

MINUTES OF THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER (FSC) PARTNERS MEETING

27 August 2019, NCA Hotel, Mogadishu, Somalia

Chairs

Dr. Mahad Mohamed Hassan, Director of National Humanitarian Coordination Centre (NHCC)
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM)

Mulugeta Shibru - Somalia FSC Co-Coordinator

Bernard Mrewa - Somalia FSC Co-Coordinator

Mr. Mohamud Isse Farah, Director of Food Security and Early Warning- Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI)

Agenda

1. Opening remarks – Government (Dr. Mahad and Mr. Mohamud Isse Farah)
2. Action points from the previous meeting
3. Update from MoAI
4. Update from MoHADM
5. FSC Quarterly response update: needs, coverage and gaps
6. CERF/SHF 2019 Update
7. HNO/HRP 2020-PIN calculation /humanitarian consequences
8. Cash Working Group update
9. Accountability to Affected Populations
10. AOB
 - a) Next meeting

1. Opening Remarks by Dr. Mahad Mohamed Hassan: Director of National Humanitarian Coordination Centre (NHCC) - Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM)

Dr. Mahad - opened the meeting at 10:18 am, and he introduced Mr. Mohamud Isse Farah, as the new Director of Food Security and Early Warning from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI). Notably, Mr. Mohamud Isse Farah already have commendable experience working with MoAI in different capacities.

In his opening remarks, Dr. Mahad emphasized the need for line ministries, FSC partners, WFP and FAO to continue working together as they support the Somali people. As such, Government is ready to engage with partners and facilitate their work. He emphasized that partners should actively participate in Food Security Cluster activities and their participation should make food security activities efficient and effective.

Opening remarks by Dr Mahad was followed participants introducing themselves.

2. Action points from the previous Meeting: Bernard Mrewa (WFP/FSC)

Summary of the action points from the previous meeting:

The action points of the previous meeting had been followed up as follows:

1. Partners engaged and participated in the seasonal assessments

2. FSNAU presented key events timelines at regional meetings
3. The FSC share the mailing list of FSC partners with the Cash working group to ensure wider dissemination of CWG meeting invitations, minutes etc.
4. The CWG co-chairs attended the meeting to clarify on issues raised by partners during the last FSC meeting.

3. 2019 FSC monthly response analysis for May, June & July: by James Kimathi (WFP/FSC)

A total of 36 partners reported various FSL activities in the month of July 2019. Below is a breakdown of the achievements per objective: -

Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets (IASN)	Year	May to Sep Target	May	June	July
	2019	2,279,947	1,200,791	1,432,559	1,792,678
Achievements			53%	63%	79%
Livelihood Assets	2019	1,596,281	450,493	396,761	458,570
	Achievements		28%	25%	29%
Livelihood Seasonal Inputs and Livestock Assets Protection*	2019	2,420,499	540,142	624,021	785,618
	Achievements		22%	26%	32%

Response Analysis: Approximately 2.28 million people per month are targeted in provision of conditional and unconditional assistance depending on the severity of food insecurity phases, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods - most population in IPC 3 and 4. A further breakdown is as follows: -

- i) **Under objective 1 (improved access to food and safety nets),** FSC partners assisted **1,792,678** out of **2,279,947** targeted (79% achievement). This means, for emergency unconditional transfers/assistance to people in IPC 3 or worse, there is a 16% increase comparing with June responses. The upward trend in terms of number of people assisted is not geographically even.
- ii) Less than 50% of the people targeted for relief assistance were reached in five regions: namely, Bari, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, and Woqooyi Galbeed. In Middle Juba, no responses reported due to insecurity.

LIIN (provision of seasonal livelihood inputs): During the calendar months of July, FSC partners assisted **161,597** beneficiaries with seasonal inputs. Cumulatively, for the 2019 GU season, **785,618** people were reached: representing 32% of target.

LIAS (supporting livelihoods through conditional transfers), FSC partners reached **458,570** beneficiaries (or 29%) compared to a target of **1,596,281**. This achievement is 4% higher than the previous month when 25% of the target was reached.

- iii) Average of 27% reached May - July.
- iv) The achievements are significantly low

Below is a breakdown of the planned responses per objective for June to September: -

Objective	DRP targets	Consolidated partner plans	Percentage catered for by DRP	Regions Covered as per Partners submission
Improved Access to Food & Safety Nets (IASN)	2,279,947	1,879,225	82%	All Regions except Middle Juba
Livelihoods Seasonal Inputs Agriculture support	847,378	2,590,968	107%	16 Regions - Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Hiran, Gedo, L. & M. Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
Livelihoods Seasonal Inputs Livestock support	1,573,120			
Livelihood Assets (conditional transfers)	1,596,281	149,583	9%	13 Regions - Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Galgaduud, Bari, Hiraan, L. Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanag, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed

ACTION POINT(S)

- Partners should timely report their activities to the FSC to ensure comprehensive needs, coverage and gaps analysis
- There is need for partners to scale up responses for objectives 2 and 3: current response remains below the targets
- There is need to sustain the achievements under objective 1 and ensure wider geographical coverage.
- Longest lean season for Somalia (Haaga – dry season) and therefore partners should increase their responses
- Plan and maximize on the fourth coming Deyr season for crop and livestock production

Note: Other elements on FSC monthly responses are provided through monthly dashboards that can be access via <https://fscluster.org/somalia>

4. CERF/ SHF 2019 Update by: Mulugeta Shibru (FAO/FSC)

The tables below summarize the update Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) second quarter 2019.

