



SOMALIA
FOOD SECURITY
CLUSTER

FSC PARTNERS MEETING

31st January 2023



FSC PARTNERS MEETING AGENDA



1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, SoDMA and MoLFR)
2. FSC 2022 Review
 - Key Achievements
 - Key challenges
 - Lessons Learnt
3. FSC 2023 Priorities
 - HRP
 - Key priorities
4. Presentation by MOLFR
5. Referral mechanism for households with acute malnourished children and PLWs
6. AOB
 - 2022 CCPM



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FSC 2022 REVIEW:
Response Updates

Food Security Response (OBJ 1): Improved Access To Food 2022

People Targeted and Reached

6.37M 

People Targeted

6.2M 

People Reached

Response By Modality

52%



Cash

36%



Voucher

12%



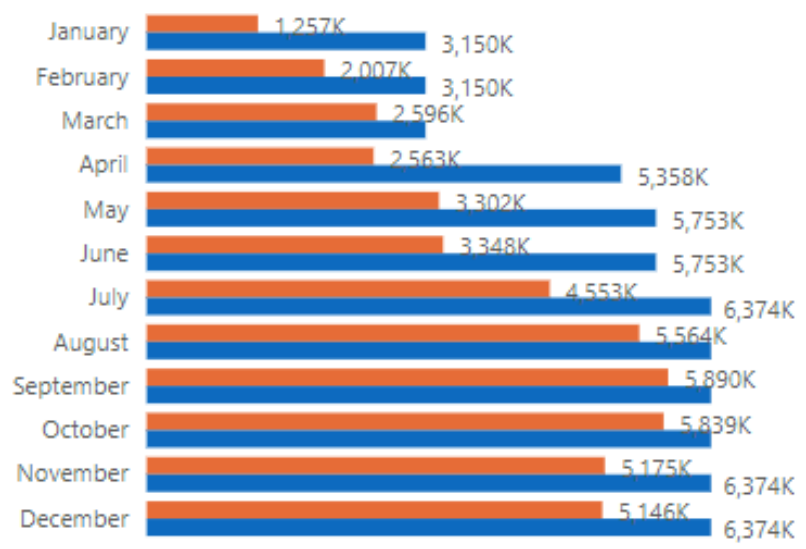
In-Kind

Cash Transferred

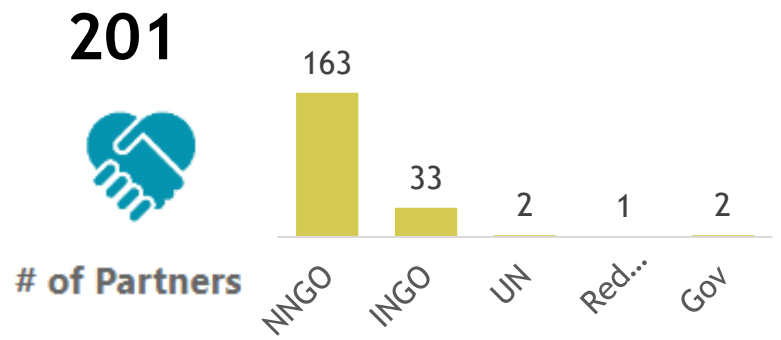


577.1M \$

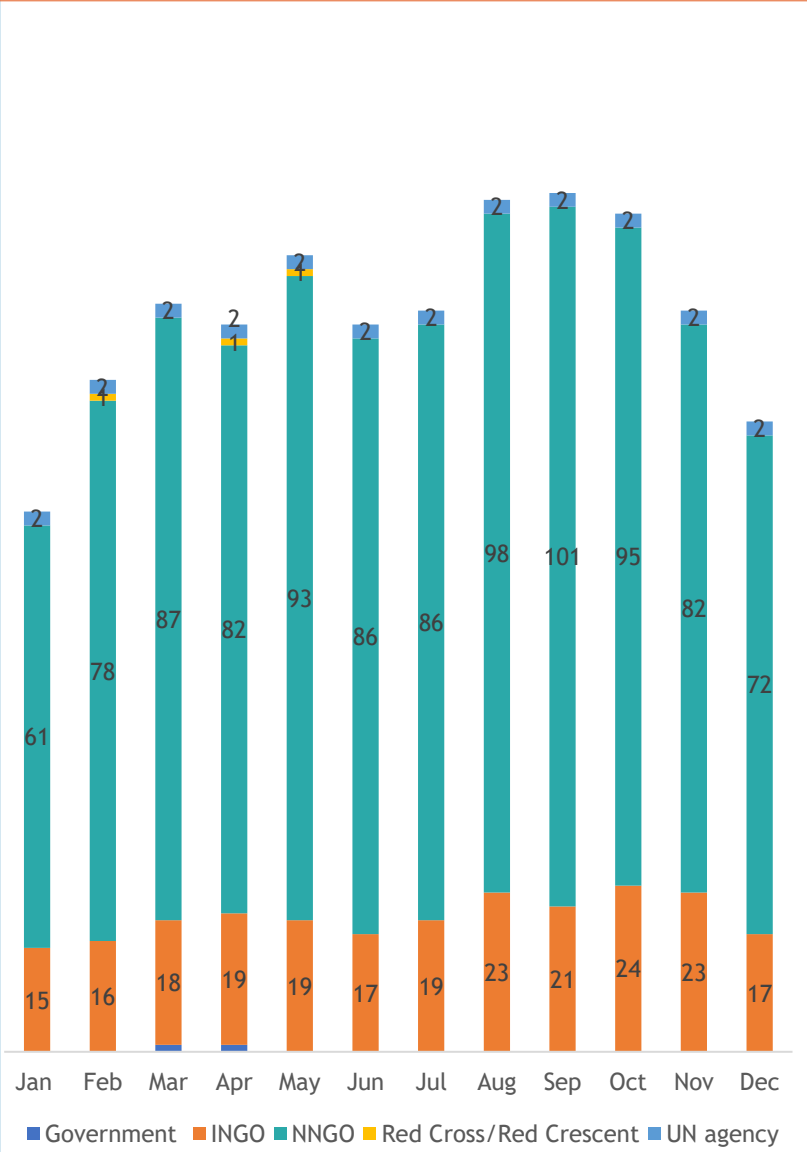
Reached By Modality By Month



Partners Reporting 2022



Partner Type Per Month



Target, Reach, Partners

- 6.37M** People Targeted
- 6.1M** People Reached (Max)
- 97%** % Reached
- 201** Active Partners
- 69** Districts

