1. Opening Remarks (MoAI, MoHADM and MoL)

Ministry of Agriculture opened the meeting, applauded the cluster partners for their commitment and cooperation with the cluster on coordination.

2. FSC Response Updates and Key Priorities

FSC updated the partners on the responses for the months of December 2021 as follows:

a) Objective 1: Improved Access to Food
- In December 2021, partners reached 2,215,807 out of 3,073,000 people targeted (72%) achievement
- 40% of the beneficiaries assisted have been reached through cash assistance, 53% voucher, while the rest have been assisted using in-kind plus training.
- About 27 partners reported response in December 2021 for this objective.

b) Objective 2: Livelihood support on Agriculture and Livestock
- In December 2021, partners reached 211,918 while from January-December a total 1,494,026 have been reached out of approximately 1.9 people targeted (72%) achievement.
- 97% of the assistance have been delivered using in-kind.
- About 12 partners reported response in December 2021
The detailed presentation on the FSC responses for the month of December can be accessed here:


3. Key areas of focus by MoAI, MoHADM and MoL

a) Key Priority areas for 2022
   Advancing FSC strategic and operational priorities in humanitarian agenda in Somalia: Anticipatory action, active representation of FSC in all national coordination fora, interagency missions, CERF/SHF/CPBF
   Capacity Building - Training
   • Proposal Writing: Build on lessons learned from 2021 HRP
   • Cross-cutting issues: Protection, AAP, the inclusion of people with disability
   • Complaint Feedback Mechanism
   • Sphere Standard
   • IPC
   • LEGS
   • FSC Reporting

b) Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) Federal Government of Somalia (Livestock Working Group (LWG))

Drought situation analysis and response 2021-2022
   • Somalia is experiencing its 3rd consecutive below-average rainfall season since late 2020, which is worsening the current drought situation;
   • The Federal Government of Somalia declared a state of emergency due to the drought on 23 November 2021 and appealed for international assistance.
   • There are already reports of livestock deaths (cattle, Camel and shoats) from starvation and disease in Jubbaland and in most south and central areas.
   • WFP and FAO have set out response plan and presented to partners.
   • The details of the presentation can access using the link:
   • In pastoral livelihood zones in southern, central, and northeastern Somalia, households face increasing difficulty affording food and water due to livestock production losses, high water and cereal prices, and conflict.
Severe water and pasture shortages have led to emaciated livestock, excess livestock losses, limited livestock births, and significantly below-average milk production across all species, especially among cattle and sheep.

Due to poor health and poor body condition, livestock cannot be sold at prevailing market prices.

Current livestock market prices are high due to a low supply of marketable livestock in northern areas coupled with stable export demand.

In the worst drought-affected areas (Gedo, Bakool, Middle and Lower Juba, Galgaduud, Mudug, and Hiraan regions) – livestock deaths and off-take are occurring on a scale comparable to that recorded during 2016/2017 drought.

Livestock losses will most likely intensify during the Jan-Mar dry hot jilaal season with further depletion of scarce water and pasture resources, and limited birth rates expected during the 2022 Gu season.

Drought impacts are currently less severe in NW and parts of NE Somalia, but an influx of migrating livestock from other regions is depleting local pasture and water availability.

In addition, regional drought impacts in Kenya and Ethiopia are limiting options for cross-border livestock migration (FSNAU, 2021).

**MoLFR Key areas of focus in Emergency in drought response**
- Provision of Veterinary Service support (Countrywide supportive campaign of animal treatment)
- Watering Trucking
- Dissemination of bladder tanks to strategic livestock migration routes
- Provision of Livestock feed

**c) FAO livestock drought responses are as following**
- Animal Feed distribution/Range cubes/countrywide/unfunded
- LEGS training/countrywide/unfunded.
- CAHWS training/countrywide/unfunded.
- Rehabilitation of strategic livestock water catchments in Jubaland and Southwest/partially funded

**Recommendation and way forward**
- It is critical to deliver recovery initiatives that build resilience among the affected pastoralists and agro-pastoralists to ensure that their livelihoods are less vulnerable to future droughts under LEGS guidelines.
- Drought related data and information concerning drought formation, exposure to drought and impacts of droughts with set of drought measures for various applications based on the information that is readily available and methods for drought assessment and prediction.
- Immediate response or decrease vulnerability and to recover or mitigate direct and indirect impacts of drought within economic, environmental and social contexts.

FSC shared presentation with partners on its strategic position on the drought response. The full presentation can be found on the link below:


e) WFP, FAO, and UNICEF drought response plan.

WFP presented the joint drought response plan. The detailed presentation is accessible on the link below:


4. AOB:

There being no AOB, the meeting was concluded.