For CERF, regions prioritised are are Bay and Hiraan regions. Four districts will be covered with unconditional cash-based transfer to improve access to food and reduce consumption gaps and prevent further displacements.

Central Emergency Response Fund:

Priority Regions	Prioritised Districts	Objective	Priority Activities	Timeline (months)	Agencies (US\$)
Food Assistance: Bay, Hiraan, Livelihoods: Hiraan	Bay: Baidoa, Burhakaba, Dinsoor Hiraan: Belet Weyne, Bulo Burto, Jalalqsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved access to food reduce food consumption gaps Emergency Agricultural support to agro-pastoralist and riverine farmers who - if unable to plant will not secure a cereal harvest until July 2020 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditional cash-based transfer in Hiraan and Bay. This includes UCT to cover immediate food needs and prevent further displacement Provision of emergency agricultural support to agropastoral and riverine farmers' households in Hiraan to secure harvest in the upcoming Deyr (Oct-Dec) cropping season. Support includes assorted seed inputs to replenish depleted seed stocks, farm tools and irrigation support in riverine areas 	6 months	WFP: 4million FAO: 4 million

In Hiraan, three districts to will be covered and the focus will be on emergency agricultural support to agro-pastoralists and riverine farmers through provision of assorted seed inputs to replenish depleted seed stocks, farm tools and irrigation support.

Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF):

Proposed Districts	Objective	Priority Activities	Timeline (months)	Agencies (US\$)
Bay: Dinsoor, Rural Baidoa villages, Bakool: Ceel Baardhe Xudur Lower Shabelle: Marka, Wanlaweyne,	To improve immediate access to food by addressing gaps in response in underserved Areas To protect and restore Livelihood -related food and income sources.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unconditional transfers (food assistance and cash) and conditional transfers (cash-for-work for small-scale infrastructure repairs). Provision of seasonally appropriate agricultural inputs (seeds, farm tools, training, land preparation and irrigation support) for upcoming Deyr season – support for breadbasket areas 	6 - 9 months	ACF 400,000 Qatar Charity 300,000 ACTED 300,000 AYUUB 250,000 CONCERN WORLDWIDE 250,000

5. PiN Estimation by Humanitarian Consequence by: Bernard Mrewa (WFP/FSC)

Global guidance on the HNO is that People In Need (PiN) will be calculated based on the humanitarian consequences. The four consequences are listed and described below. Only the “Physical & Mental wellbeing” Consequence as well as the “Living standards” consequences will be factored in ascertaining the PIN.

Furthermore, OCHA has notified the FSC that IPC will be not be used to for the HNO: instead, the FSC will provide indicators (as with other clusters) that will be used to calculate the inter-sectoral PIN. However, the FSC will still apply the IPC results as regards the FSC specific PIN and targets.

- i) **“Physical & Mental wellbeing” Consequence:**
Consequences have a direct effect on people’s mental and physical integrity and/or dignity in the short term (within the next six months) including:
 - Death and injuries
 - Morbidity (infectious and chronic diseases)
 - Malnutrition (acute and chronic)
 - Physical and mental disability, impairing people’s ability to move, communicate, learn etc., such as handicap, post-traumatic stress disorders
 - Human rights violations such as arbitrary detention, targeted violence, killing.

- ii) **“Living standards” consequence:**
Affect ability to pursue normal productive and social activities and meet basic needs in an autonomous manner. Manifest in different types of deficit and negative various coping mechanisms to meet basic self-sustenance needs: e.g:
 - Food
 - Income
 - Productive assets (e.g. land, animals, tools, shop, etc.)
 - Access to basic services such as health care, water, sanitation, shelter, education
 - Access to legal documentation
 - Access to markets etc.

Note: Living standards are measured by assessing accessibility, availability, quality, use and awareness of/to essential goods and services.

- iii) **“Resilience/recovery” consequence:**
 - Reported separately from the total PiN
 - Inform nexus programming
 - Data behind any analysis of vulnerability (as a reflection of resilience) can be used to inform the analysis of the LS and WB consequences.
 - Resilience/Recovery consequences could represent a treatment of the populations facing humanitarian consequences of WB/LS that are below the threshold for response.

- iv) **“Protection” consequence:**
 - As yet, no well - established method for its utilization.
 - For 2020 HNO consider this humanitarian consequence as a ‘spotlight’ on protection,
 - It could be narrative/visual or highlight a subset of the Humanitarian Consequences / PiN by group/Area of particular protection concern (human rights violations, IHL violations, safety/security/dignity, etc.) already analysed/counted in LS/WB.

Action points:

- Partners need to engage with cluster to understand the new HPC guidelines.
- FSC should consider orientation session for partners on the new HPC guidelines especially as regards humanitarian consequences.

