



**ICWG Somalia Minutes
Tuesday 6 September 2009
SSS Acacia Conference Room, Nairobi**

Members		Invitees	
Kiki Gbeho	OCHA	Penina Muli	Food aid/Nutrition
Keith Ursel	Food Cluster	Habon Hussein	Agriculture and Livelihoods
Fatima Mohammed	Protection	Elizabeth Kigen	Protection/Shelter
Medard Hakizamungu	WASH	Mary Ayalo	WASH / Health
Grainne Moloney	Nutrition	Paul Thomas	OCHA
Mera Thompson	Education	Sam Ogolla	OCHA
Adili Matontu	Health	Ivana Unluova	OCHA
Francesco Nicolo Cornaro	Logistics		
Andrea Berloff	Agriculture & Livelihoods		

Review of action points

The action points will be reviewed, updated and the action point tracking matrix circulated to cluster chairs prior to the next meeting.

Humanitarian Update

OCHA gave an update on the humanitarian situation. According to FSNAU the updated figure of the Somali population in need of humanitarian assistance currently stands at 3.64 million. Four areas of concern were highlighted namely Galgaduud, Mudug, Hiran and Bakool. The improved security situation in Galgaduud and Mudug were highlighted and clusters encouraged to determine whether they could scale up response in those areas. Participants were also informed that discussion was underway by authorities in Galkayo to relocate two settlements, (Dayah and Galey in north Galkayo), to alternate sites. This due to a perception that limited assistance was being provided to the vulnerable population. UNHCR has sent a senior staff member to Galkayo in an effort to better understand the situation and ensure that forced relocations do not take place. A technical mission to Mogadishu took place on Monday 7 September comprising WFP, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO and OCHA. IDP settlements were visited in Dharkinley and Medina, a hospital in Medina was visited and partners were met in the UN Common compound. Partners were informed of consensus among humanitarian partners over the UNHCR estimated new IDP figures as 524,000 for the Afgooye corridor. OCHA together with partners on the ground are involved in mapping settlements in Afgooye and Daynile.

The CAP is 53% funded. Although on face value the CAP seems to be relatively well funded on closer examination approximately \$215 million of the \$448 million for 2009 was carry over from 2008. In other words only \$274 million in ‘new money’ has been received in 2009 as compared to \$417 million in 2008. Most donors have decreased their funding to Somalia. There are some exceptions where donors such as Japan have substantially increased their funding to Somalia. Norwegian funding has decreased from 32 million to 13 million Dutch from 17 million to 7.9 million and the UK from 40 million to 0. A paper had been requested by OCHA HQ on this matter and was in the final stages of being drafted. Participants discussed the need for a strategy to address the current funding gap. ACTION: OCHA to follow up on the funding issue and work with the information group on strategy to address it.

CERF

Somalia has so far received US\$ 15 million under the CERF grant facility and plans to submit a second application for up to US\$ 10 million. During discussion it was agreed that any submission from Somalia should be linked to the priority

areas identified by FSNAU, particularly those with improved access and should take into consideration the current funding constraints.

The priority sectors of Water, Health, and Nutrition were discussed as possible clusters to submit proposals. The livelihoods cluster chair stated that this cluster should also be considered. Given the projected 80% possibility of rains linked to 'El Nino' it would be important to treat livestock before the rains to improve their chances of survival. Mortality rates are expected to rise among cattle weakened by drought during the rains. Priority areas for such an activity fall within the vulnerable regions identified by FSNAU.

The Cluster Chair for Shelter and NFIs and Protection also made a case for consideration under the CERF.

Action: OCHA to inform IASC of CERF discussion recommending clusters to draft proposals along with regions of focus

HRF Presentation on Monitoring

During the 2008 review of the HRF the need to strengthen HRF monitoring was highlighted. **OCHA hired** a Monitoring and Evaluation consultant to work with the HRF team to design and field test a Monitoring and Evaluation system for the HRF. A field test of the newly designed system was undertaken in Puntland with field visits to Arooley and Boame from 13 to 15 July 2009.

Following a presentation on the methodology and outcomes of the field test, participants discussed how and whom to share information from such monitoring visits with. Discussion also took place on how many projects should be monitored using this methodology and how to increase the number of projects actually monitored by getting clusters involved. Such monitoring could form part of the process of ensuring ownership by clusters of their projects, in the sense that clusters would have a better understanding of the projects they approve through field visits to monitor projects. Monitoring would help clusters realise achievements made against cluster objectives.

In conclusion clusters agreed that such information was useful and should be shared with them. They also agreed that they would be part of the monitoring process.

CAP 2010

The need for more a more pragmatic needs based planning was highlighted during the meeting. The fact that Somalia had a billion dollar CAP for which a large number of projects were unable to raise funds was stated. A table was circulated showing by cluster funding requests versus needs by cluster over the last 3 years. The paucity of funds raised for 2009 was mentioned. Clusters were encouraged to be rigorous in selecting projects in 2009. Some participants cautioned that although efforts would be made to ensure rigour in project vetting, the point needed to be made that needs had increased dramatically in Somalia over the last year. The CAP 2010 Cluster Response vetting process will take place on 14 and 15 September. The protection cluster lead raised the need to mainstream sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA) as a cross cutting issue into cluster activities through capacity building initiatives. FAO is taking the lead in capacity building for CAP 2010. It would be useful to look at capacity building in a holistic manner and for clusters to agree on areas they could support each other.

WFP briefed on capacity building initiatives that had begun. Due to current funding constraints these activities have been placed on hold.

Action point: FAO was requested to follow-up on capacity building opportunities and a strategy for 2010. Clusters were requested to provide information to FAO as to what key modules could be included in a joint training package and whether training should be provided cluster by cluster or as a group.

Action point: WFP to provide feedback as to whether clusters could participate in their training cell at a reduced cost.

WFP Presentation on Future Plans

The food aid cluster lead gave a presentation on WFP plans given shrinking access and lack of funds. Pending contributions from donors to Somalia, WFP warehouses could be empty by the end of October. The shortfall will affect September and October distributions. A complete break is expected by the end of October or in early November.

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Partners will however be informed in good time. To assist in addressing this challenge, family rations have been reduced permanently from 75kg to 50kg for cereal. WFP has also prioritised activities to include distributions to IDPs, the most vulnerable rural and urban populations, structural feeding and institutional feeding. Current funding challenges will affect UNHAS flights as delivery of container loads of humanitarian supplies shipped every month on behalf of 16 organizations to Mogadishu. Increasing restricted access in the Jubas and Bakool compounds the problem. The cluster lead also noted the increased number of requests from donors for monitoring information.

Action point: OCHA to raise, under AOB at the IASC meeting, the need for a funding strategy for Somalia.

Drought Response

There will be an HLWG meeting in NY on 10 September chaired by the ERC. Discussions will focus on the drought in the Horn of Africa. OCHA has prepared a briefing note on Somalia for the meeting. So far WASH, Nutrition and Agriculture are leading on coordinating the Drought Response.

Flood Contingency Planning Scenarios

A meeting was held on 7 September to discuss scenarios and plan for possible floods. A mild El nino is expected coupled with possible floods in Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle and Middle Shabelle. As part of contingency planning for such an event, it was suggested that regional committees that existed in Lower and Middle Juba as well as in the Hiran region be re activated. This would help in coping with existing mechanisms on the ground.

Action point: SWALIM and FSNAU will provide information on maps and flood response activities in 2006. The information will be circulated to clusters. The information will help clusters plan for response.