

4 Qatar Red Crescent Society food security and livelihoods strategy

Mr. Abdikarim from QRCS provided a presentation on Qatar Red Crescent Society food security and livelihoods strategy. The key issues highlighted were as follows:

Organizational background

- QRCS was established in 1978 and joined to the international federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society within the same year
- Main sectors: Health, Food security and livelihoods, WASH, and social rehabilitation
- As a member of the International Movement of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent societies, it abides by the seven fundamental principles of humanitarian work, which are: Humanity, Impartiality, Independence, Neutrality, Unity, Universality, and Voluntary Service.
- Qatar Red Crescent Society (QRCS) has been working in Somalia since 2006 through local Partners and officially opened its office in 2011. Since then, QRC strives to respond effectively to humanitarian crisis including health, WASH, food security, livelihood, social support, and development programs with approximate cost totaling to \$130,361,941.18 US dollars and nearly 3.5 million beneficiaries.

Summary of Sector Achievements.

Sector	Beneficiaries Reached	Budgets
Integrated Projects	1,178,570	\$10,285,357.68
Health	8,368,790	\$11,775,330.34
Non-Food Items	30,000	\$189,836.00
FSCL	452,204	\$105,331,264.79

- FSC to share the QRSC presentation

WASH	728,680	\$2,780,152.37
Total	10,758,244	\$130,361,941.18

QRCS Strategy for the coming five years

- Investment in resilience programs in agriculture including farming inputs, agriculture infrastructure, and capacity building.
- Income generation activities including vocational skills, small business projects extra.
- Sustainable water infrastructure and durable health interventions.
- Capacity building for national institutions on disaster management.

Targeting

- Geographical Area: involves government authorities and line ministries
- Community/village level targeting: community structures always take the lead in support with QRCS field staff.
- Vulnerability analysis is carried out to avoid exclusion and inclusion errors.
- Selection criteria is always endorsed by target communities before applying it.

Q: Most of the QRCS response for food security is mostly in-kind assistance. What are the main reasons for not using other modalities, like cash, to deliver assistance? And how do you normally procure such food packages? Is it from the local market or imported?

A : QRCS has limited experience with cash response, as it has only implemented three projects using cash modality assistance. However, we are considering cash modalities for future programming. We promote the activation of the local market by purchasing food from local suppliers. QRCS puts out tender notices, and local suppliers apply.

Q: Following the PDAD issue, does QRCS consider the inclusion of Minority Rights organizations in their programming by partnering with them?

A : QRCS directly implements response activities, but we are open to collaborating with partners that focus on Minority Rights. There is space to discuss and explore possibilities.

Note: Detailed presentation of the Qatar Red Crescent Society food security and livelihoods strategy is available in the annex

5	<p>AOB</p> <p>Partners are invited to propose presentation and agenda points for the FSC meeting. There being no other business, the meeting was adjourned at 12:10 pm</p>
---	---

Annex 1: PowerPoint presentation made during the meeting

- The PowerPoint presentations made during the meeting can be accessed at this [link](#)

Annex 2: Meeting Attendance

S/N	Organization	Name of Participant
1	AADSOM	Jaffer Aminullah
2	ACRED	Mohamed Adow Hassan
3	ACRED	Barwako Abdi
4	ACRED	Abdishakur Afrah
5	ACTED	Mohamoud M. Ibrahim
6	ADEC	Said Duelle
7	AFDAN	Abdirahim Abdirahman Hassan
8	AMARD	Abdihakim Mohamed Malak
9	APCO	Mohamed Omar
10	AREAS	Mohamed Issack Ali
11	AREAS	Mohamed J. Aden
12	ASAL	Mohamed Ahmed
13	AVSI	Abdurazak Jama Mohamud
14	AYAAN	Musa Hassan
15	AYUUB NGO	Hassan Isak Hadow
16	COHOP Foundation	Morris Mutua
17	COOPI	Liban Abdulrahman Mohamed
18	DFS	Abdifatah Aden Sheikh
19	DRC	Abdifatah Mohamed Omar
20	ECHO Somalia	Antoine Esclatine
21	FAO	Apolonia Morhaim
22	FSC	Gordon Dudi
23	FSC	Martina Iannizzotto
24	FSC	Saifa Asif
25	FSC	Nour Saffaf
26	FSC	Abdi Dubow
27	FSC	Hassan Abdi
28	FSC	Nasra Hussein

29	GEELO	Mustafe - GEELO
30	HAVOYOCO	Mohamed Ali
31	Human Life Initiative	Maryam Mohamed
32	IDAA	Abdulkadir Mohamed
33	IDAA	Mr. Suleiman Mohamed Abdullahi
34	IMAP Somalia	Abdulsamed Jemali
35	INOCDO	Ilyas Abdirahman Mohamed
36	IRC	Ahmed Omar Hassan
37	IRC	Hamida Abdikadir
38	IRC	Mohamed Abdi Hussein
39	IRW	Yusuf Ali Mohamed
40	KAASHIF	Abdulkadir Osman Abdulle
41	Lifeline Gedo	Safia Mohamed Sheikh
42	LRDO	Bibi Jeylani Durow
43	Mercy Corps	Abdinasir Sheikh Abdullahi
44	NCRI	Mohamed Hassan Omar
45	NCRI	MOHAMED HASSAN
46	QRC	Charles Kinyua Muthui
47	SADO	Fatuma Abdullahi
48	SASDO	Mohamed Mukhtar
49	SCC	Mohamed M. Osman (Moallimu)
50	SCI	Abdikadar Abdulle Awale
51	SEDO	Idris Yare
52	SFH	Mohamed Bashir Abdi
53	SHRA	Dakane Hafow
54	SOHDA	Abukar Addow
55	SOSCO	Moha Golden
56	SOSTA	Abdirahman Mahdi
57	STS International	George Mulatya
58	SWA	Ayaanle Awil Hassan
59	SYPD	Abdullahi Aliyow
60	SYPD	Mohamed Abdullahi
61	TAAKULO	Mohamed Aden

62	Trocaire	Mohamed Ali
63	UNW	Abdullahi
64	USWRO	Mohamed Haibe
65	VOSOMWO	Abdilahi Osman
66	WARDI	Abdullahi Hussein
67	WARO	Eng. Liban A. Mohmed
68	WFP	Idiris Mohamed
69	WFP	Abdikafi Abdullahi
70	WRRS	Abdiwali Mohamed Dahir
71	WVI	Andrew Mugobo
72	WVI	Abdullahi Mohamed
73	WVI	Mohamud Muhumed Elmi
74	Youth-Link	Fadumo Abdi
75	YPEER	Farhia Faysal