



## FSC PARTNERS' MEETING MINUTES

**Date:** 25<sup>th</sup> Oct 2022

**Venue:** Online

**Time:** 10:00 - 11:30AM

**Attendance (Alphabetical Order):**

S/no	Organization
1	AADSOM
2	AAH
3	AAI
4	Aamin Organization
5	ACTED
6	ADESO
7	Aflax charity
8	Agricultural Development Organization-ADO
9	AID-AFRIKA /Access Initiative & Development for Afrika
10	ARIN
11	AV
13	AWI
14	Bahnano Relief and development organization
15	BRADO
16	CoDHNNet
17	COHF
18	CRS
19	CWW
20	Dadaal
21	DBG
22	DEH
23	DRC
24	European Committee for training and agriculture- CEFA
25	FAO
26	GEELO
12	Gurmad for Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization (GUHADO)
27	HA/Hano Academy
28	HACDA   Horn of Africa Community Development Action
29	HADM-BRA
30	HSF

31	ICRC
32	IHH  Humanitarian Relief Foundation
33	International Relief Foundation (IRF)
34	INTERSOM
35	IRDO
36	IRW
37	IVDO
38	JYA
39	Kaalmo Relief and Development - KRD
40	LRDO
41	MC
42	MoLF
43	Muslim
44	NIO
45	NODO ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT
46	NRC
47	OSPAD
48	READO
49	SAACID
50	SASDO
51	SAYS
52	SCI
53	SHARDI
54	SIHO
55	Somali Community Concern (SCC)
56	Somali Relief Centre (SRC)
57	STA
58	SWA
59	TASCO
60	USWRO
61	VITCONSULTANCY
62	VSF Germany
63	VSF Suisse
64	Wadani Relief Organization (WARO)
65	WFP
66	WHH
67	WRRS

## Meeting Agenda:

- Opening Remarks (MoAI, SoDMA, and MoLFR)
- SWALIM Climate updates
- FSC Updates
  - ✓ September response (Static Dashboards)
  - ✓ Partners planned response (Oct-Dec 2022)
  - ✓ SHF Updates
  - ✓ 2023 HPC Timelines
- Key updates from the FSC Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)
- AOB

### 1. Opening Remarks

- Mr. Ahmed Hassan Ali, the Director of planning at the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry & Range (MoLFR) and Mr. Abubakar from the Somalia Disaster Management Agency (SoDMA) officially kicked off the meeting and provided opening remarks
- Mr. Ahmed thanked and appreciated the FSC partners for their attendance and for their continued delivery of undertaking of humanitarian food and livelihoods assistance. He gave a brief update indicating that Somalia has been on emergency state since August 2022 and urged the partners to ensure their active engagement with the cluster and relevant government ministries, and coordination to ensure that the most vulnerable and affected population receive assistance and duplication of response is minimized.
- Mr. Abubakar reiterated the need for scale-up of response to reach the most vulnerable people everywhere in the country. He also indicated that SoDMA is available to facilitate FSC partners' interventions whenever needed.

### 2. SWALIM Climate updates

- Deyr rains started in northern parts of the country in late September/beginning October and continue to spread southwards.

- The intermittent rains in Puntland and Somaliland since late September have incrementally improved pasture and water availability. Pastoralists from areas yet to receive rains have moved to areas where pasture and water have improved following the ongoing rains.
- Central and southern parts of the country started receiving rains over the last one week. The rains received are however less and sparsely distributed compared to the north
- The observed rains have provided immediate relief to water stress in different parts of the country, temporarily improving the drought conditions.
- Flash floods with considerable damage to property/infrastructure occurred in Qardho, on 23rd Oct
- Levels along the 2 rivers are expected to rise in the coming weeks, given the ongoing rains at the Ethiopian highlands.
- Current global climate forecasts point towards a poor October to December rainy season in the Horn of Africa region and Communities to be encouraged to take advantage of the rains and harvest water
- SWALIM and partners are following the developments keenly and will keep you updated
- *Kindly refer to the SWALIM PowerPoint for more details*

*Question from a partner: Since there was a flash flood reported in Qardo, what is the plan for the Food Security Cluster regarding the emergency flash floods?*

*Response from the cluster: The cluster is getting an update of the flash floods and monitoring the situation. For the partners on the ground, we are appealing to them to provide assistance for those that are able to respond by including the affected people in ongoing responses.*