% Response per Modality

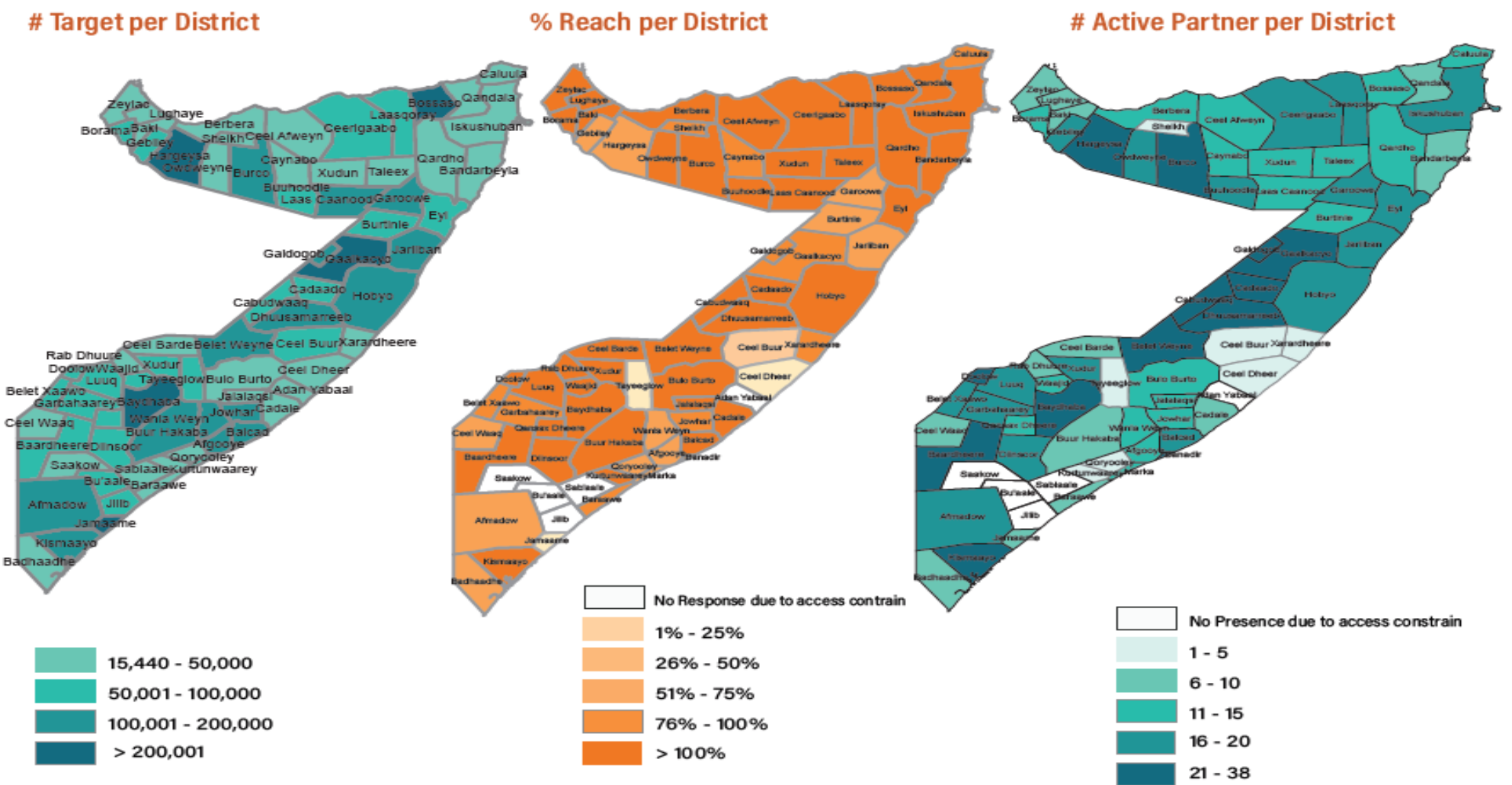
- 84%** % CVA
- 16%** % In-Kind

% Response per Operational Priority

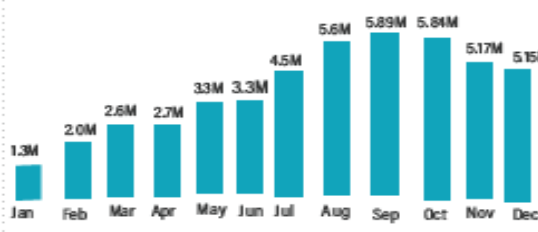
- OPA 1: 64%**
- OPA 2: 34%**

% Target, Reach, %Reach & %Modality per Region

Region	Target	Reach	% Reach	% CVA	% In-kind
Awdal	133K	127K	95%	24%	78%
Bakool	280K	231K	82%	100%	0%
Banadir	987K	497K	50%	91%	9%
Bari	3,33K	362K	35%	88%	12%
Bay	729K	962K	>100%	92%	8%
Galgaduud	369K	349K	>100%	67%	33%
Gedo	365K	367K	>100%	95%	5%
Hiraan	203K	305K	>100%	89%	11%
Lower Juba	525K	349K	66%	89%	11%
