The Benadir Regional Administration (BRA) hosts regular community consultations to understand and account for the needs of each district.

Photo: Hassan Hirsi/World Bank
Agenda

- Introduction
- Coordination function and structures
- Responses / gaps and challenges of 2017
- Bulo Burto, Diinsoor and Garbahaarey Rapid Needs Assessment
- KM 13 Real time-Lessons Learnt
- Priorities for 2018
  - Target for Feb-July
  - Strategic priorities
- Ways forward
- AOB
Introduction and Meeting Objectives

- Brief introduction of Somalia based actors and secretariat team
- First national FSC meeting in Mogadishu
- Brief partners on function and structure of the cluster
- Share the achievements of FSC 2017 and discuss the plan for 2018
- Ascertain ways of strengthen engagement of actors in National FSC
The Somalia Food Security Cluster (SFSC) aims to be the primary source of information on the humanitarian response by addressing food insecurity, and by providing its members with a strategic vision and guidance in their response to the acute and underlying causes of crisis.

- FSC promotes proportionate needs-based responses and advocates for adequate resources and support.
- Seasonal and livelihood specific responses.
- Aims to improve the timeliness of responses in order to provide a more effective and cost-efficient response.
Strategic Objectives

The following are the FSC strategic objectives that defines its work and mandate:

- Objective 1: Improved access to food and safety nets.
- Objective 2: Livelihood seasonal inputs and livelihood assets protection.
- Objective 3: Livelihood assets.
COORDINATION FUNCTION AND STRUCTURES

Food Security Cluster Steering Committee
(Rep FAO/Rep WFP)

Strategic Advisory Group (SAG)
Cluster Review Committee (CRC)

Oversight

Food Security Cluster Secretariat

Technical Thematic Support

Regional Coordination Cells (Sub-national Clusters)
FSC Coordination Hub

FSC Coordination Hubs and Vice Coordinators
Proposed August 2017

SOMALIA FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER
Strengthening Humanitarian Response
Specific Objectives of the FSC

- Provide timely and quality life-saving assistance to people in humanitarian emergency

- Enhance resilience of vulnerable households and communities through investments that enhance the productivity of livelihoods, the provision of access to basic social services and predictable safety nets through community and social infrastructure, and secure land tenure and durable solutions for IDPs and returnees

- Strengthen the capacity and coordination of NGOs, affected communities and local, regional and national level authorities, to prevent and mitigate risks and implement effective emergency preparedness and response
Specific Objectives of the FSC

- Ensure the inclusion of key humanitarian partners within the cluster coordination mechanism
- Lead a transparent process of electing regional vice coordinators (VCs) from amongst partners and ensuring that the elected VCs are aware of their roles and responsibilities
- Coordination with national/local authorities, State institutions, local civil society and other relevant actors
- Ensure integration of agreed priority cross-cutting issues in needs assessments, analysis and planning
- Lead emergency preparedness and contingency planning
- Ensure predictable responses within the cluster, including the identification of gaps and the updating of cluster response plans and HRP strategy accordingly
- Development, revision, dissemination and application of technical standards and best practices
- Ensure adequate monitoring and reporting mechanisms are in place to measure progress against implementation plans and cluster objectives
- Provide a forum for advocacy and resource mobilization
- Strengthen the capacity of humanitarian actors through training and capacity investment
FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER ASSISTANCE IN 2017

February 27 2018
Outline

• Operating context of the cluster
• People in need (PIN), Target and strategic objectives
• Proportionate, appropriateness and timeliness of response by objective
• Volume of assistance
• Q & A
The acute food insecurity and malnutrition situation in Somalia has rapidly deteriorated in the second half of 2016 and famine risk was elevated in 2017.

The acute food insecure population has doubled within the span of two years from 3.1 million to 6.2 million.

The people in crisis and emergency almost tripled since GU 2016.

The people in emergency phase in particular increased by twenty fold.

Addressing acute food insecurity and malnutrition remained the primary focus of the FSC partner’s response in 2017.
People in IPC 2, 3 & 4 comparisons by Season (2015-2017)
Proportionate, timeliness and appropriateness & of response

- Proportionate to need /target
  - Objective
  - Aggregate
  - disaggregate
    - Regional
    - District
    - Population group (rural, urban, IDPS) ?????

- Timeliness

- Appropriateness to the need
IMPROVED ACCESS TO FOOD AND SAFETY NET (IASN) RESPONSE

- 2.5 million people per month in unconditional most population in IPC 3 and 4.

- 77% of beneficiaries assisted /month (average) compared to target

- Food assistance, unconditional cash, cash plus and safety net

- Sustained scale up of response by partner (Aug-Dec) in particular
  - immediate lifesaving need
  - averting the predicted “famine” risk in 2017
Livelihoods Assets

• About 200,000 beneficiaries/month on average (13% of the target) conditional transfer response

• Conditional transfer response
  – cash or food for work or assets
  – Training/skill enhancement assets.

• Conditional transfer response enabled beneficiaries
  – to access to cash/food resources that addresses their need
  – improving household/community productive assets.

• The prioritization of available resources to response objective one contributed lower level of achievement
• Partners provided support
  – livestock assets protection
  – seasonal input to enable affected population to produce its own food.

• About 2.9 million beneficiaries per season (80-85% of the target) in the last two seasons in 2017 (Gu and Dyre).