### **3. FSC Updates**

#### **3.1 September response (Static Dashboards)**

- In September 2022, FSC partners assisted 5.89 million people out of the 6.37 million targeted (92% reach against the improved access to food target). 86% of the food assistance was undertaken through cash and vouchers with approximately USD \$72 million disbursed to beneficiaries
- Under livelihood support, partners have assisted 431,898 people cumulatively from January to September. This translated to only 30% achievement against the target based on the current needs which are 838,200 individuals 52% of the livelihoods support was undertaken through cash and vouchers with approximately USD \$0.652 million disbursed to beneficiaries
- The FSC cluster appreciates the good effort of the partners for scaling up interventions in response to the drought and the increasing risk of famine.
- *Kindly refer to the FSC response PowerPoint for more details*

### 3.2 Partners planned response (Oct-Dec 2022)

#### The duplication in the planning:

Region	District	Access Severity	Operational Priority Area	Target	Planned Target	Gap
Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeysa	Low access constraints	2	20,100	25,151	-25%
Togdheer	Owdweyne	Low access constraints	1	15,600	24,274	-56%
Togdheer	Burco	Low access constraints	2	13,010	21,591	-66%
Awdal	Zeylac	Low access constraints	2	9,000	25,316	-181%
Bari	Iskushuban	Moderate access constraints	3	3,000	15,781	-426%

Region	District	Access Severity	Operational Priority		October Planned Target	October Gap	November Planned		December Planned	
			Area	Target			Target	November Gap	Target	December Gap
Gedo	Doolow	Low access constraints	2	51,310	270,448	-477%	253,266	-394%	238,409	-365%
		Moderate access constraints	3	18,070	58,993	-226%	49,273	-173%	49,273	-173%
Bari	Iskushuban	Moderate access constraints	2	83,160	168,905	-103%	172,205	-107%	172,205	-107%
Bay	Buur Hakaba	High access constraints	1	107,310	206,452	-92%	189,316	-76%	189,316	-76%
Hiraan	Belet Weyne	Moderate access constraints	1	143,230	269,418	-88%	249,162	-74%	249,162	-74%
Galgaduud	Dhuusamarreeb	Low access constraints	1	118,880	210,858	-77%	213,858	-80%	203,094	-71%
		Moderate access constraints	1	458,750	826,195	-80%	735,113	-60%	708,599	-54%
Bay	Baydhaba	Moderate access constraints	2	33,430	46,666	-40%	50,866	-52%	47,266	-41%
Bakool	Ceel Barde	High access constraints	2	37,180	58,916	-58%	51,596	-39%	51,596	-39%
Hiraan	Bulo Burto	High access constraints	1	66,920	90,332	-35%	90,284	-35%	90,284	-35%
Sanaag	Ceerrigaabo	Low access constraints	1	46,840	76,133	-63%	62,348	-33%	62,348	-33%
Togdheer	Owdweyne	Low access constraints	2	65,400	91,351	-40%	84,937	-30%	80,575	-23%
Galgaduud	Cadaado	Moderate access constraints	1	91,510	136,028	-49%	109,694	-20%	109,694	-20%
Bay	Diisoor	High access constraints	1	91,510	136,028	-49%	109,694	-20%	109,694	-20%

#### Follow up Actions: De-Duplication of Partners Response

- The FSC collected partners planned responses Oct-Dec 2022, to identify gaps and overreach to allow forward planning for de-duplication.
- FSC will highlight where there are duplication/overlaps in planned assistance at district level and organize bilateral talks with concerned operational partners to:
  - Either move to other districts
  - If not possible, target different locations/ IDP sites within the district.
  - Prior coordination with FSC before selection of target villages for any FSL intervention

- Reaching out to key donors for support in enforcing coordination with the cluster (get confirmation on selected area from the state or regional level)
- OCHA is working on producing common admin 3 location data sets to enable harmonized names for locations to enable granular analysis below district level. This will enable more advanced planning and de-duplication at location, settlement and IDP site level.
- Solicit support from the local authorities and key line ministries in enforcing de-duplication and forward planning
- Request for instructions from FAO, WFP, and key INGO to their implementing partners to ensure coordination with FSC before response and de-duplication as and when required

*The FSC emphasized the need for de-duplication of responses and will be creating a WhatsApp and/or Skype group at a sub-national level for partners who are on ground to facilitate “real time” coordination of responses and exchange information to avoid duplication of responses.*

*Any partner that is not coordinating with the cluster will not be reflected in the cluster monthly response products. The lack of prior coordination leads to duplication/overlaps of response whereas there are huge needs in the country that needs an urgent response.*

*Question from a partner: The partners' response analysis report showed many areas that had over 100% reach of against the target while the IPC reports show the situation is deteriorating and worsening, especially in Bay and other regions - are we aware of this in-terms of coordination and can it mean that the presence of NGOs is there, but their contribution is not significant /minimal, or could it be something else?*

