1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, MoHADM and MoL)
2. Introduction of the FSC (FAO) Cluster Coordinator
3. HNO and HRP updates
4. Food security situation updates - FEWS NET
5. Climate updates – SWALIM
6. FSC Response updates
7. Cash Working Group updates
8. Livestock Technical Working Group Updates
9. AOB
2022 HUMANITARIAN FOOD SECURITY NEEDS AND RESPONSE PLANNING
HNO 2022: FOOD SECURITY NEEDS AND SEVERITY

2022 PEOPLE IN NEED

CURRENT NO. OF PEOPLE IN NEED:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-IDPs</th>
<th>IDPs</th>
<th>Refugees</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.3 m</td>
<td>1.2 m</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>132,000</td>
<td>3.5m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SEVERITY OF NEEDS (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Catastrophic</th>
<th>Extreme</th>
<th>Severe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>82%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2022 Food Security Cluster objectives and targets

HRP SO 1: To reduce loss of life

FSC objective: to improve access to food for 3.1 million people facing severe acute food insecurity in 64 districts

= all people in IPC 3 and 4 inaccessible areas

HRP SO 2: To sustain life

FSC objective: to protect livelihoods and related food sources for 840,000 farmers, pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and 160,000 rural IDPs in 61 districts

= All riverine, agropastoral and pastoral populations and 50% of IDPs, inaccessible rural areas.
2022 HPC TIMELINE

- **March**: Partner consultation on JMCNA and HPC
- **April**: Ramadan (4 wks)
- **May**: State-level HNO Consultations
- **June**: HNO Workshop and Data validation
- **July**: HNO process (including data analysis and PIN calculation)
- **August**: HRP Workshop
- **17 August**: HNO Joint Analysis and Deep Dive Workshops
- **17 August**: Data collection - JMCNA & other assessments – and Secondary Data Review
- **September**: Projects upload and review
- **Week 3 September**: HNO Workshop and Data validation
- **September**: FSNAU Post-Gu results released
- **October**: Week 4 August
- **November**: HSRAU Process
- **December**: Week 2-3 December
- **December**: HRP Released
- **2 Dec**: GHO Launch
- **2 Dec**: HNP Released
- **4 wks**: Ramadan
Proposals submitted = 106
($ 689,773,620 )

Rejected Proposals = 28
($18,714,031)

Proposals forwarded to other clusters (WASH, PRO, NUT) = 3
($402,823)

Proposal approved = 75
($ 624,427,415 )

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STATUS</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>44,163,335</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNGO</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>12,992,332</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>567,271,748</td>
<td>91%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>624,427,415</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
2022 HRP: Key Issues from Proposal Review

- Localization
- Capacity building to FSC partners
  - Cross-cutting issues (protection, gender, disability, inclusion, AAP)
  - Proposal writing
- Strengthened community and household level vulnerability and targeting
- Value for money
- Harmonizing of cluster standards
  - Value of UCT and CfW transfer value
  - Duration of UCT and CFW programmes
  - Composition of assistance packages/kits
  - Market assessment and contextual analysis to inform assistance modality
  - Sustainability
    - ✓ Exit strategy (Linking humanitarian and development programmes)
    - ✓ Integration
Somalia – Food Security Situation and Outlook

November 29, 2021
Presentation Outline

• Key messages
• Drivers of food insecurity
• Country situations
• Nutrition Outcomes
• Outlook and conclusion
• According to CHIRPS remote-sensing data, rainfall during the October 1-November 25 period ranged from 55 to 70 percent below the 40-year average in southern, central, and parts of northern Somalia. Rainfall totals rank among the driest on the 40-year record in Lower and Middle Juba, Gedo, Mudug, Nugaal, and southern Bari regions. Despite the localized moderate rains, expected little to none rains in the next two weeks, will not be adequate to support recovery in cropping and rangeland conditions.

• In southern and central agropastoral areas, households are highly likely to see their cereal and cash crop harvests fail. Rainfall has been inadequate to support normal crop development, and even if the coming rains support some growth, crops are unlikely to reach maturity by January.

