MINUTES OF THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER (FSC) NAIROBI PARTNERS MEETING
11th May 2017, FAO Somalia, Ngecha Road, Lower Kabete

Chairs
Mulugeta Shibru and Charles Hopkins

Agenda

1. Review of Previous Minutes
2. Post-Jilaal assessment update - FSNAU
3. FSC Monthly update
4. Livestock emergency working group update
5. Briefing on the integration of FSC & other cluster responses
6. Food security Linkage with GBV mainstreaming in interventions
7. Announcement of the SAG/CRC members
8. Cluster coordination performance monitoring (CCPM) result
9. AOB

1. Review of previous minutes by Charles Hopkins (FSC)

Following a round of introductions, minutes from the previous meeting reviewed and endorsed by the membership.

2. Post-Jilaal assessment update - FSNAU by Daniel Molla (FSNAU)

In January, FEWS NET and FSNAU warned of rapidly deteriorating food security in Somalia and an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5). A worst-case scenario will include a poor the 2017 Gu season such as in 2011, and in case, humanitarian assistance is unable to reach populations in need. Pursuant to this, FSNAU conducted a SMART survey in April 2017 in Bay Agro pastoral, Northern Inland Pastoral, Bakool Pastoral livelihood zones, Baidoa IDPs and Mogadishu IDPs. The results of these surveys reflect the malnutrition, mortality and food security status of these respective areas.

Highlights:
- The results from the Post-Jilaal assessment indicates that an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) persists in parts of Somalia
- Approximately 6.7M people are in need with 700,000 in Emergency (IPC Phase 4), 2.5M in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and 3.2M in Stressed (IPC Phase 2) between May and June.
- Results from the post-Jilaal assessment and recent SMART surveys indicate that Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute food insecurity persist in many areas of Somalia.
- High morbidity and mortality driven by the severe AWD/cholera outbreak in Bay region.
- Though humanitarian assistance has reduced household food consumption gaps and contributed to reduced staple food prices, there remains an elevated risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5) due to the combination of severe food consumption gaps, high acute malnutrition, high disease burden, and reliance on humanitarian assistance.
- There is a high likelihood that Gu production will be well below average, food security
outcomes are only expected to improve modestly in July/August.
- Continued large-scale humanitarian assistance, targeting households in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or higher, is needed throughout 2017, as well as efforts aimed at preventing and treating AWD/cholera.
- Enquiries were made on whether the current humanitarian assistance data for up to April 2017 was used, as it was not reflected in the findings especially for Mogadishu and confirmation on the nutrition and population data used for the assessment.
- FSNAU confirmed that the nutrition figures used were not up to date; however, it will be updated after the planned July 2017 assessment.
- FSNAU to issue a special report on the Post Jilaal assessment with recommendations.

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<td>Issue a report on the Post Jilaal assessment</td>
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3. **FSC Monthly update – April 2017 by Mulugeta Shibru (FSC)**
- Results from FSNAU Jilaal impact assessment depict that the food insecurity & malnutrition situation is deteriorating.
- FSC Partners scaled up their responses on the 3 strategic objectives
- 26 partners out of 33 (80%) reported in April, across the cluster objectives
- The areas they prioritized include Lower and Middle Shebelle, Bay, Hiran, Woqooyi Galbeed, Sanaag, Galgaduud, and Mudug.
  - Approximately 2.7M beneficiaries reached through IASN (90% of monthly target)
  - 236,587 beneficiaries reached with livelihood assets (14% of monthly target)
  - 1,078,578 beneficiaries reached with livelihood seasonal inputs (51% of monthly target)
- Partners advised to scale up responses in parts of Middle Juba, L. Shabelle, Galgadduud, Bay, Bakool, Hiran, Gaalkayo and Awdal and the livestock assets protection and seasonal input support
- The FSC confirmed that double counting was minimal as only implementing donors’ data was used and not that of implementing partners.
- Partners requested that challenges and gaps be included in the FSC monthly response update.

Following the formation of the LEWG to develop livestock based recovery plans, 2 meetings had been held so far at Nairobi level and below are some of the updates from the team.
- Livestock activities ongoing in the field (Animal treatment, training of CAHWS, training on milk value chain and water trucking in very few areas that have not received rains.)
- Some livestock based organisations are considering re-programming of their emergency intervention with the onset of rains. Activities that would be reconsidered if conditions improve, include:
Fodder production and conservation
Livestock redistribution
Animal treatments and vaccination
Training of CAHWS

Accomplishments by the LEWG include development of:
- Standards for establishment of community based animal health service delivery
- A standard disease surveillance form to enable partners collect uniform information and is currently developing standards of fodder production (seeds, hay and supplementary feeding) and livestock redistribution

5. Update on FAO Agriculture Sector by Elizabeth Karungo (FAO)

- FAO is targeting 38,330 HHs with agriculture inputs consisting of cereal, pulse and assorted vegetable seeds, land preparation services, irrigation support in riverine areas and storage bags in a bid to assist households in resuming agriculture production.
- Beneficiaries are also receiving 3 months stipend cash vouchers (the duration of a planting season) to ensure they can access food until their crops are harvested in July (as part of the cash + component).
- FAO has reached 86% of the targeted households with 32,800 households having redeemed vouchers and received 848 tonnes of sorghum, maize, cowpea and vegetable seeds to plant during the ongoing Gu season.
- In Somaliland, more than 1,000 hectares of land has been prepared for planting, benefiting farmers who have already received seeds from FAO.

6. Food security Linkage with Gender Based Violence (GBV) mainstreaming in interventions by Isatu Kajue (UNFPA)

The Gender Based Violence Working Group chair made a presentation on the linkage between food security and Gender Based Violence highlighting that:

GBV is a great protection challenge especially in humanitarian emergencies.

Natural disasters and other emergencies exacerbate the violence and diminish means of protection

GBV not only violates and traumatizes the survivors, it also undermines the resilience of their societies, making it harder to recover and rebuild

GBV prevention and response requires multi-sectoral approach, hence the involvement with the FSC.

Actions taken by the food security and agriculture actors to prevent and mitigate GBV should be done in coordination with GBV specialists and actors working in other
humanitarian sectors.

Food security and agriculture actors should also coordinate with—where they exist—partners addressing gender, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), HIV age and environment

Effective, safe and efficient strategies of the food security and agriculture (FSA) sector can only be achieved if the risks of GBV are factored into programme design and delivery

Integrating GBV Risk Reduction into food security and agriculture programming, communication and information sharing and policies is key.

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8. AOB

The proposed agenda was not fully covered, because some discussion took more time than anticipated. It was agreed that the presentations agendas be shared to partners by email and some be presented during the next meeting.

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Meeting adjourned at 12:15PM