Agenda

1. Opening remarks
2. Update MoHADM
3. Update MoAI
4. Drought update – SWALIM/FSNAU
5. FSC Quarterly response update
6. CERF/SHF 2019 Update
7. Country Cluster Performance Monitoring (CCPM) Results – 2018
8. Harmonized Food Security Assessment Training Update
9. Accountability to Affected Populations
10. AOB
   a. Cluster missions
   b. ILAP
   c. Next meeting
People in IPC 2, 3 & 4 comparisons 2015-2019 by season

Thousands

- Stressed (IPC 2)
- Crisis (IPC 3)
- Emergency (IPC 4)
### FSC RESPONSE 2019 (Q1) 2019 (ACTUALS – VS- TARGET)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>January</th>
<th>February</th>
<th>March</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets (IASN)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,209,073</td>
<td>975,913</td>
<td>1,083,745</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td>73%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihood Assets</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>179,434</td>
<td>320,576</td>
<td>464,321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Livelihood Seasonal Inputs and Livestock Assets Protection</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>1,855,044</td>
<td>38,497</td>
<td>136,381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
AISN Response Level in all Regions

- **January**: 885 Thousands
- **February**: 734 Thousands
- **March**: 410 Thousands

- **In-kind**
- **Cash**
- **Target**
• Number of people receiving unconditional assistance has declined by as much as 50% since the beginning of 2019 compared to 2018. The response is not to the level of the need – concern for the cluster with worsening drought condition

• Less than 40% of the target reached in Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba and Woqooyi Galbeed
LA Analysis

• Average of 24% reached Feb-March.

• Increasing trend but low
Livelihood Seasonal Inputs & Livestock Assets Protection

• The cumulative assistance for the last two months is still very low (about 8%) compared to target regardless the progress of the season.

• The cluster urge its partners to enhance the level of assistance in this objective livestock assets protection.

• The livestock assets protection effort needs to be further stepped up as early action such as i.e. deworming, animal treatment and vaccination to protect animals from any emerging diseases as well as outbreak that might emerge because of concentration of animals due to high mobility in search of pasture and water.
SHF 1st Allocation Update

Total SHF budget – $33.7M
Total FSC budget – $5M (15%)

Objectives
1. To improve access to food
2. To protect and restore livelihoods

Activities
• **Unconditional transfers** (food assistance and cash)
• **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), emergency livestock assistance (treatment, vaccinations, feed).

Area of focus
• North & Central Somalia (Awdal, Bari, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugaal, Togheer)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of NGOs</th>
<th>Organization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awdal</td>
<td>Zeylac &amp; Lughaye</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>TASCO &amp; VSF Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bari</td>
<td>Qardo, Iskushuban &amp; Alula</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>AADSOM, OTP &amp; QRC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dhusamareb, Abudwaq &amp; Adado</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>DEH, NAPAD &amp; SADO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudug</td>
<td>Galkayo, Galdogob &amp; Hobyo</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>CPD &amp; Mercy Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuugal</td>
<td>Eyl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>ACF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toghdheer</td>
<td>Burao &amp; Odweyne</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ACTION AID, COOPI &amp; WVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>14</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CLUSTER COORDINATION PERFORMANCE MONITORING (CCPM) RESULTS (2018)
What is CCPM?

CCPM is cluster coordination performance monitoring survey conducted by global food security cluster every year to see how clusters are performing in the country.

How they Do It: They directly share online survey with FSC stakeholders (national and international NGO’s, government, donors, UN etc.) to respond on performance indicators. (6 core functions including AAP)

On which scale: Performance rated in a grid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Weak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Who responded to the survey?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partner type</th>
<th>Number partners responding</th>
<th>Response rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National NGO/CBO</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>63%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International NGO</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Organization</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Authority</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>119</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Scores are classified into four performance statuses:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong</th>
<th>Satisfactory</th>
<th>Unsatisfactory</th>
<th>Weak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Supporting service delivery*</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Informing strategic decisions of the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) and Humanitarian Country Team (HCT)*</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Planning and implementing Cluster strategies*</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## CCPM RESULTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance Indicators</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Monitoring and evaluating performance*</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Building national capacity in preparedness and contingency planning*</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Advocacy*</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Accountability to affected people*</td>
<td>Strong</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: The ratings are based on the performance indicators' effectiveness in the following categories: Strong, Satisfactory, Unsatisfactory, Weak.*
1. Collectively agree on recommended follow-up actions that will improve performance in core functions.