• In pastoral areas, households face increasing difficulty affording food and water due to significant reductions in income from livestock production. This trend is expected to worsen during the January to March Jilaal dry season even further.

• In riverine areas, crop production prospects are slightly less dire since some irrigated and flood recession cultivation is ongoing. The Juba and Shabelle Rivers are well below average and significantly below flood risk levels – especially in the Juba regions – but adequate to support irrigation in Gedo, Hiiraan, and the Shabelle regions.

• Large crop losses and growing livestock mortalities are causing severe deterioration in household food security. Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are anticipated to expand between November and March, especially in southern and central rural livelihood zones and IDP settlements. A scale-up in humanitarian food assistance beyond currently planned levels is urgently needed to save lives and livelihoods.
Driver of Food Insecurity: Extensive rainfall deficits in the region

With increased likelihood for below average rainfall performance over parts of eastern Horn, there are inherent uncertainties and lack of skills in long-range dynamical seasonal forecasts, especially for the March–May seasonal rainfall seasons.

Rainfall deficits of 40-70 percent widespread in South/Central Parts of Northeast of Somalia.

CHIRPS Seasonal Rainfall + GEFS Performance (%)
1 September – 25 November 2021

NMME Seasonal Forecast April-June 2022

Source: FEWS NET/USGS
There is an elevated (~70%> percent) likelihood that the March-May 2022 long rains/gu/genna season in northern and eastern Kenya, Somalia, and southern/southeastern Ethiopia will be below average. However, there is uncertainty given the long-range nature of the forecast.
Driver of Food Insecurity: Increased Local Cereal Price

Source: FEWS NET/USGS
Driver of Food Insecurity: Widespread rangeland depletion

- Pasture and browse are well below average in the agropastoral and pastoral livelihood.
- Rangelands depleting atypically during the rainy season.
- Water shortages are increasing.
- Unseasonable migration and clustering of livestock occurring.
- Upsurge in resource-based conflict in pastoral areas of the Horn anticipated to increase.
Goat Prices in Drought Affected Regions in 12 years in Somalia
Projected third consecutive poor season in the Horn

Forecast for Oct-Dec 2021 rainfall anomalies based on climatology

The October to December rainfall likely to be less than 60 percent of the long-term average over most of the eastern sector.
Well above average temperatures anticipated in the horn and most of the region through 2021.

Rapid deterioration of the rangeland likely.

Substantive crop losses are forecast.
Driver of Food Insecurity: drought-related food price spikes

Retail price of maize and sorghum, key markets of Somalia, January 2010 – September 2021

[Graph showing local cereal price trends with specific markets highlighted: Afmadow, L. Juba (maize) and Xudur, Bakool (sorghum)]
Driver of Food Insecurity: Continuous
Moderate deterioration in currency exchange rates

Exchange rate of USD to SOS and SLS (Mogadishu and Hargeysa)

Source: FEWS NET
Three successive poor seasons, below average production, insecurity, and displacements sustain Crisis outcomes

- Over 3.4 million people are in Crisis (IPC Phase 3) and Emergency (IPC Phase 4) acute food insecurity.
- Production expected to be 50 to 70 percent below both the 10-year average and the 1995-2020 average, attributed to the prolonged dry spell and shortened Deyr season.
- Emergency (IPC Phase 4) outcomes are expected to emerge in Juba Pastoral, Bay Bakool Low Potential Agropastoral, and the Coastal Deeh Pastoral livelihood zones.
- A scale-up of humanitarian food assistance and livelihood protection support, is urgently needed to save lives and secure livelihoods.
Increased severity of food insecurity likely into 2022 is attributed to:

- Impacts of a multi-season, sequential drought.
- Livelihood disruptions arising from emerging and protracted conflict.
- Up to 60 percent crop losses in the Horn and livestock mortalities.
- Economic contraction driven by macroeconomic shocks.
- Impeded access to markets, and constrained labor income.
- Above average food and non-food prices.
- Hindered access to humanitarian assistance.
- Prolonged, adverse impacts of COVID-19 restrictions.
Nutrition Status in Somalia
Current prevalence of acute malnutrition is better than the Gu of 2016, partly due to humanitarian assistance.