*Response from the cluster: There are several reasons that might lead to this-*

- *A household (HH) might be targeted for a certain month, and the next month may be another HH leading to a lack of continuity and the intended impact. It is advisable to target the same HH for at least 6 rounds/months to have a noticeable food security impact, assistance should be directed to the same household for a minimum of rounds/months, resources permitting.*
- *The transfer value for cash assistance that was in use before was not meeting the food needs and we hope the revised joint FSC and CWG transfer values, which is pegged at 80% of the Food MEB will mitigate this.*
- *Lack of integration with other key Health, WASH, and Nutrition clusters interventions whereby for example, a HH is supported with cash transfer for food needs and has other needs, they will spend this on other non-food items as well significantly reducing the intended food security impact at household level. FSC advocates for an integrated response from the key clusters to for the same HH at the same time to ensure significant and sustainable impact*

*Geographic and household level targeting could also be a major factor on this. For instance, response can cover 100% of the district level FSC targets but some sub-districts could either*





*be totally not covered, or only covered at 20-30%. Most of partners have concentrated their response within urban areas within a 10 - 15km radius from the towns while other needy far-flung areas, including rural areas do not receive significant response. At household level, some marginalized and minority households are also not being adequately covered by the ongoing FSC response and we are working on strengthening and enhancing this. Kindly refer to the Partners planned response (Oct-Dec 2022) PowerPoint for more details*

### 3.3 SHF Updates

The below provides the SHF and CERF allocations to the FSC in 2022

**Objectives:** Improve access to food and sustain livelihoods

**Activities:** UCT/Cash+(Livestock feed/fodder, Water

<b>Allocation Type</b>	<b>Budget(\$)</b>
SHF 1st Allocation	3,500,000
Reserve Allocation 1	4,498,172
Reserve Allocation 2	3,499,371
Reserve Allocation 3	2,500,000
Reserve Allocation 4	2,500,000
	<b>\$ 16,497,543</b>

**CERF: RAPID RESPONSE - DROUGHT 2022**

**Objective:** Address food consumption gaps of drought-affected households

**Activities:** Food Assistance response - UCT/Food Vouchers

Organization	Dates (2022)	Location	Beneficiary Type	Budget(\$)
WFP	May - Oct	Bay, Banadir and Mudug	Integrated Response for Host communities, Refugees, Returnees, IDPs	7,140,000
	Jan - Jun	Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud and Mudug	Host communities, IDPs	2,503,345
<b>Total</b>				<b>\$9,643,345</b>

*Question from a partner -what is the criteria for Reserve allocation*

*Response from the cluster: First, the difference between standard and reserve allocation is that standard allocation is a competitive process with many stakeholders, whereas reserve allocation is at the discretion of the humanitarian coordinator and is based on needs. The humanitarian coordinator decides what the current needs are, and which location needs them, then a reserve allocation is launched and first tracked as the SOP is with 72 hours to get the partners.*

*Once the cluster receives this information from SHF, the cluster will identify the priority locations (within the approved allocation strategy) based on needs and gap analysis, and which partners are already operational at the location and are able to implement immediately. The reserve allocation process, including disbursement should happen as soon as possible within days and not weeks*

*Comment from a partner: The new SHF will target a 6K population with a 350K budget in the Bay region, with a transfer value (TV) of 120 USD, up from 60 USD. Based on the new TV, the amount will go up to 364k minus other expenses, which is even more than the amount in place. Because the amount is less, they can only get 90 USD for food only. It is not a matter of partner agencies deciding the use of the new transfer value but rather the resources and funding available, which determines the full transfer value or food only.*

*Response from the cluster: The new allocation is focusing on the Food Security Cluster, and the transfer value is for the new Food MEB transfer value and not the MPCA transfer value reason being that we have SHF WASH, Health, and Nutrition interventions at the same locations.*

*Kindly refer to the SHF Updates PowerPoint for more details*

### **3.4 2023 HPC Timelines**



The tentative 2023 Humanitarian Program Cycle (HPC) timeline are below. Please kindly note though that these are liable to change based on the evolving situation

