1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, MoLFR and MoHADM)
2. Update on the FSC secretariat (Announcement)
3. SWALIM Flood Update
4. FSC Response Updates
5. 2020 post deyr assessment and analysis, overall plan and timeline
6. 2021 HRP/HNO Process updates
7. Focus on “Seed Production”: Update of field visit by MoAI
8. MoHADMA Activity Updates
9. Livestock Working Group updates
10. AOB
### FSC RESPONSES 2020 (JULY TO SEPTEMBER) ACTUALS – VS – TARGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER TO JANUARY TARGETS</th>
<th>JULY</th>
<th>AUGUST</th>
<th>SEPTEMBER</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving Access to Food through Conditional and Unconditional Transfers (Cash, Vouchers and In-Kind*)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2,103,495</td>
<td>1,874,812</td>
<td>1,652,304</td>
<td>1,531,074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>54%</td>
<td>73%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Seasonal Inputs and Livestock Assets Protection*</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,060,406</td>
<td>433,368</td>
<td>26,030</td>
<td>189,916</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2021 HNO/HRP PROCESS UPDATES
1. To improve immediate access to food:

- **Priority activities include both** (a) unconditional (e.g. food assistance), and (b) conditional transfers e.g. cash/food-for-work for livelihood interventions that will support community recover their livelihood and meet their immediate needs. Activities include rehabilitation and establishment of community infrastructure such as water catchments, feeder roads and canals; skills training to increase household income; Soil and water conservation efforts mostly soil bunds that aim at pasture regeneration and rangeland rehabilitation and support productive capacities of communities through agricultural inputs and establishment of kitchen gardens and smallholder farms.

**Target:** 3.1 in IPC 3 & above

2. To protect and restore livelihoods related to food and income sources.

- **Priority activities include provision of:** (i) seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs (e.g. quality seed, farm tools, training, land preparation and irrigation support); (ii) emergency livestock assistance (e.g. supportive treatment, vaccination, feed, fodder production); (iii) livelihood strengthening and diversification (e.g. fishing, backyard poultry and vocational programmes); (v) improved post-harvest practices; and (vi) farmer, (agro)pastoral and coastal field schools.
## HRP 2020/2021 Budget Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BUDGET</th>
<th>INGO</th>
<th>LNGO</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>Grand Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>46,750,757</td>
<td>23,405,204</td>
<td>326,443,188</td>
<td>396,599,149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>45,407,763</td>
<td>31,244,940</td>
<td>307,768,132</td>
<td>384,420,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTIONS

Thank You
Certified Seed Production Companies in South West State Somalia

Presenter: Mohamud Isse Farah
SEED PRODUCTION BACKGROUND

• Seed Production is the weakest the link of the Somali Agricultural dynamic.
• It was a long ago since seed regulatory, inspection and quality assurance dismantled 3 decades ago.
• Seeds still comes from deferent unchecked sources, including hypered and genetically modified seeds which inflicts serious damage and losses to both human health and economy.
• Usually, farmers here reuse seeds from their own previous production in primitive way, meaning both quality and purity deteriorated.
SEED PRODUCTION BACKGROUND

• SOMSEED was one of the biggest projects over last couple of years which finished last year 2019.
• This project aimed to improve genetic qualities of the seeds in Somalia especially cereal crops.
• FILSAN and CSET are the biggest seed production companies in Somalia currently supported by USAID through GEEL.
• Seed growers get input and training from those two companies before they purchase the product from them upon pre agreed terms.
• Somali Government (Federal and State Level) established Seed Certificate to the seed growers.
For the Gu’ and last Deyr season inclusive Seed Certificate procedure with serial and code number existed.