• The distribution of agricultural input, land preparation support with tractor hours. Irrigation support, multi-layered hermetic storage bags, GAP were the main support in terms of agricultural input.

• The livestock protection assistance mainly consists of
  – Pestes des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) vaccination
  – livestock treatment
  – Provision of water (water tankering)
  – livestock feed/fodder distribution including rangeland cubes.

• The feed resources distribution mainly by FAO has helped in protecting “productive stocks” by addressing the prevailing feed shortage.
• Cash based response

– Food insecurity results from different factors calling from diverse response options

– Shift to people centric approaches (putting beneficiaries at the centre of their support)

– Focus on local food production & market development
Cash / voucher and IK contribution in % of households assisted in last quarter

Total no of households assisted in Cash / voucher and total cash transfer per month (Oct-Dec 2017)
• Scale up of the livestock asset protection response to protect main livelihoods of the pastoralists
  – Animal health based
  – Feed provision

  Prevent the accelerated losses of livestock.

• Livestock protection more appropriate and cost effective than restocking after the pastoralist lost the prime livelihoods assets.

• The support of riverine farmers and ago-pastoralist
  – Seed voucher and cash -integrated response
  – Future production capacities of affected population.
• The level of support to population in stressed
  – not to the level of need
  – Prioritization available funding to meet immediate needs.
  – This gap has persisted and potentially increasing risks of food security deterioration

• Insecurity, especially in part of lower Shebelle, Bay, Bakool, middle Juba, Banadir regions
  – hindered humanitarian access to the most vulnerable populations.
  – prolonged periods of poor access to certain districts in these regions, vulnerable households failed to get much needed assistance.
• The declining trend of FSC assistance in Somalia is concern to the cluster.
  – The area / livelihoods in the north and part of the central where worsening food insecurity were reported

• The continued decline of FSC responses are indication that partners faced with resources constraints.
### People In Need - FSC

**People In Need:** 5.4 MIL

1. Based on the IPC 2017 Post-Deyr data (100% in IPC Phase 2, 3 and 4)

### Cluster Strategic Objective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Target Logic</th>
<th>FSC Targets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improve households’ immediate access to food through provision of conditional and unconditional assistance depending on the severity of food insecurity phases, vulnerability and seasonality of the livelihoods</td>
<td>• 100% emergency and 100% crisis of IDPs</td>
<td>2,781,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100% emergency and 100% crisis of rural population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 100% emergency/ crisis &amp; 5% stressed of urban population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets (IASN)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect and restore livelihoods, related food and income sources, through provision of seasonally appropriate livelihood inputs and technical support in rural and peri-urban settings</td>
<td>Agriculture • 100% crisis + 100% emergency + 50% stressed for riverine &amp; agro pastoral</td>
<td>914,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Livelihood Seasonal Inputs (Agriculture &amp; Livestock)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build resilience against current and future shocks through the rehabilitation and/or restoration of productive assets and disaster preparedness at the community and household levels.</td>
<td>• 50% stressed of IDPs</td>
<td>1,964,339</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 50% stressed of rural population</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• 50% stressed in urban</td>
<td>1,354,324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Assets (LA)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: FSNAU IPC 2017 Post Deyr Data

Somalia FSC

http://fscluster.org/somalia

Food Security Cluster Coordinator: mulugeta.shibru@fao.org
**Targeting Logic**

**IPC Results (Needs)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total population affected - Stressed</th>
<th>Total population affected - Crisis</th>
<th>Total population affected - Emergency</th>
<th>Total population affected - Catastrophic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14,928</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9,952</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,237</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3,059</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,587</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>7,735</td>
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<tr>
<td>6,188</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>9,282</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,587</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FSC Targeting Logic**

**Targets**

- Per district
- Per objective
- Per month
- Per livelihood type
# Priority Response Objective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute Food Insecurity IPC Phases</th>
<th>Prevent Widespread Deaths and Total Collapse of Livelihoods</th>
<th>Save Lives and Livelihoods</th>
<th>Protect Livelihoods, Reduce Food Consumption Gaps and Reduce Acute Malnutrition</th>
<th>Disaster Risk Reduction and Livelihood Protection</th>
<th>Build Resilience and Disaster Risk Reduction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimal (IPC 1)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stressed (IPC 2)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis (IPC 3)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Emergency (IPC 4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Catastrophe/Famine (IPC 5)</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Food Security Situation – Timeline of assessment results
Application of IPC in Somalia for FSC Response Planning for 2018

Phase 2: Stressed
- Livelihood Seasonal Inputs
- Livelihood Assets

Phase 3: Crisis
- Livelihood Seasonal Inputs
- Livelihood Assets
- Improved Access to Food (seasonal)

Phase 4: Emergency
- Improved Access to Food
## FSC Objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FSC Strategic Objective</th>
<th>Priority Activity Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 1: Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets</strong></td>
<td>Unconditional:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• GFD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Unconditional Cash Transfers (including vouchers)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Wet Feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• School feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 2: Livelihood Seasonal Inputs (Agriculture &amp; Livestock)</strong></td>
<td>Livestock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Animal redistribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Animal treatment/vaccination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Water trucking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seed Package (tools, fertilizers, tillage support)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Support to fisher folk (fishing gears, assets)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Objective 3: Livelihood Assets (Tangible and Intangible)</strong></td>
<td>Conditional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Livelihood physical assets (construction, rehabilitation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Livelihood intangible assets (capacity building, training, knowledge transfer)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you!