Feeding program data, MAM admission show an increasing trend, and is higher than recorded, during 2018-2020, a pointer to a worsening situation.

Factors aggravating level of acute malnutrition include, prolonged period of low food access, reduced milk consumption, high disease burden, measles and fever outbreaks, amid insecurity.

Severe deterioration is likely especially in Southern Somalia from early 2022.
Other Nutrition Situation Highlights

• Prevalence of acute malnutrition in the region vary, with unacceptably high levels that surpass emergency thresholds (GAM 15%) noted in parts of Somalia.

• New aggravating factors driving acute malnutrition include, impacts of COVID-19, conflict, high morbidity and disease outbreaks, flooding, prolonged period of reduced food access (quality and quantity intake).

• Close monitoring is important as past evidence has shown that prolonged exposure to shocks can cause the prevalence of acute malnutrition to deteriorate significantly, within a short period.

• Atypically high prevalence of acute malnutrition are likely to be recorded during the dry/lean seasons, in early to mid 2022.
Food security response: Improving access to food

**People Targeted** July-Sep 2021
- 3.1 M
- 50% men, 50% women

**Response by Modality**
- 2,388,370* people assisted through S 01 in Oct 2021
- 7% In-Kind Training
- 39% Cash
- 54% Voucher

**Partners Reporting**
- 20 partners

**Number of Beneficiaries Targeted vs Assisted by District**

---

*People assisted through S 01 in Oct 2021*
Food security response: Protecting livelihoods

**People Targeted**: Feb-July 2021
- **1.9 Million**
  - **50%** men
  - **50%** women

**Response by Modality**
- **1,149,181** People assisted through SGB
  - Jan-Oct 2021
- **78%** Livelihood inputs – In-kind
  - (Agriculture and Livestock)

**Cash/Voucher Transferred**
- **0.16 M USD**
  - **12 partners**

**Monthly Response Trend**: Beneficiaries assisted and the target Oct 2021
- **Target**
- **Assistance**

**Percentage Response at District Level**
- Above 75%
- 51% - 75%
- 26% - 51%
- 11% - 25%
- 1% - 10%
- 0%
Climate Update

FSC Meeting 29 November 2021

Flavian Muthusi – Hydrologist
Deyr 2021 rains have been cumulatively low with poor spatial and temporal distribution

Most parts of the country have recorded less than 50 mm of rainfall, which is below normal

Parts of Somaliland however recorded good rains
The last one week has been characterized by light to moderate rains along the coast of Puntland and neighboring areas.

**25 – 26 Nov:**- Eyl 70mm; Caluula 35mm; Balidhadin 21mm; Xasbahale 19mm
*and many others with < 10mm*

Wide spread light to moderate rains have also been experienced within the Juba and Shabelle catchments in Somalia and Ethiopia.

**26 – 28 Nov:**- Buale 58mm; Dollow 30mm; Burhakaba 25mm; Jowhar 20mm; Mogadishu 15mm; *and many others with < 10mm*
Rainfall forecast for the coming week indicates reduction of rains across the country, compared to the past few days.

- Light to moderate rains are foreseen within the Juba catchment and few places within Shabelle. The rest of the country will be dry in the coming one week.
- The Ethiopian highlands, where most of the flow in Juba and Shabelle rivers originate, will also receive reduced rainfall.
• Current river level along Shabelle is within average for this time of the year
• Along Juba River the levels are also within normal for this period
• Both rivers are on a downward trend, which is likely to continue considering the forecast
• The rivers gets lowest flow in Feb – March; the period provides the best opportunity for fixing the open river breakages, strengthen weak embankments, and other river maintenance interventions
Deyr 2021 rains have been cumulatively low with poor spatial and temporal distribution.

Currently, most parts of the country are experiencing severe drought conditions leading to competition for the limited resources among the different users.