Seed growers go under very rigorous procedure to make sure the seed quality meets the standard, the requirements are as the following:

1. Business License from Federal and State Ministries of Commerce.
2. Registration from Federal and State Ministries of Agriculture
3. Field Inspection Report
4. Sample Analyze Report
SEED PRODUCTION

• Main certified seed production sites are in Lower Shabelle and Bay regions.
• Seed production focused almost on three crops:
  1. Sorghum 128.7 MT
  2. Maize 71.3 MT
  3. Cowpea 27.8 MT
• Total Certified Seeds is 227.8 MT
• FILSAN produced 110 MT of certified seeds while CSET 117 MT of certified seeds.
• Seed Growers use M-TACAB (M-TA’AB).
MAIN CHALLENGES

• Expensive energy rate price remains biggest challenge for industrial and processing companies.
• Farmers are not afford to purchase this high quality seeds which is almost two or three times fold the price of traditional seeds.
• Local farmers needs more orientation on how to deal with treated seeds and potential risk lays on there if it is eaten up by farmers
Thank you!
MoHADM FGS PRESENTATION

BRIEF ACTIVITIES AND UPDATES FROM MOHADM
BRIEF ACTIVITIES AND UPDATES FROM MOHADM.

• The MoHADM has briefed the cabinet ministers on the latest rainfall conditions in the capital. MoHADM Minister promised that the Ministry will spare no effort to prevent respond to the flash floods in Mogadishu.

• MoHADM conducted consultation Workshop on SOP (Standard Operation Procedure) (DRR and DRM) in Mogadishu Somalia, the workshop was attended by all government stakeholders both all Federal ministries relevant with DRR and Federal Member States and BRA.
BRIEF ACTIVITIES AND UPDATES FROM MOHADM.

1. The Ministry has also formulated the National Humanitarian Strategy, the final draft is currently been tabled in the cabinets for endorsement.

2. The revised National Disaster Management Policy is also in the final stage, is expected to be finalize in next upcoming weeks.

3. MoHADM is planning to develop National Resilience Strategy, this is in planning stage pending for funding

4. MoHADM is planning to develop National Resilience Strategy, this is in planning stage pending for funding
As we are aware of the Deyr 2020 MHEWC Seasonal Monitor for Somalia, covers the October 1st Dekad and 2nd Dekad period. The key Points of the Monitor are following:

• Across most of the country, 2020 deyr rainfall has yet to commence effectively. The rains have delayed and performing poorly, particularly in northern and southern regions.

• According to the Precipitation forecast it’s confirmed by MHEWC/sources, most areas received 5-25 millimeters (mm) of rainfall during the October 11-20 period. Meanwhile, large parts of Bay, Bakool and central regions received relatively higher rainfall amounts of up to 75 mm.
• Across most of the country, 2020 **deyr** rainfall has yet to commence effectively. The rains have delayed and performing poorly, particularly in northern and southern regions.

• According to the Precipitation forecast it’s confirmed by MHEWC/sources, most areas received 5-25 millimeters (mm) of rainfall during the October 11-20 period. Meanwhile, large parts of Bay, Bakool and central regions received relatively higher rainfall amounts of up to 75 mm.
**BRIEF ACTIVITIES AND UPDATES FROM MOHADM.**

- Although CHIRPS imagery indicates rainfall is generally climatologically average in the rest of the North, field reports suggest deficits could be more significant. In central regions, cumulative rainfall is average to above average.

- The **NDVI** indicates health condition vegetation in the country. In the South and in localized areas of Central and Northeast, which is attributed to the delayed, poor October rains.

- Shabelle river In Hiraan, Juba and Shabelle regions show low flood risk levels, but river water levels in Beledweyne and Jowhar towns are at high-risk levels according to **MHEWC** Nov 3rd river station monitoring data. There are no reports of flooding so far for all Stations.
Daily Monitoring Shebelle Jowhar and B.weyn River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Observed River Level (m)</th>
<th>Moderate Risk Levels (m)</th>
<th>High Risk Levels (m)</th>
<th>Bankfull (m)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shabelle River Belet Weyne 3/11/2020</td>
<td>4.55</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shabelle River Jowhar 3/11/2020</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5.25</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
For more information contact the below:

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MSc in Disaster Resilience Leadership (DRL).
Email: Saytar91@mail.com
THE WAY FORWARD

#RealLifeHeroes.