- 26<sup>th</sup> October - First Draft of cluster HNO narratives
- 31<sup>st</sup> October - Cluster GH0 inputs
- 7<sup>th</sup> November - HNO Workshop
- 9<sup>th</sup> November - Final Cluster HNO narratives, Cluster severity and PiN calculations
- 14<sup>th</sup> November - HRP Kickoff Workshop: collective review of process, templates, inputs, and deliverables
- 15<sup>th</sup> November - Full draft of 2023 HNO circulated for review
- 17<sup>th</sup> November - Project Module Opened for Partners submissions
- 30<sup>th</sup> November - HRP Project vetting complete
- 1<sup>st</sup> December - Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) Launch
- 4<sup>th</sup> December - Clusters submit draft HRP narratives, objectives, targets, costs and indicators
- 7<sup>th</sup> December - HRP Workshop
- 8<sup>th</sup> December - HNO Published
- 11<sup>th</sup> December - Deliverable: Clusters submit final HRP narrative, objectives, targets, indicators, and costs
- 22<sup>nd</sup> December - Full draft of 2023 HRP circulated for review
- 12<sup>th</sup> January - HRP published
- 18<sup>th</sup> January - 2023 HPC After Action Review
- *Kindly refer to the 2023 HPC Timelines PowerPoint for more details*

**4. Key updates from the FSC Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)** The FSC Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) formulated an Assessment/PDM Tools/Targeting Working Group (WG) to provide guidance on key food security assessment indicators, Common harmonized Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) tools, targeting

- The WG is composed of Candlelight, CARE, CWG, ECHO, FAO, FSC, MC, WFP
- WG meeting held on 19<sup>th</sup> October and agreed on the key food security indicators and the main themes of the common PDM tool

#### **Food Security Outcome Indicators**

- Food security Outcome indicators
  - ✓ Reduced Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)
  - ✓ Food Consumption Score (FCS)
  - ✓ Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI)

- Guidance and training will be provided to capacitate FSC partners on the understanding, cut-offs, and data collection of these outcome indicators
- Capacity building and training at both national level and state level
- The tools/modules/ questionnaires will be translated into the local language for easier assimilation by partners

### **Common Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) Tools**

- PDM is key to assess to which extent food security assistance meets the intended programme objectives
- The PDM focuses on both the process and impact
- The PDM tools should include all key themes but should be kept as light and simple as possible
- The PDM tools will be translated into the local language to ensure wide usage and adoption by FSC partners (including local organizations)
- There should be convergence between FSC and CWG monitoring systems (with CWG utilizing the key food security outcome indicators)
- The design of PDM should be tailored according to the type of interventions and transfer modalities and should aim at covering the following key areas:
  - Specify project locations/livelihoods (IDPs, rural, Urban)
  - Specify the specific groups/ communities targeted e.g., marginalized and minority groups inclusion
  - Utilization of cash and in-kind assistance
  - Beneficiary satisfaction - timeliness, quality and quantity of assistance received, preference of transfer modality, level of information provided to the beneficiaries etc.
  - Distribution points - whether the beneficiary travelled long distances and any issues during the distribution itself
  - Targeting process - exclusion and inclusion indicators
  - Complaints and feedback - any issues regarding the implementation of food security programmes
- *Kindly refer to the Key updates from the FSC Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) Livestock Technical Working Group PowerPoint for more details*

### **5. AOB**

The cluster is delighted to have Anas Almohammad, the South West State (SWS) dedicated FSC coordinator on board. Anas has vast experience in similar roles in other operations, the most recent being the Whole of Syria operation. His deployment is part of the FSC coordination scale up. As the impact of drought deepens, and with the increased risk of famine, there is an urgent need to deploy dedicated state level Food Security Cluster (FSC) coordinators in hotspot areas given the magnitude and complexity of the situation, and to support the coordination, scale-up and delivery of immediate urgent lifesaving food and livelihoods assistance. SWS is one of

the most critical priority locations in view of the imminent Famine in the area and his presence will bolster the FSC coordination and response. There are also other ongoing recruitment processes; one for Hirshabelle to be based in Belet Weyne and the other is for Galmudud/Mudug to be based in Galkacyo to ensure we have dedicated capacity on the ground.

## Annexes

### 1. Consolidated PowerPoint presentations

Click [here](#)

### 2. Detailed meeting attendance sheet

S/N	NAME	ORGANIZATION
1	Abdiasis Walabil	NIO
2	Abdijalil Abdullahi Abdi	DRC
3	Abdikadir Mohamed	INTERSOM
4	Abdikani Osman Ahmed	MC
5	Abdinasir Abokor	FAO
6	Abdirahman Abdullahi Abdulle	Bahnano Relief and development organization
7	Abdirizack Ali	AAH
8	Abdiweli Mohamed Dahir	WRRS
9	Abdulkadir Abdullahi Abdi	WHH
10	Abdullahi Abdirahman Mohamed	AADSOM
11	ABDULLAHI ALI	CoDHNet
12	Abdullahi Mohamed Hussein	WVI
13	Abdullahi Sheik Abdi	AADSOM
14	Aboubacar Ali Abani	ICRC
15	Aden mohamed Aden	Dadaal
16	Ahmed Abdi Mohamed	Somali Relief Centre (SRC)
17	Ahmed Abdulahi Mohamed	BRADO
18	Ahmed Hassan Ali	MOLF
19	Ahmed M. Hussein	FAO
20	Alexandre Adam	WFP
21	Ali Ahmed Mohamud	AV
22	Ali Mohamed Abdi	GEELO
23	Ali Mohamed Ali	IVDO

