PARTNERS MEETING

28th June 2022
1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, MoHADM and MoLFR)

2. SWALIM Climate updates

3. FSC Response updates

4. Home Garden Report - Presentation by MoAI

5. Technical Working Group Updates
   - Livestock Technical Working Group

6. AOB
Drought situation

March to May Rainfall Anomaly

Poor Gu 2022 rainfall performance across Somalia; 30% to 60% of average rainfall in the northern areas, and 45% to 75% in the central and southern areas.

Fourth consecutive failed rainy season since late 2020.

Sool, Sannag, Bari and Nuugal received the least amounts of the expected rains during the season.

The Ethiopian highlands recorded a significant deficit of rainfall amounts leading to low runoff and less amounts of river flow.
Gains of the short *Gu* rains, which moderated drought conditions in some parts of the country, are short-lived.

Currently, more than 90% of the country is experiencing severe to extreme drought conditions.

Drought conditions will continue to worsen throughout the prolonged dry Hagaa (July-September) dry season.
River level along Shabelle is below average for this period of the year.

Levels along the 2 rivers expected to reduce further in the coming weeks, negatively impacting on water availability for irrigation and other uses.

Current river level along Juba is within average.
Rainfall forecast for the coming 2 weeks indicates dry conditions in most parts of the country.

Awdal Region in Somaliland is expected to receive light to moderate rains; while along the coastal areas of the southern regions light rains are expected.

The Ethiopian highlands, where most of the flow in Juba and Shabelle rivers originate, remains dry for the next two weeks.

Source: NOAA
Current climate forecasts indicate a **62 per cent chance** of La Niña during the July to September 2022 period ([IRI](#)).

La Niña is generally associated with **drought conditions** in the Horn of Africa region, including Somalia.

The next seasonal rains are **not expected** until mid-October.

Forecast for the Deyr 2022 season to become clearer in August/September when GHACOF 62 will be held; performance of that season will determine drought conditions in 2023.
Thank You

swalim@fao.org

www.faoswalim.org

FSC meeting - 28 June 2022
FSC RESPONSE UPDATES
PERIOD: MAY 2022
FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE: OBJ 1 - IMPROVED ACCESS TO FOOD

PEOPLE TARGETED - Monthly
Famine Prevention Target

5.4M

RESPONSE BY MODALITY

3,302,132
- People assisted through SO1 in May 2022

5%
- Cash

60%
- Voucher

In-kind food assistance and Trainings

Unconditional & Unconditional
Cash/Vouchers Transferred

USD 39.8 Million

PARTNERS REPORTING

27 partners

UN: 2, INGO: 16 NNGO: 9

% of people assisted Vs Target

Target
# of Beneficiaies assisted

Jan 5,358,350
Feb 1,158,643
March 2,012,616
April 2,602,306
May 3,302,132

Jan 5,358,350
Feb 5,358,350
March 5,358,350
April 5,358,350
May 5,358,350

Percentage response at district level

- Above 75%
- 51% - 75%
- 25% - 50%
- 11% - 25%
- 1% - 10%
- 0%
FOOD SECURITY RESPONSE: OBJ 2 - LIVELIHOODS

PEOPLE TARGETED Jan - Dec 2022
Famine Prevention Target

0.9M
50% men  50% women

RESPONSE BY MODALITY

301,031 People assisted through SO2
Jan-May 2022

92% Livelihood inputs – In-kind
(Agriculture and Livestock)

4% Cash
4% Voucher

0.37 M USD
Cash/Vouchers Transferred

PARTNERS REPORTING

22 partners
UN:1, INGO: 15 NNGO: 10

TARGETS AND ASSISTANCE

Target  Assistance
Thousands

Jan  185
Feb  203
March 251
April 278
May 301

Livelihoods Support Response

Percentage response at district level

Lowest

990,000

0%
IMPROVING OF WOMEN’S NUTRITION STATUS LIVING IN MOGADISHU THROUGH HOMEGARDEN

Abdulrashid Mohamed Kasim
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Federal Government of Somalia
28th June 2022
**Project Background**

1. Home gardening was 6 month pilot project funded by World food Program (WFP) and implemented by Ministry of agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI).

2. Covid-19 pandemic and severe infestation of Desert Locust has led to most of the families being financially constraint which subsequently reduced their affordability and purchasing power food.

3. Home gardening has enabled many poor families living in Mogadishu to access healthy, nutritious food during this challenging time.