Lower Shabelle	445K	203K	45%	100%	0%
Middle Shabelle	368K	378K	>100%	69%	31%
Mudug	725K	562K	77%	75%	25%
Nugaal	287K	154K	53%	85%	15%
Sanaag	182K	220K	>100%	62%	38%
Sool	240K	232K	96%	63%	37%
Togdheer	285K	339K	>100%	65%	35%
Woqooyi Galbeed	463K	219K	47%	100%	0%
Middle Juba	192K	0	0%	0%	0%




Reached per Month

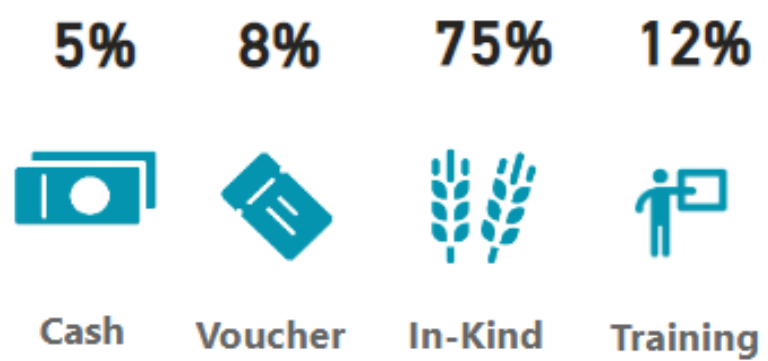


People Targeted & People Reached Cumulative

838.20K 
People Targeted

502.80K 
People Reached

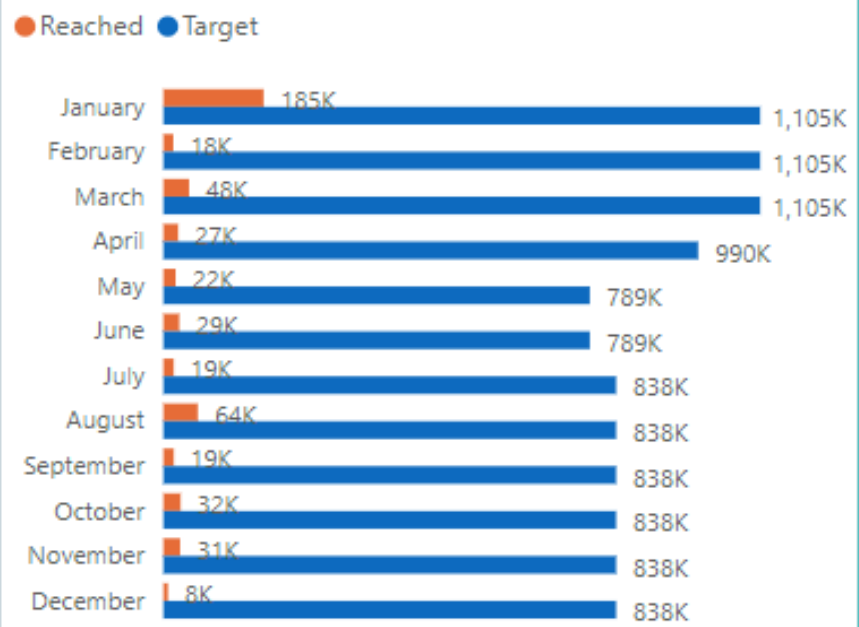
Response By Modality



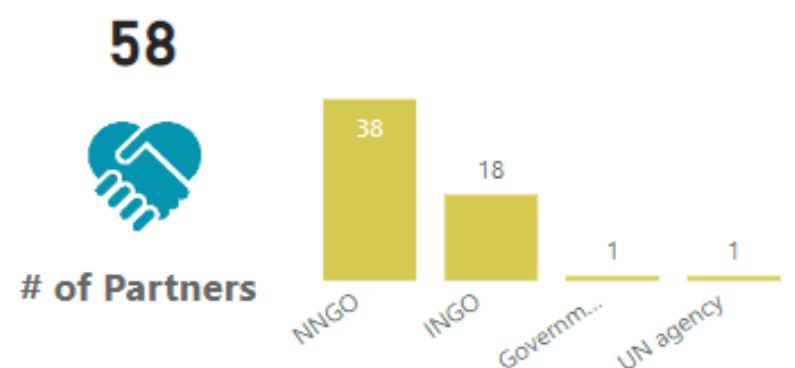
Cash/ Vouchers Transferred(Cumulative)

