



## FSC PARTNERS' MEETING MINUTES

**Date: 31 January 2023**

**Venue: Virtual**

**Time: 10:00 - 11:50 AM**

**Attendance: (Organization and Attendee)**

S/N	ORGANIZATION	NAME
1	AADSOM	Jaffer Aminullah
2	ACORDO	Said Hassan Osman
3	ACRED   Access for Relief and Development	ABDULLAHI ABIKAR MOHAMED
4	ACTED	MOHAMOUD MOHAMED IBRAHIM
5	ADRO	Abdullahi abikar
6	ADRO	Anfac Adan Mohamed
7	Agro-Coastal Research and development Organisation (ACORDO)	Abdullahi Mohamed Ali
8	Agronomist for Action for Rural Education and Agriculture Solution (AREAS)	Mohamed Issack Ali
9	APCC	Abdishakur Abdul
10	APCC	Ahmed abdirihman
11	AREAS NGO	Abdisamed A. Yussuf
12	Aussie Association of Somalia	Nicholas Nyabaya Ochieng
13	Aussie Association of Somalia	Ochieng Nyabaya
14	AYAAN   African Youth Alliance Action Network	Musa Hassan
15	BADEF   Banadir Development Foundation	Bashir Mohamed Hagio
16	BADEF   Banadir Development Foundation	Katra Mohamed
17	CARE	AbdiAziz Sheikh Hassan
18	CARE	Saman Hajji
19	COHF   Candle of Hope Foundation	Titus Barsitei
20	COOPI   Cooperazione International	Liban AbdulRahman Mohamed
21	Dadaal network organization	Adan maxamed Adan
22	DRC   Danish Refugee Council	Abdifatah Mohamed Omar
23	Emerge Global	Lul Ahmed
24	FAO	Abokor, Abdinasir
25	FAO	Abbas Jimale
26	FAO	Juliet Khisa

27	Food Security Cluster	Apolonia Morhaim
28	Food Security Cluster	Hassan Abdi
29	Food Security Cluster	Nasra Hussein
30	Food Security Cluster	Gordon Dudi
31	Food Security Cluster	Nancy Koech
32	Himilo Organization for Development	Jama Hersi
33	Humanity & Inclusion (former Handicap International)	Christina Wanjohi
34	International Relief Foundation (IRF)	Hamza Mohammed
35	IRDO   iimaan Relief and Development Organization	Mohamed Derow
36	IRW   Islamic Relief Worldwide	Ali Yusuf Farah
37	LIDOSOM   Somali Livelihood Initiative and Disability Organization	Yusuf Mohamed Abdi
38	Life Line Gedo	Muktar wardere
39	MC   Mercy Corps	Abdikani Osman Ahmed
40	MC   Mercy Corps	Abdinasir Sheikh Abdullahi
41	Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range	Mustaf Ibrahim Adan
42	MUDRO   Mustaqbal Development and Relief Organization	IBRAHIM ADAM HASSAN
43	NAPAD	Festus Humphrey Nyonga
44	NAPAD	Festus Nyonga
45	NAPAD	ABDIRAHIM ADEN ABDULLAHI
46	OCHA	Joyce francis
47	OCHA	Samuel
48	OCHA	Thomas Nyambane
49	RRP   Riverine Relief Program	Rose Chelangat
50	SAO   Somaliland Agriculture Organization	Mohamed Osman
51	SCC	hafow mohamed
52	SCI   Save the Children International	Dahir Isaq
53	SCI   Save the Children International	Mohamed Mohamoud Egeh
54	SFH   Solutions for Humanity International	Mohamed Bashir
55	Somali Community Concern SCC	Abdirashid Addani
56	Somali Service Community Organization	Amb. Mohamed Golden
57	SODMA	Mr. Abubakar
58	SOMRELIEF	Abdirizak Abdikadir Abdi
59	SYPD	Abdullahi Aliyow Maalim
60	SYPD	Embirukah Anyamba
61	TASCO   Taakulo Somaliland Community	Mohamed Aden
62	UN OCHA	Veronica Mhango

63	Wadani Relief Organization (WARO)	Liban Aden Mohamed
64	WFP	fatmata.kokobaye
65	WFP/Food Security Cluster	Paul GOL
66	WRRS	Abdalla Mohamed Abdullahi
67	WVI World Vision International	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein
68	WVI World Vision International	Mohamud Muhumed Elmi

## Meeting Agenda:

1. FSC 2022 Review
  - Key Achievements
  - Key challenges
  - Lessons Learnt
2. FSC 2023 Priorities
  - HRP
  - Key priorities
3. Presentation by MOLFR
4. Referral mechanism for households with acute malnourished children and PLWs
5. AOB
  - 2022 CCPM

## 1. Opening Remarks

- Mr. Mohamud from the Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation officially kicked off the meeting and provided opening remarks
- Mr. Abubakar from the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) also expressed gratitude to the line ministries, Cluster Secretariat, and the partners, urging continued assistance to those in need as the country faces a severe food security crisis.
- The Food Security Cluster (FSC) on the other hand fully appreciates the continued support from the government and the active engagement and collaboration from all the cluster partners