6. Update on Cash Working Group by: Mary Karanja (WFP)**i) Cash Warrants Coordination**

The goal of the CWG is to lead an effective inter-sectoral cash coordination mechanism, aiming to improve coordination, quality, monitoring, evaluation and learning of cash assistance and to ensure a systematic and evidence-based cash and market programming.

ii) Objectives of the Somalia CWG

- Integrate and strengthen cash and market coordination within existing humanitarian architecture in Somalia
- Provide evidence on cash and market interventions feasibility and scalability across the operation
- Provide technical guidance and support appropriate approaches, accountability and quality of cash and market programming in the response
- Advocate for cash and market interventions where appropriate
- Capacity building and learning
- Monitoring and Evaluation

iii) Ways of working

The Somalia CWG is an inclusive platform for partners responding to protracted crisis in Somalia and is open to the community of practice with sessions packaged to suit agendas and interests of other interested entities.

Frequency and locations of meetings: The group meets on a monthly basis in Mogadishu with satellite connection to other locations like Hargeisa and Nairobi.

The CWG works with and through the following structures:

- Workstreams
- Sub-national CWG
- Clusters
- ICCG

iv) Sub-National CWGs locations and co-chair contacts

Sub- national CWG	Regions	Contacts of sub-national CWG co chairs
Baidoa	Bay Bakool Lower Juba Gedo Middle Juba	steven.burak@acted.org - ACTED adan.okash@adasom.org - ADA
Galmudug	Hiraan Galgaduug Mudug	issa.ali@cpd-africa.org - CPD Mohamed.Abdi@care.org - CARE
Banadir/Mogadishu	Lower Shabelle Middle Shabelle Banaadir	ospadsomalia@gmail.com - OSPAD francesca.sangiorgi@concern.net - Concern
Puntland	Nugaal Bari	Abdirashid.Isse@savethechildren.org - Save the Children
Somaliland	Sool Sanaag Woqooyi Galbeed Togdheer Awdal	Abdilahihassan5@gmail.com - HAVOYOCO Amran.AhmedShire@care.org - CARE

iv) Work streams

- Cash for Work workstream
- Cash and Protection workstream
- Monitoring and Evaluation/Accountability to Affected Populations (MEAAP) workstream
- Financial Service Provider workstream
- **Market analysis workstream**

v) Market analysis workstream

Core tasks

- Produce a quarterly market analysis product
- Share ad hoc information/alerts on upcoming market issues with the CWG when available and relevant
- Advise the CWG on significant changes to the Minimum Expenditure Basket (cost and composition) when observed and verified
- Advise the CWG on transfer value recommendations and propose changes to the recommendations based on data analysis

Additional/ strategic tasks

- Propose (where feasible) market based programme interventions on the basis of market supply data and analysis
- Re-design the MEB with a multisector approach and advise on MPC package

vi) Transfer value recommendations

Somalia Cash and Markets quarterly dashboard (REACH, FSNAU, market analysis workstream)

Methodology

- The cash working group does not conduct market assessments but uses market data from FSNAU and WFP among other sources. To determine the transfer values, the CWG with the support of REACH, uses FSNAU market data on the cost of minimum basket/ minimum expenditure basket (full and food MEB).
- The food transfer value recommendations should correspond to 100% of the food MEB of the last month of the quarter under consideration, while the multi-purpose transfer value recommendations should correspond to 80% of the full MEB of the last month of the quarter under consideration, both rounded to the nearest 5 USD to ease implementation at the field level.

- Transfer value recommendations should remain fixed for three months at a time, and only be subject to change if the MEB value in any particular region changes by a notable value (>10%) following, for instance, an unprecedented phenomenon.

Actions points:

- Partners should participate at the regional coordination hubs as indicated above so as to be regularly updated on CWG activities
- The FSC to invite FSNAU team to update partners regarding market price monitoring. The market prices are used by the cash working group to determine the appropriate transfer values.

7. State of AAP in Somalia by: Paul Gol

Cross-Cutting Issues

- New Ground Truth Solution report to be released next month. The report will be shared to all.
- Gender training: Aim is to strengthen Gender Mainstreaming in Humanitarian response and food security programming with emphasis on Gender Analysis.
- Training schedule September: Hargeisa 9th – 10th, Mogadishu 17th – 18th.
- Questionnaire on Targeting Follow-up to be sent to partners next week. Partners are encouraged to respond.

AOB

- i) Next FSC meeting will be held in the last week of October 2019.
- ii) HNO State consultations: locations and dates
 - **Mogadishu (Banadir)**, Wednesday 4 September
 - **Dhusamarreb (Galmudug)**, Tuesday 10 September
 - **Hargeysa (Somaliland)**, Tuesday 10 September
 - **Kismayo (Jubaland/Lower Juba)**, Wednesday 11 September
 - **Beletweyne (Hirshabelle)**, Wednesday 11 September
 - **Garowe (Puntland)**, Thursday 12 September
 - **Baidoa (South West State)**, Sunday 15 September
 - **Doolow (Jubaland-Gedo)**, Sunday 15 September

For further meeting details, please refer to the already shared presentations.

Source: Somalia FSC - August 2019