 **2M \$**

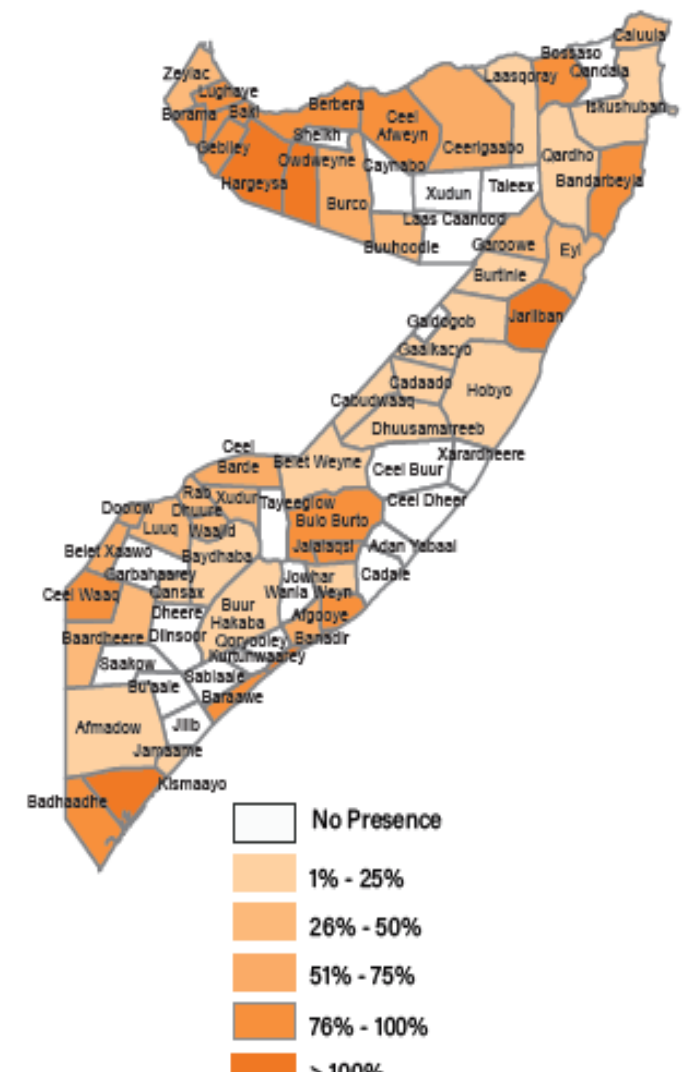
Reached Against Target Cumulative



Reporting Organizations(Cumulative)



% Of People Reached vs Target(Cumulative)