4. Target beneficiary of the project were 100 poor women headed HHs
What does the Home gardening project aim to achieve?

**Project Objectives**

1. Reducing malnutrition.
2. Increase economic opportunity for poor female headed HHs.
3. Create awareness.
4. Gender empowerment and,
5. Reduction of monthly food bills.
Summary of Home gardening achievements

1. Meeting with Jawahir Barqab, the chairperson for Banadir Women Organization, & beneficiaries selection criteria.
2. Conduct ToT targeting 10 members of MOAI extension workers
3. Training women on Home gardening
Training Photos (field practical session)
4. Distribution of home garden tools, organic manure, containers, agriculture soils and seeds
5. Field photos
6. Development of Home garden booklet
7. The story of Mama Indha-deeq Omar Yusuf

1. Indha-deeq is a 58 year old women from Kaxda district. she is a grandmother of 13 children, 4 girls and 9 boys.
2. The home-garden training has opened door for her and enabled to produce enough food for her children.
3. MoAI was fortunate to pay a visit to indha-deeq’s farm and see the impact of home garden on her daily life.
4. Indha-deeq sells fresh vegetables to her neighbors to generate some incomes.
5. Indha-deeq said that she didn't buy tomatoes, lettuce, chili, carrot and spinach from the market the last three months.
6. Indha-deeq said that home gardening is amazing activity, getting children interested in planting vegetables, weeding and harvesting.
Thanks for your listening

End
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

MINISTRY OF LIVESTOCK FORESTRY AND RANGE (MOLFR)

MOLFR PRESENTATION ON LIVESTOCK WORKING GROUP

27/6/2022
MOLFR KEY AREAS OF FOCUS IN EMERGENCY IN DROUGHT/FAMINE PREVENTION RESPONSE

- Provision of Veterinary Service support (animal treatment)
- Provision of water for Livestock,
- Provision of Livestock feed, CAHWS training
- Rehabilitation of strategic livestock water catchments
Drought Situation Briefing

- The severity of food insecurity has rapidly worsened in Somalia since the start of the dry season in January.
- Intensifying drought has caused acute water shortages, the loss of livestock essential to Somalia’s pastoral and agropastoral livelihood systems, and escalating staple food prices rose 140-160 percent above the five-year average in some locations in February, exacerbated by ongoing conflict and global supply shocks.
- Pastoral households continue to report excess livestock deaths across species and due to poor livestock body conditions, especially in northern and central Somalia and in Bakool, Gedo, and parts of Hiiraan regions.
- Although low levels of kidding and lambing are underway, the current poor state of livestock body conditions means milk productivity levels are far below normal.
- If the gu rains are further delayed or perform very poorly, more livestock deaths are expected, and many households will cull new offspring in order to save the lives of productive females. Field information suggests households have lost up to 30 percent of their livestock holdings due to starvation or disease since mid-2021.
Scarce pasture and water resources have led to deterioration in livestock body conditions across the country, with livestock emaciation and deaths occurring in the worst-affected areas.

The drought has also resulted in low pasture and browse availability locally and regionally, leading to massive livestock migration.

After several seasons of poor rainfall, a longer and hotter-than-normal jilaal dry season has led to widespread water scarcity and, consequently, an increase in human and livestock disease incidence.
Save the Children Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihood Program - Project II (DRSLP II)

**DRSLPII Project Progress and Ongoing livestock-related activity implementations Livestock market infrastructures:**

- 5 livestock markets equipped with loading/unloading ramps, auction shades, water tank, water troughs and sanitation blocks in Burao, Hargeisa, Borama, Qardho and Darasalam

- Four out of the five (except that of Darasalam) livestock market infrastructures are almost 90% complete

- Darasalam livestock market: the government had some issues over the site selection, as the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry suggesting another site for the construction of the market. However, this has now been sorted out with all parties finally agreeing on Darasalam as the official site for the constructing the infrastructures
Contd.

- Livestock markets in Hargeisa, Borama, Burao, Qardho and Darasalam
- Regional Veterinary Laboratories in Borama, Qardho and Garowe
- Quarantine and certification units in Borama, Wajale, Salahley and Farawayne, Darasalam and Qardho
- Mobile veterinary shades in Hargeisa, Burao and Borama districts
Mobile Veterinary clinical service

- The mobile veterinary clinics are intended to provide veterinary services at the remote livestock production areas with limited access to veterinary services provision.

- Four specially designed vehicles purchased and handed over to the ministry of livestock and animal husbandry (MoLAH) in Puntland.

- Constructions:
  - Borama Livestock Market Rehabilitation of Burao livestock market Rehabilitation/ Construction of Hargeisa Livestock Market
Thanks