



SOMALIA
FOOD SECURITY
CLUSTER

Overview of FAO's work
in Somalia across the
humanitarian-
development continuum





Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

FAO in Somalia

An overview of FAO's work in Somalia with examples of best practice and innovation across the humanitarian-development continuum

*Presentation to the Food Security Cluster
25 April 2024*



Agenda

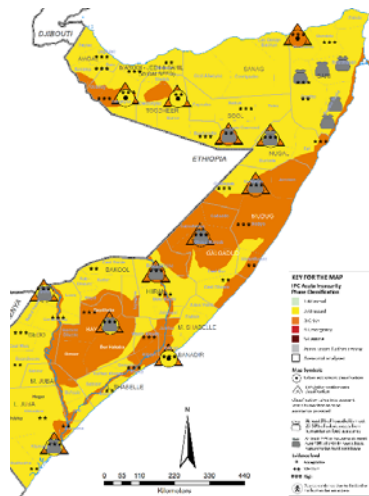
- Food security and climate outlook
- Longer term climate and food security trend analysis
- FAO Somalia's programmatic approach to the HDP Nexus



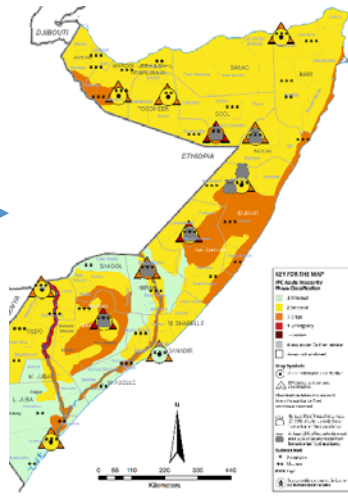


Food Security and Nutrition Outlook

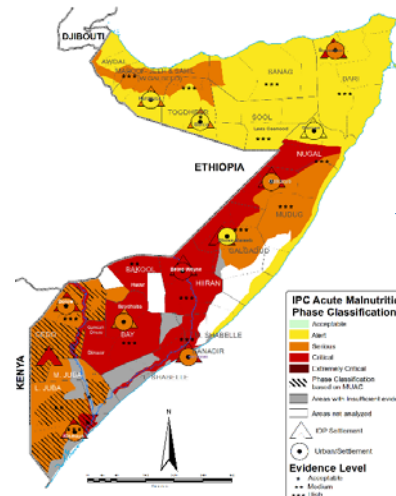
Food Security (current)



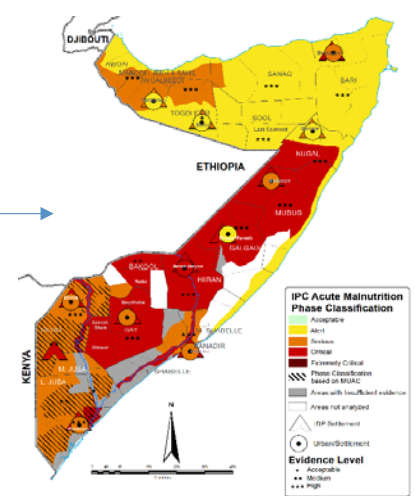
Food Security (projection)



Nutrition (current)



Nutrition (projection)



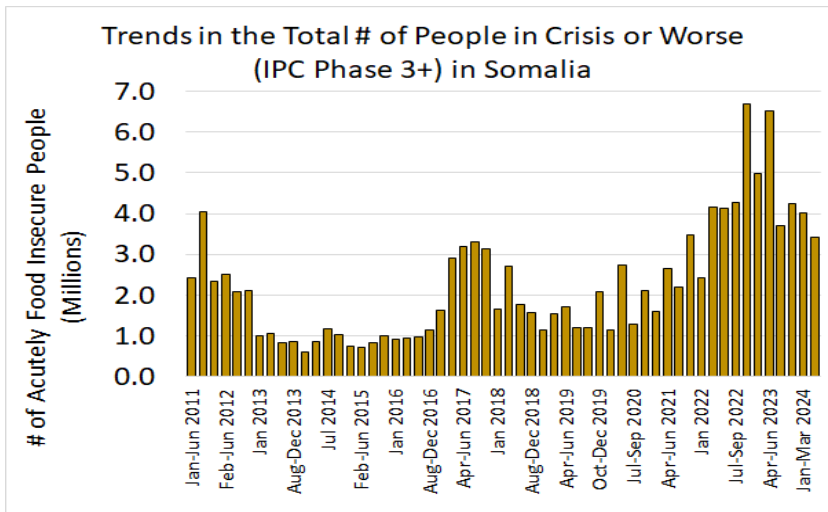
Nearly 1 in 5 Somalis face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher) levels of acute food insecurity through June 2024

Approx. 1.7 million children under five years face acute malnutrition through Dec 2024, incl. 430 000 likely to be severely malnourished