Target, Reach, Partners



838K

People Targeted



503K

People Reached



60%

% Reached



58

Active Partners



52

Districts

% Response per Modality



14%

% CVA



75%

% In-Kind



11%

% Training

% Response per Operational Priority

OPA 1

64%

OPA 2

30%

Target, % Reach, % Modality Per Region

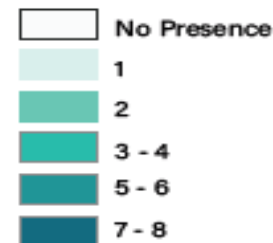
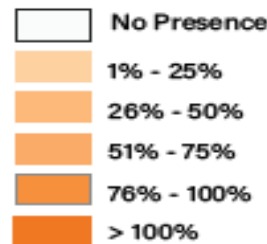
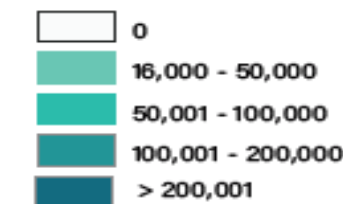
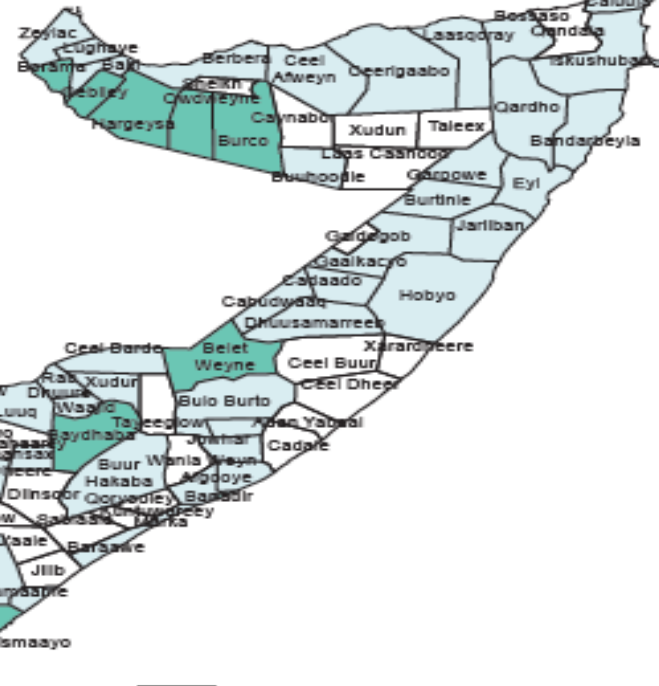
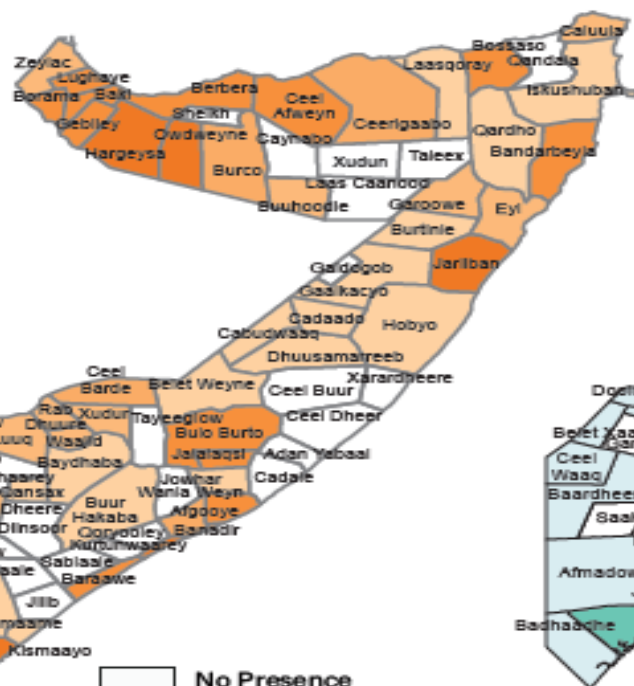
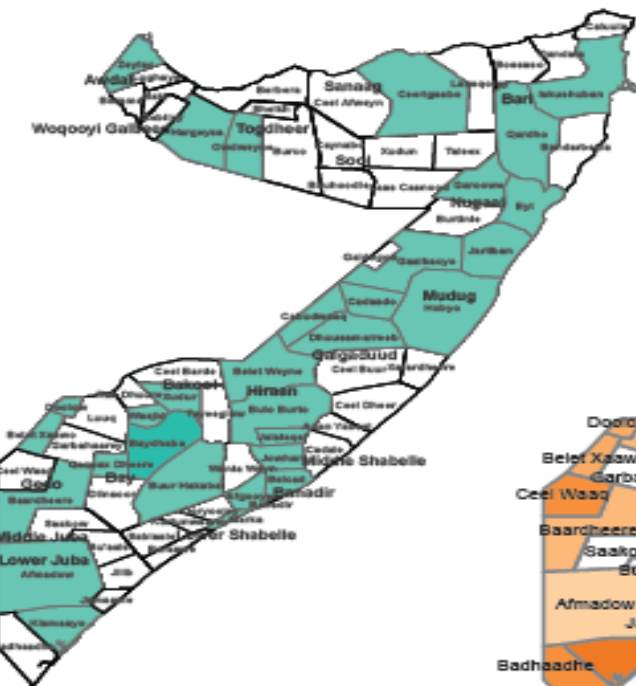
Awdal	Target	Reach	% Reach	% CVA	% In-Kind	% Training
Awdal	9K	24K	>100%	2%	82%	16%
Bakool	62K	19K	32%	46%	20%	34%
Banadir	0	106K		1%	98%	1%
Bari	15K	10K	72%	4%	81%	15%
Bay	164K	17K	11%	70%	15%	15%
Galgaduud	57K	4K	9%	6%	88%	6%
Gedo	72K	31K	44%	23%	67%	10%
Hiraan	37K	68K	>100%	1%	97%	2%
Lower Juba	129K	37K	29%	4%	79%	17%
Lower Shabelle	51K	37K	44%	6%	86%	8%
Middle Shabelle	45K	13K	30%	48%	14%	38%
Mudug	50K	18K	36%	46%	51%	3%
Nugaal	38K	11K	31%	45%	39%	16%
Sanaag	28K	16K	60%	41%	16%	43%
Togdheer	35K	49K	>100%	8%	77%	15%
Woqooyi Galbeed	20K	48K	>100%	5%	80%	15%
Sool	21K	0	0%	0%	0%	0%

Middle Juba No Target, No Response

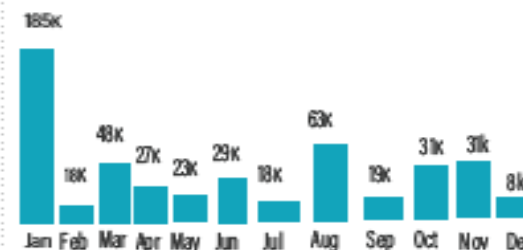
Target per District

% Reach per District

Active Partners per District



Reached per Month





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FSC 2022 REVIEW:
Key Achievements



Key Achievements



- ❑ Enabled humanitarian actors to prioritize interventions, improve targeting and use resources more efficiently and effectively through coordinated activities
- ❑ Fully dedicated FSC cluster coordinators in SWS, Hirshabelle and Galmuduug
- ❑ Capacity building & training - cross-cutting issues (AAP, gender/protection mainstreaming, PSEA), EL3 Locust App training, Disability Inclusion, IM and reporting , project module tool, IPC etc.
- ❑ Advocated for CERF and SHF funding to FSC partners (>USD 26M)
- ❑ Joint FSC and CWG CVA transfer values guidance
- ❑ Enhanced and robust IM system (introduced interactive dashboards, enhanced 5W data collection template, forward looking planned response, deduplication, state level gap analysis etc.)
- ❑ FSC performance rating of Good (4) - 2021 CCPM survey results
- ❑ Monthly coordination meetings (national and subnational) - co-chaired by SoDMA, MoAI, & MoFLR
- ❑ Joint integrated programming with CCCM, Health, Nutrition, Protection Shelter/NFI, WASH etc.
- ❑ Supported humanitarian technical and strategic coordination fora e.g. HCT, ICCG, S-ICCG
- ❑ Seasonal food security and nutrition needs assessment and subsequent IPC analyses
- ❑ Developed FSC chapter of the 2022 HNO, HRP and Drought and Famine Prevention Response Plan