## 2. FSC 2022 Review

### 2.1 FSC 2022 Response (Static Dashboards)

- In the 2022, FSC partners assisted 6.2 million people out of the 6.37 million targeted (97% reach) against the Strategic Objective 1 (SO1) - improved access to food (monthly target). 88% of the humanitarian food and cash assistance was undertaken through cash and vouchers with approximately USD 577.1 million disbursed to beneficiaries
- Under livelihood support, partners have assisted 502,799 people cumulatively from January to December 2022. This translates to only 60% achievement against the Strategic Objective 2 (SO2) target of 838,200 individuals. 13% of the livelihoods support was

undertaken through cash and vouchers with approximately USD \$2 million disbursed to beneficiaries

- Districts with No response in 2022 due to access constrains: Adan Yabaal, Bu'aale, Jilib, Saakow and Sablaale

## 2.2 Key achievements

- Enabled humanitarian actors to prioritize interventions, improve targeting and use resources more efficiently and effectively through coordinated activities
- Deployment of fully dedicated FSC cluster coordinators in SWS, Hirshabelle and Galmuduug state.
- 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)
- Produced 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
- Participated in Seasonal food security and nutrition need assessment and subsequent IPC analyses
- Developed FSC chapter of the 2022 HNO, HRP and Drought and Famine Prevention Response Plan

## 2.3 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
- Lack of full Information sharing and communications among partners and with government authorities
- Lack of Preparedness (especially for local NGOs- due to capacity and funding constraints.
- Lack of proper targeting for some partners to ensure assistance reaches those most in need

## **2.4 Key Challenges - Cross Cutting Issues & Capacity Building**

### **2.41 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

### **2.42 Cross cutting issues**

- 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

## **2.5 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
- 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

#### Questions from the partners.

- In the report presented, some districts, like Banadir, have 50% reach while others have over 100% reach. Are there coordinated plans to do away with duplications or over-reach in some districts and have average reach? The partners capture information about district-level response in the 5W matrix, but there is a need to capture information beyond the district level at the IDP and village levels?
- Since SO2 activities are receiving less funds, is there any negotiation or advocacy with donors to see if this is well responded to?

#### Response from the cluster,

- In the 5W, there is a column for locating information for a specific location where the response is implemented with GPS coordinates, but most of the partners don't provide such information, and the cluster is appealing for the partners to provide that information to be coordinated. OCHA is also working on OPZ list to come up with harmonized list of IDP sites and settlement which will be launched which can ease better understanding of the IDP sites and settlements within a certain district. Since delivery

of assistance happens at the district level, the cluster is working on de-duplication by having dedicated state-level cluster coordinators, and the cluster appeals for partners' support in that effort.

- The cluster is advocating for livelihood funding and ensuring that adequate funding is provided in the future.
- *Kindly refer to the FSC response PowerPoint for more details*

## **6. FSC 2023 Priorities**

### **3.1 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan**

- Target - 6.7 million with urgent life-saving humanitarian food and cash assistance and emergency livelihoods support

#### **FSC Objectives**

- Objective 1: To improve availability and access to food for 6.7 million people facing severe acute food insecurity by end of 2023
- 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

#### **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)

### 3.2 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

Questions from the partners: Are there any recommendations for SO2 given that the response is seasonal, and this objective has fewer accomplishments than objective 1—improved access to food? Are there any proxy indicators that project the percentage of marginalized communities targeted?

Cluster response: SO2 protection of livelihood and income source—this is related to seasonal as some of the partners planned some responses, like the distribution of agricultural input and because of the rainfall failure, they were not implemented. There is an elaborate targeting process that targets all the vulnerable communities, including the vulnerable marginalized communities, to receive responses.

- *Kindly refer to the FSC 2023 Priorities for more details*

## 4. Presentation by MOLFR

### Outline of the presentation

#### 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)

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

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)

**Locations:** 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

**Activity:**Fodder Value Chain Activity

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

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

**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
- DRLSP II

Question from the partners: How can the partners reach MOLFR to coordinate with and also ensure that local partners are included in your response?

Response from Mr. Mustafa: All the projects related to livestock response have focal points that are involved in those projects for better informing the ministry.

- *Kindly refer to the Presentation by MOLFR for more details*

## **7. Referral mechanism for SAM and MAM children and Pregnant and Lactating Women**

**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**

- Children under-five currently enrolled in Stabilization Centers (SC), Outpatient Therapeutic feeding Programme (OTP), or Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP)
- 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)

### **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.



### **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

Comments from the partners: There is a need for service mapping, as if the partners are not aware of the existing services, referral won't be easy.

Response from the cluster: For service mapping purposes, the referral mechanism was initiated.

- *Kindly refer to the Referral mechanism for SAM and MAM children and Pregnant and Lactating Women presentation for more details*

### **5. 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**

- Supporting service delivery
- Informing strategic decisions of the HC and HCT
- Planning and implementing Cluster strategies
- Monitoring and evaluating performance
- Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning
- Advocacy

- Accountability to affected people

**Deadline for completing survey: 31st January 2023**

**Next Steps:**

- gFSC to share the results by Feb/Mar 2023 and \*only if the response rate =>50%
- 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
- *Kindly refer to the CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING (CCPM) - 2022 presentation for more details*

**Annexes**

1. Consolidated PowerPoint presentations

Click [here](#)

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