Considering the rainfall forecast, the rains experienced over the last few days are not sufficient to end the current drought conditions.
Thank You

SWALIM
Somalia Water and Land Information Management

swalim@fao.org

www.faoswalim.org
Cash and Voucher Assistance Mapping - Somalia
Background to CVA reporting and Mapping

- Reporting of cash and voucher assistance has been ongoing since 2017
- Visualisation of the mapping from 2018
- HDX - Visualisation Somalia cash programming
  (HDX Somalia Cash (humdata.org))
- Sectoral cash - cash in use by the different clusters
- Multi-purpose Cash Assistance
- Safety nets and Shock responsive safety nets
CVA mapping - HDX

- Monthly mapping of cash data reported by partners
- Showing the overview of scale (the amount of cash assistance/ number of individuals reached in each region for sectoral cash, MPCA and safety nets and shock responsive SNs)
- Provides a sense of coverage - cash assistance versus need (IPC 3+)
Key issues with cash data

- Inaccurate reporting
  - Completed projects versus ongoing projects
  - Number of individuals reached reported but not value of cash
  - In-kind reported under cash

- Key fields left blank for example........
  - Population type (IDPs/Rural/Urban etc)
  - Delivery mechanism in use
  - Donors funding
To improve quality of the cash reports

- Dedicated IMO resource to the CWG
- Training on cash reporting template in 2022
- Reach out to the FSC and partners for clarification on reported cash data
- Guidance note on cluster reporting of cash and voucher assistance
THANK YOU
Livestock Early Warning Tools Programme for Somalia

Livestock Working Group
Outlines

1. Service providers
2. Progress of Pillars
3. Challenges
4. Recommendations
Service Providers

- **Somalia National University (SNU):** is the service provider in South Central Somalia (Benadir region, Galmudug, Jubbaland, South-West and HirShabele states).

- **University of Bosaso (UoB-G):** is the service provider in Puntland state of Somalia.

- **University of Hargeisa (UoH):** is the service provider in Somaliland.

- LoAs has been signed and in process with all the SPs. The activities are ongoing in all the different areas according to the work plan.
Pillars status

Pillar 1

▪ Pillar 1 virtual training for all Pillar I surveyors conducted 25\(^{\text{th}}\) – 26\(^{\text{th}}\) July 2021

▪ Assessment of competitive feed use, feed millers, and agro-processing by-products in Somaliland & Puntland conducted in August and September 2021, respectively

▪ Assessment of competitive feed use, feed millers, and agro-processing by-products in SC Somalia conducted 15\(^{\text{th}}\) – 21\(^{\text{st}}\) November 2021.

▪ Training in analyses of data on crop, and animal feed data collection, analysis and reporting on feed inventory and feed balance for all Pillar 1 surveyors from SC Somalia, PL and SL will be conducted between 12\(^{\text{th}}\) – 16\(^{\text{th}}\) December 2021.
Pillars status

Pillar 2

- Training in PET methodology for Livestock Body Condition (LBC) and forage yield was conducted in SC and SL in Aug and Sept 2021 respectively.

- Feed security assessment (PET) mission was conducted, PET data was collected in SC and Somaliland in Aug and Sep 2021, respectively.

- Data collected during the 1st feed assessment was analyzed by Agritech and shared with FAO – It will be discussed with partners soon.

- Consultations on the 2nd feed security assessment going on between FAO and Agritech,

- Planning of the 2nd feed security assessment to take place after consultations.
Pillars status

Pillar 3

- PLEWS regional consultant on board to support PLEWS training – FAO supporting in organizing the travel logistics to Mogadishu, Garowe and Hargeisa
- PLEWS training in analyses of data on crop, rangeland biomass for Pillar 3 surveyors in SC, SL and PL between Nov and Dec 2021.
- Mission to gather geo referenced and LandPKS field data for Forage Condition Indexing (FCI) and forage/feed assessment for grazing biomass for Pillar 3 to be conducted in Dec 2021.
Challenges

- Insufficient budget
- Data limitation
- Limited areas covered.
- Delay of some of the planned activities
Recommendations

- Extending the LoAs as soon as convenient.
- Expanding the activities to non-covered areas.
- Upscaling the initiative to a larger-scale and sustainable level.
- Providing necessary tools.
Thank you