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FSC 2022 REVIEW:
Key challenges



Key Challenges



- ❑ Humanitarian access challenges hampering ability of partners to reach people in need - conflict/insecurity, military hostilities, bureaucratic & administrative constraints
- ❑ Duplication/ overlaps in assistance
- ❑ Funding constraints - lack of sustained and predictable funding, reduced funding levels for livelihoods programming, limited funding streams for local NGOs
- ❑ Referral of households with SAM and MAM under-fives and PLWs to humanitarian food and cash assistance
- ❑ Lack of full commitment by some partners e.g. participation in meetings, deduplication etc.
- ❑ Lack of IDP registration hampering timely response
- ❑ Daily influx of new IDP arrivals leading to delays in assistance
- ❑ Fluctuating and high prices of commodities impacting CVA programs
- ❑ Information sharing and communications among partners and with government authorities
- ❑ Preparedness (especially for local NGOs - due to capacity and funding constraints)
- ❑ Targeting to ensure assistance reaches those most in need



Key Challenges - Cross Cutting Issues & Capacity Building



- ❑ Cross cutting issues
 - ❑ High staff turn-over impacting skills retention for sustainable programme improvement
 - ❑ Gender inequality - Men and Women do not participate equally in decision making
 - ❑ Exclusion and Inclusion errors
 - ❑ Protections risks for women and girls e.g. GBV cases in IDP camps
 - ❑ Low knowledge of assistance and entitlements occasioned by weak information sharing systems
- ❑ Capacity building
 - ❑ Insecurity/ access impeding trainings in some locations
 - ❑ Logistical challenges e.g. lengthy process of securing training venues in some locations
 - ❑ Lack of gender parity among the training participants (20% female)
 - ❑ Trainee profile not meeting criteria shared by the cluster e.g. finance & admin staff
 - ❑ High staff turn-over creating challenges in training follow-up & knowledge gaps
 - ❑ Poor internet connectivity for virtual trainings
 - ❑ Trainee dropout
 - ❑ Language barrier - limited English for some participants



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FSC 2022 REVIEW:
Lessons Learnt



Lessons Learnt



- ❑ Twin track approach of “saving lives and livelihoods” is critical in a context like Somalia that faces multi-faceted and prolonged shocks
- ❑ Support and leadership by the government (SoDMA, MoAI, MoLFR) and CLAs (FAO and WFP) is integral to the cluster’s success
- ❑ Inclusion of key partners and stakeholders (SoDMA, MoAI, MoLFR & NGO co-chairs) in the coordination mechanism at national and subnational levels leads to enhanced, effective & coherent coordination
- ❑ Coordination and information sharing at the level of the FSC helps partners to keep pace and informed, and ultimately plan more timely and effective responses.
- ❑ Fully dedicated cluster coordination at sub-national level is integral for timely, coherent, effective and efficient coordination
- ❑ Prioritization based on vulnerability and targeting is critical to ensure assistance reaches the most vulnerable and minimize response gaps



Lessons Learnt



- ❑ Robust and continuous monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation is critical to adapt based on evolving situation
- ❑ Capacity building of partners (especially relevant technical line ministries & local NGOs) is instrumental in ensuring a more effective humanitarian response
- ❑ Inclusion of key partners and stakeholders (SoDMA, MoAI, MoLFR & NGO co-chairs) in the coordination mechanism at national and subnational levels leads to enhanced, effective & coherent coordination
- ❑ Conducting an annual Cluster Coordination Performance Monitoring (CCPM) on cluster performance is crucial to assess to what extent the cluster has achieved its core functions
- ❑ Adherence to minimum cluster standards strengthens response quality
- ❑ Community consultation/engagement and feedback mechanisms is critical to ensure response addresses the most pressing needs



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FSC PRIORITIES:

2023 Humanitarian Response Plan



2023 HRP



- ❑ Target - 6.7 million with urgent life-saving humanitarian food and cash assistance and emergency livelihoods support
- ❑ FSC Objectives
 - 1) Objective 1: To improve availability and access to food for 6.7 million people facing severe acute food insecurity by end of 2023
 - 2) Objective 2: To protect livelihoods and related food and income sources for 2.8 million people by end of 2023
- ❑ Key vulnerable groups
 - ❑ Households with acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women
 - ❑ Households hosting a high number of displaced people and lacking any income or social support
 - ❑ Households from marginalized or communities with minority affiliations
 - ❑ Households who lost all or most of their livelihood assets
 - ❑ Female headed households with many children
 - ❑ Child headed households lacking an adult support
 - ❑ Households headed by a person with disability lacking regular income
 - ❑ Households headed by an elderly person lacking regular income



