



MINUTES OF THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER (FSC) NAIROBI PARTNERS MEETING

16th May 2018, FAO Somalia, Ngecha Road, Lower Kabete

Chairs

Mulugeta Shibru - Somalia FSC Co-Coordinator

Agenda

1. Review of previous minutes
2. Rain, flood situation update, impact, responses and ways forward
3. Post Ji'laal Assessment Results and impact
4. Flood Response in Belet Weyne & Jowhar: Lessons learnt, opportunities and observations – WFP Response
5. Livestock feed response in emergency best practice / challenges
6. FSC Monthly Response Update
7. AOB

1. *Review of previous minutes by Mulugeta Shibru (FSC)*

This meeting commenced at 1010 am with a round of introduction whence each participant introduced himself and the organization they represent.

2. *Rain, flood situation update, impact, responses and ways forward by Abdirizak Anur (FEWSNET)*

Rainfall started in March, two to four weeks earlier than normal, in many areas of Somalia, and heavy rainfall has persisted through early May. In several central, southern, and north-western regions, the total quantity of rainfall received during the first two months of the season is the highest on record.

- There is an increased likelihood of El Nino rains during the October to December 2018 Deyr rainy season.
- Climate data predicts that Haggaa rains (July - Sept) have been projected to be between near average to average. Whilst Deyr rains (Oct - Dec) are projected to be significantly below average.
- Low cultivation of crops is expected with crop fields having being destroyed in South Central Somalia by the floods. Furthermore, wages rates are on the downward spiral thus wage income from agriculture is also declining.

Humanitarian response should be significantly scaled up in riverine areas to avert human, animal and crop losses any further.

In conclusion, Despite the rains no harvest is expected in July due to the aforementioned reasons. The most likely harvest points at September.

3. *Post Ji'laal Assessment Results and impact by Daniel Molla (FSNAU)*



Thus far, riverine and flash floods have affected 23 districts in 10 Regions: Mudug(Hoby), Galgaduud (Cabudwaaq, Cadaado, Dhusamaareeb), Hiraan(BeletWeyne, Jalalaqsi), Middle Shabelle(Jowhar, Adan Yabaal, Balcad), Lower Shabelle(Afgooye), Banadir(Mogadishu), Bay (Baidoa), Gedo (Garbahaarey, Baardheere, BeletXaawo, CeelWaaq, Doolow, Luuq), Middle Juba (Bu'aale, Saakow, Jilib), and Lower Juba (Afmadow, Jamaame).

April and May are key months with rainfall performance being critical to the outcomes of the Gu season, while for the Deyr season the same is true for the month of October. Monitoring of situational/contextual change during this period is critical for forecasting and estimating impacts.

Observed trends in food security related risk factors are consistent with trends in food security outcomes, reflecting a gradual improvement in the overall food security situation in Somalia. However, the trend also shows that the situation has not yet returned to pre-crisis levels; in flood affected areas, further deterioration is expected.

IDP situation is expected to change as a result of the observed evictions.

JMCNA (Joint Multi-Cluster Needs Assessment) are expected to commence soon i.e. May

Action points

- Revision of the current/projected food security maps.
- Early warning and contingency planning presentation by FSNAU in the near future at a different forum. This will provide understanding on how this system can trickle down to the communities.
- Re- circulate Gu assessment timelines

4. WFP Flood Response by Hundubey Ahmed (WFP)

WFP's ongoing response in Belet Weyne after the adverse. Among the preparedness initiatives involved include: -

- Proposition of food has been made ready for the flood response. General Food Distribution (GFD) food for 15,000 HHs has been allocated to Belet Weyne floods.
- Cash based transfer – unconditional were distributed to the most vulnerable population (2200 HHs) in Belet Weyne - just One day before floods occurred.
- Emergency staff deployed to Belet Weyne to support the flood response.
- WFP has deployed 2 motorised boats to deliver critical food assistance to flood affected families in isolated villages in Belet Weyne and the surrounding areas

Major challenges were identified as logistics, security and lack of adequate coordination.



5. *Livestock feed response in emergency best practice / challenges - Various (FAO)*

Predominant agric. activity in Somalia (53 million animals by 2014), where it provides 67% of the population obtain their subsistence and contributes about 65% of Somalia's job opportunities.

Additionally, agriculture generates about 40% of the country's GDP and 80% of foreign currency earnings from trade.

In 2016, livestock exports generated more than USD 330 M mainly to the Gulf States
Estimated 40% to 60% of livestock decimated (Feb-June 2017)

Challenges identified: -

- Available feeds scanty/grossly inadequate
- Country needs in the region equally high as drought cut across HoA countries (no surpluses)
- Quality assurance concerns (quality, safety not guaranteed)
- Coordination (difficult between government, donor community, communities affected)
- Cross-border restrictions/regulations, low government support/political will
- Logistical support among UN humanitarian agencies
- Insecurity/conflict (potent due to inputs support in selected areas)
- High cost of deliveries
- Accessibility in some areas

Lessons Learnt identified: -

- Early planning and coordination among partners for timely and rapid response
- Create prior awareness amongst targeted beneficiaries (lot of sceptics on "new" feeds, Close coordination with partners for smooth distribution)
- Engage adequately with local administration/government to "buy-in" and not antagonize the action
- Build adequate capacity and realistic time lines for delivery
- Need to establish capacity to counter political interferences and potent disputes with implementing partners

Livestock census planned for in late 2018 to update the 2014 census.



6. FSC response March analysis by Andrew Makachia (FSC)

Twenty-three (23) FSC partners have continued their multiple responses in April. The table below displays the month on month responses since the beginning of the season in February: -

Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets (IASN)	Year	Monthly Target	February	March	April
	2018	2,781,604	1,924,192	1,700,764	1,938,304
Achievement	69%		61%	70%	
Livelihood Assets	2018	1,354,324	73,049	76,468	123,706
	Achievement		5%	6%	9%
Livelihood Seasonal Inputs and Livestock Asset Protection *	2018	Agric. 914,918	87,696	132,412	686,184
	Achievement	Livestock 1,964,339			

Gaps

The magnitude and severity of the existing food insecurity is being further aggravated by the prevailing river and flash flooding.

This will put another strain on the limited humanitarian resources unless additional resources mobilized to respond to both the immediate food and livelihoods needs of the affected population

7. Any Other Business by Mulugeta, Patricia and Nancy (FSC)

HRP Light Revision: This has been brought about by the heavy rains and resultant flooding incidences. This is not to be confused with the 2019 HRP which will commence later in the year.