2. Set a time-frame for actions and allocate responsibility for follow-up.

3. Identify opportunities, constraints, and requests for support.
Thank you!
HARMONISED FOODS SECURITY ASSESEMENT TOOLS DISIMINATION AND TRAINING

Food Security Cluster Partners Meeting

29 APRIL 2019
Outline

• **Background**
  - Food security assessment in Somalia
  - Harmonized rapid assessment tool

• **Progress of harmonized rapid assessment tool**
  - Dissemination of the developed tools
  - Impart required knowledge /skills of assessments
  - Ways forwards/ recommendation

• **Q & A**
Food Security assessment practice in Somalia

Methodological divergences

Questionnaire design

Comparability/quality of available data for decision making

Indicators selection

Methodological divergences
Harmonized rapid assessment tool

- harmonized rapid assessment tool in July 2017 REACH/FEWSNET, FSNAU and WFP-VAM
  - ‘core’ and an ‘extended’ tool developed

- The tools have revised over time based on the discussion and feedback of the partners

- Plan to disseminate the developed tools and impart required knowledge/skills of assessments among partners
Phase 1: Dissemination and training of partners

- FSC in collaboration with REACH, FAO (FSNAU/REOA), WFP-VAM, FEWS NET organized training for partners in four locations (Nairobi, Hargeisa, Garowe and Mogadishu).

- Overall objective of this training
  - disseminate harmonised rapid assessment tools and
  - equip the participants with necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes

- The training was arranged on a three-days agenda
Training content

- assessment and practice in Somalia
- key food security indicators, measurements and its practical application
- review of the harmonized tools (core and expanded)
- pre-assessment planning
- data collection tools (ODK/ Kobo tool box)
- sampling techniques and procedures
- data management with some practice.
- data analysis, visualization, report writing with practical applications
- mainstreaming cross cutting issue.
- The utility of existing AIMWG of nutrition in vetting tools, protocol and result of partners’ assessment
- follow up action plan, workshop review and closure.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>LNGO</th>
<th>INGO</th>
<th>Government</th>
<th>UN</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAIROBI</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOGADISHU</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HARGEISA</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GAROWE</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>103</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Percentage</strong></td>
<td>72%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

• Harmonized assessments provide better, timely and quality information for decision making. The buy in, utilization and institutionalization process will take time and effort from the partners and cluster. The facilitators and participants suggested follow up action/recommendation to ensure its utility and institutionalization.

• The FSC secretariat to explore decentralized support mechanisms on the assessment possible as sub working group at some of regional coordination hub where independent uncoordinated assessment was common.
CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES IN FOOD SECURITY PRESENTATION
Cross-cutting issues are considered the software aspect of our work are hardly recognisable. That is not easily visible and non-tangible. That explains why some of us did not see ‘HAD’. This represents but not limited to;

a). **Protection mainstreaming:** Safety/Dignity/Access/Avoidance of harm. Risks and Mitigation measures.

b). **Accountability to Affected Populations:** Information sharing; consultation/Participation; Feedback & Complaints Mechanisms.
c). **Gender**: The socially constructed differences between women and men throughout their life cycle.


e). **Diversity & Inclusion**: Persons with Disability; The Older People; Persons Living with AIDS/HIV.

f). **Conflict Sensitivity**: Do No Harm Analysis. 1. Connectors. 2. Dividers. 3. Local Capacities for Peace.

h). Monitoring & Reporting: How are agencies integrating Cross-cutting issues in interventions and proposals.
IN SUMMARY
Cross-cutting issues like protection and gender equality are relevant to all aspects of food security programming and humanitarian response. Mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in food security means that all programming efforts should have a positive effect on issues such as gender equality and accountability to affected populations.

Paul GIX
Programme Policy Officer

Somalia Food Security Cluster.
Moving Forwards

1. Cluster partner’s 2 hour sensitization on the prioritized cross-cutting issues.
3. Conduct Rapid FSC Assessment on Cross-cutting issues.
4. Conduct bi-lateral support to Cooperating partners on Cross-Cutting Issues.
5. Follow bi-laterally SHF qualifiers and support on Cross-Cutting issues.
6. Conduct follow up on Community-Based Targeting roll out and revise the C-BT Guidelines.