2023 HRP



- ❑ Financial requirements - USD \$ 1.1 Billion
 - ❑ WFP - USD \$ 670 million
 - ❑ FAO - USD \$237 million
 - ❑ INGOs/NNGOs - USD 191 million
- ❑ Monitoring
 - ❑ Overall monitoring of the evolving food security situation will be based on the FSNAU rapid seasonal food security assessments and IPC analysis results
 - ❑ FSNAU Early Warning - Early Action Dashboard to identify specific populations and areas that are at an increased risk to food, nutrition and livelihood insecurity
 - ❑ Market monitoring through FSNAU, WFP-VAM, and common FSC partners Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM)
 - ❑ SWALIM Combined Drought Index (CDI) dataset for drought monitoring
 - ❑ Community Feedback Mechanisms (CFM)



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FSC PRIORITIES:

Key Priorities in 2023



Key Priorities in 2023



- Targeting based on IPC at geographic level, proxy food security indicators at household level (FCS, rCSI, LCSi), and verification of beneficiaries
- Referral system for SAM and MAM under-fives and PLWs
- Enhanced targeting/inclusion of marginalized and communities with minority affiliation
- Deduplication and “forward looking” planned response
- Roll out of Common indicators and PDM by March 2023
- Cross cutting/AAP/CFM baseline survey
- Capacity building and training (FSC sub national coordinators and FSC partners)
- Dedicated state-level cluster coordination in priority states



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**Presentation by the Ministry
of Livestock, Forestry and
Range (MoLFR)**



**Federal Republic of Somalia
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and
Range**

Somalia Food Security Cluster

**Dr. Mustaf Ibrahim Adan
Head of Food Security and Early Warning
MoLFR**

31st January 2023

Outline of the presentation

1. Introduction
2. Progress of development and status of feed inventory and balance sheet work in Somalia
3. Feed Assessment work be institutionalised in national programmes
4. Feed Assessment work conducted, cite key areas required to strengthen feed security (enhanced feed availability and increased feed use efficiency)
5. RAAISE Project achievements 2022

Introduction

Livestock is the main source of livelihood for pastoralists, contributes to the Government revenues, and provides employment to a wide range of livestock value chain actors including, professionals, traders, input suppliers, processors and other service providers.

Livestock provides an economic source, meat, milk, and other animal products are a key source of food security in the country.

Beekeeping provides an invaluable alternative source of income to support families

Progress of development and status of feed inventory and balance sheet work in Somalia

With the support IGAD/ICPALD and FAO, within the project Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region

The Somalia Animal Feed Balance Sheet (AFBS) has been developed and validated. All activities are completed:

- ✓ Animal Feed inventory and Feed Balance sheet
- ✓ Pictorial Evaluation Tools (PET Forage and BC)
- ✓ Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS) .

Cont....

- Develop evidence-based core animal feed policies & strategies based on the identified gaps
- Strengthen Federal MoLFR/FMS capacities
- Strengthen Animal Production Directorates/units within the Ministries of Livestock - (recruit, train and equip, data, infrastructure),
- Mainstream Early Warning Tools (EWTs) in Government livestock programmes
- Develop appropriate frameworks and joint progressive implementation plans for full institutionalization of Livestock Early Warning Tools

Cont....

- Strengthen collaboration of Federal MoLFR/FMS with the relevant institutions, research institutions and communities, define roles and responsibilities, and establish effective coordination mechanism or strengthening the existing ones.
- In partnership with research institutions, mobilize funds for research to address issues identified during the assessments and address the existing knowledge/data gaps
- Raise community awareness and enhance their participation in management of Livestock Early warning system

Progress of RAAISE Project 2022 - Drive Project Activities

Activity: Training Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)

Location Southwest (SW), Jubbaland, Galmudug and Hirshabelle

Progress: Completed month(s) July 2022, August 2022, November 2022, January 2023

Activity: Disease Surveillance Training

Location: Galmudug, Jubbaland, Pundland and South West

Progress: Completed month(s) September 2022, November 2022, December 2022

Activity: Capacity Building Training on Project Management for MoLFR-Jubbaland staff

Location Jubbaland

Progress: Completed month(s) November 2022

Conti..

Activity: Training Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)

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Activity: Capacity Building Training on Project Management for MoLFR-Jubbaland staff

Location Jubbaland

Progress: Completed month(s) November 2022

Conti..

Name of Activity

Fodder Value Chain Activity

Location: Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubbaland, Puntland and Southwest (SW)

Progress: Completed month(s) November 2022, December 2022

Name of Activity : First Project Steering Committee

Activity Location European Union (EU) compound, Mogadishu, Somalia

Completed month(s) October 2022

Projects ongoing

- ILED
- BIYOLE /BARWAAQO
- DRIVE
- SCRP
- FSRP
- DRLSPII

Good News


Saudi Arabia has confirmed importing meat (camel,cattlem sheep and goat) from Somalia.