24	Ana Fernandez	WFP
25	Anas Almohammad	FSC
26	Anis Hassan Yussuf	VSFSuisse
27	CHARLES KEVIN OTIENO	WVI
28	Eliud Kiprop Kimutai	Aamin Organization
29	Elizabeth Mbithe Wathome	AWI
30	Farah abdi Hassan	DBG
31	Farah Adow	Adeso
32	fardowsa ciise ismacil	Somali Relief Centre (SRC)
33	FRANCESCO RIEDO	European Committee for training and agriculture- CEFA
34	Gelle Moulid Ibrahim	OSPAD
35	Gordon Dudi	FSC
36	Hamza Mohammed	International Relief Foundation (IRF)
37	Hanan Akilan	FSC
38	Harbi Nur	CWW
39	Hassan Abdirizack Mohamed	ARIN
40	Hassan Muktar Abdi	FSC
41	Hussein Abdulkadir Omar Robeh	IHH   Humanitarian Relief Foundation
42	Hussein Mohamed Hassan	READO
43	Ibraahim A. Abdilaahi	Agricultural Development Organization-ADO
44	Ibrahim Abdi Muhumed	IRW
45	Ibrahim Mohamed	AID-AFRIKA /Access Initiative & Development For Afrika
46	Idris Harun Yussuf	AV
47	Ishaku Mshelia	FAO
48	Issak Hassan Abdi	VSFSuisse
49	Jama Ahmed Mohamed	NODO ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT
50	Juliet Khisa	FAO
51	Kev Esteban Del Castillo	CRS
52	Khadar Mohamed Abdi	WFP
53	Laksiri Nanayakkara	WFP
54	Liban Aden Mohamed	Wadani Relief Organization (WARO)
55	Mahat Hassan Mohamed	LRDO
56	Maurice Kiboye	VSFGermany
57	MICHAEL OCIRCAN P'RAJOM	SCI
58	Mohamed Abdirahman Abdi	ACTED
59	Mohamed Abdirahman Mohamed	HACDA   Horn of Africa Community Development Action
60	Mohamed Aden	TASCO
61	Mohamed Ahmed Abdullahi	Muslim

62	Mohamed Ahmed Adan	Kaalmo Relief and Development - KRD
63	Mohamed Barre	SIHO
64	Mohamed Derow	IRDO
65	Mohamed Egeh	SCI
66	Mohamed Haibe	USWRO
67	Mohamed Haji	SHARDI
69	MOHAMED HASSAN MOHAMOD	SWA
69	MOHAMED HASSAN OMAR	VITCONSULTANCY
70	MOHAMED HUSSEIN ENOW	International Relief Foundation (IRF)
71	Mohamed Ibrahim Jimale	ICRC
72	Mohamed Kadiye Yakub	WFP
73	Mohamed Moallim Osman	Somali Community Concern (SCC)
74	Mohamed Mursal	IRDO
75	Mohamed Omar Ali	Aflax charity
76	Mohamed Yusuf	DEH
77	Mohamoud Ali	SAACID
78	Mohamoud Mohamed Ibrahim	ACTED
79	Mohamud Muhumed Elmi	WVI
80	Mohiadin Oogle	HADM-BRA
81	Morris Mutua	COHF
82	Muhidin Abdullahi	WVI
83	Mukhtar Ahmed Salad	Gurmad for Humanitarian Aid and Development Organization (GUHADO)
84	Nancy Koech	FSC
85	Nasra Hussein	FSC
86	Naveed Ali	FAO
87	OSMAN ALI MURSAL	STA
88	Prof. Osman Mohamed	AAI
89	Raho Hussein	HSF
90	Romano Iluku	IRDO
91	Safia Hussein Mohamed	NRC
92	Sarah Hassan	WHH
93	Suhaib Abdihakim Duale	SAYS
94	Titus Barsitei	COHF
95	Valerie von Jordan	ICRC
96	Warsame Ali	JYA
97	Yahya	DRC
98	Yusuf Mohamud Ahmed	HA/Hano Academy
99	Zahra M. Abtidon	GEELO