5G 11:36

عاجل

عاجل | السعودية تسمح باستيراد لحوم الإبل والأبقار والأغنام من الصومال

الرياض، 19 ديسمبر / السبت 30 أيلول 2023



علمت «عكاظ» أن الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء أصدرت قراراً برفع حظر الاستيراد من الصومال للحوم ومنتجات «الإبل، والأبقار، والأغنام»، من جمهورية الصومال الاتحادية

وبينت أن رفع الحظر يأتي بناء على التوصيات الصادرة من المنظمة العالمية للصحة الحيوانية من دستور الحيوانات اليابسة، والتي تفيد بإمكانية رفع الحظر

2030

الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء
Saudi Food & Drug Authority

أعلنت الهيئة العامة للغذاء والدواء تصديق الحزم الأهم المتعلقة من جمهورية الصومال إلى المملكة

List of Somalia Approved Establishments for the Export of animal meat and its products to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

11/12/2023

Approval Number	Name	City/Area	Region	Activity	Type	Date Issued	Exp. Date	Status
06129	Small Meat Company	الصومال	حزام	MI	لحم الإبل، الأغنام، الأبقار	11/12/2023		Active
MI (Meat Inspection)	CP (Carcass Plant)	CI (Cold Meat)	CP (CP)					
MM (Mixed Meat)	PP (Processing Plant)	MP (Meat Preparation)	PB (Bones)					

MAHADSANIDIIN

THANK YOU



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**Referral mechanism for SAM and
MAM children and Pregnant and
Lactating Women**



Referral Mechanism - Background



❑ Main objective

- ❑ Provide FSC and Nutrition cluster partners with a harmonized, simple and practical guidance for enrolling households with acute malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women (SAM and MAM) into humanitarian food and cash assistance programmes
- ❑ Address food security related underlying causes of malnutrition
- ❑ Guidance currently under review and will be shared by next week

❑ Target

- 1) Children under-five currently enrolled in Stabilization Centers (SC), Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programme (OTP), or Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)
- 2) Pregnant and lactating women currently enrolled in TSFP

❑ It builds on the existing WFP and UNICEF referral system and expanding outreach to all FSC and nutrition cluster partners

❑ Already being rolled out in SWS, Hirshabelle and Galmuduug

- ❑ FSC and Nutrition clusters to schedule district level coordination meetings to identify any challenges, propose solutions and track referral progress.
- ❑ WFP, UNICEF and FSC partners to assign relevant staff to support the message importance to expedite and systematize bulk referrals (biweekly or monthly)



Referral mechanism - Key Actions



□ Nutrition Worker Actions:

- 1) Nutrition workers in treatment centers/sites (SC, OTP, TSFP-U5, TSFP-PLW) to interview the household head/ caregivers to determine if the household is registered for humanitarian food and cash assistance or livelihoods programmes
- 2) Nutrition workers to clearly explain and inform the household head/caregiver that it is not possible to double register (the registration system can identify duplicated IDs)
- 3) If, the nutrition worker determines that the child's caregiver household is not registered with the ongoing WFP Relief Programme/ FSC partners Humanitarian Food and cash assistance Programme, the nutrition worker should fill out the Nutrition Beneficiary - Relief Programme Referral Slip with all necessary information
- 4) Nutrition worker to issue a referral slip to WFP Relief Programme /FSC partners Humanitarian Food and cash assistance Programme, and fills in the Relief Programme Referrals Register. Agencies implementing TSFP and using SCOPE should include the SCOPE Number in the referral slip and register
- 5) Nutrition worker to clearly inform the caregiver/household head when and where to go for the Relief/ Humanitarian Food and cash assistance Programme registration.
- 6) Nutrition partner implementing the SC, OTP, and TSFP is to submit the Relief Programme Referrals Register (electronic) to the WFP Relief partner/ FSC Humanitarian food and cash assistance partner on a weekly basis. There should be separate registers for children under-five and pregnant and lactating women referrals.



Referral mechanism - Key Actions



❑ FSC and Nutrition Cluster Partners Actions:

- 1) Nutrition cluster partners to refer all household heads/ caregivers of SAM and MAM under-fives and PLWs to FSC partners for inclusion into the humanitarian food and cash assistance programs
- 2) Clear and elaborate referral system to ensure that up to date information on new households with an U5 or PLW with SAM/ MAM is referred to the relevant FSC partner
- 3) Careful assessment of graduation from humanitarian food and cash assistance using a combination of criteria
- 4) FSC partners to ensure flexible beneficiary registration mechanisms to ensure registration of households with SAM and MAM under-fives and PLWs on a rolling basis
- 5) FSC partners to share details of registration centers, distribution points and days with the Nutrition partners on a regular basis
- 6) FSC partners to register households with SAM and MAM under-fives and PLWs into humanitarian food and cash assistance as per the existing procedures. Upon receiving the referral list from nutrition partners
- 7) FSAC Partners/ WFP Relief Programme partner staff to clearly explain to the beneficiaries' reasons for non-registration e.g., already registered
- 8) FSC Partners/WFP Relief Programme Partner to report to FSC/WFP and Nutrition Cluster the total number of referrals newly registered per month. Monthly reports are to be submitted before the 5th of the preceding month



AOB

**CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE
MONITORING (CCPM)
2022**



CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING (CCPM) - 2022



- ❑ What is CCPM: conducted annually to assess the performance of clusters against **six core cluster functions** and on **accountability to affected populations**.

Cluster Functions

- 1) Supporting service delivery
- 2) Informing strategic decisions of the HC and HCT
- 3) Planning and implementing Cluster strategies
- 4) Monitoring and evaluating performance
- 5) Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning
- 6) Advocacy
- 7) Accountability to affected people

Deadline for completing survey: 31st January 2023

Next Steps:

1. gFSC to share the results by Feb/Mar 2023 and ***only if the response rate =>50%**
2. FSC to conduct a meeting/workshop with partners to discuss results and actions to improve performance and prepare a final report by 31st March 2023



Thank
you!