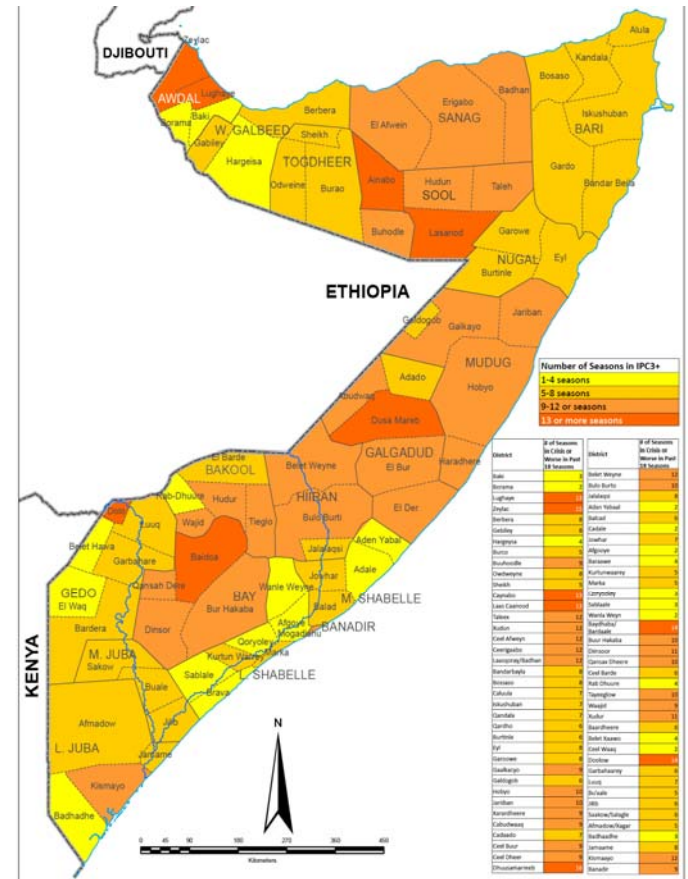
Key drivers: flooding, erratic rainfall, lingering impact of previous droughts, conflict and insecurity, limited food access (including milk), high disease burden, low coverage of health and nutrition services, poor access to improved drinking water and sanitation, poor child feeding practices and limited humanitarian assistance



Long term food security & nutrition trend analysis

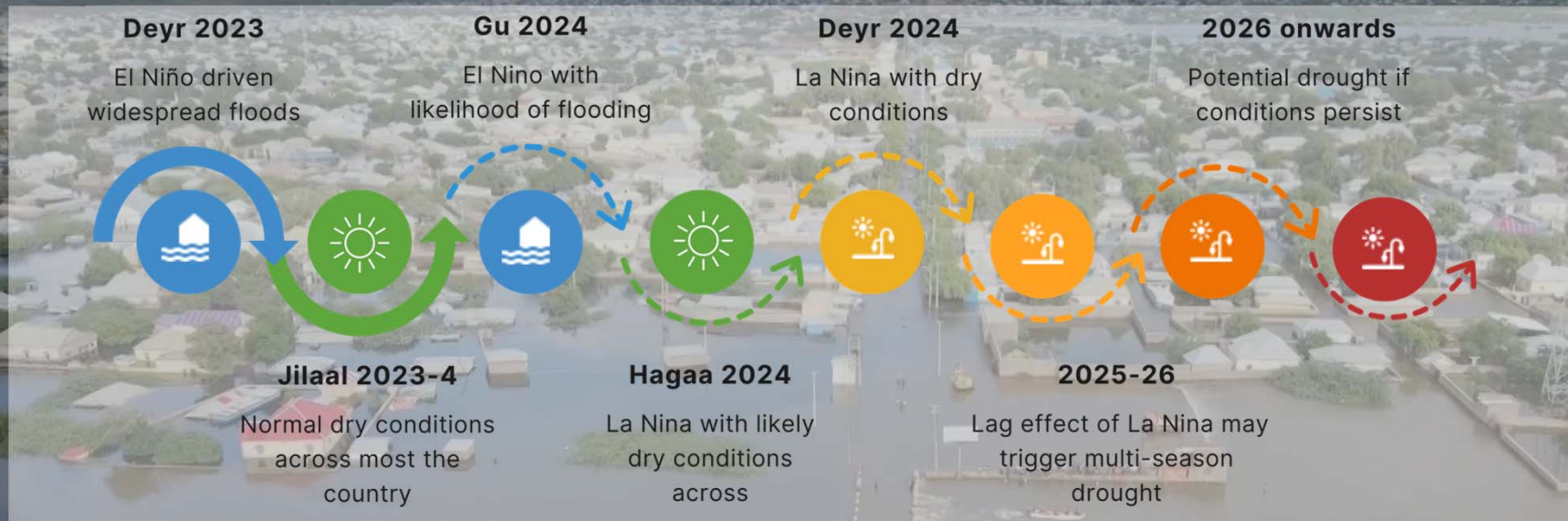


- Long-term acute food insecurity trend and children facing acute malnutrition is increasing despite a relative improvement of the food security and nutrition situation since 2022
- Due to underlying factors and frequent shocks, levels acute food security and malnutrition will likely remain high in the foreseeable future
- In addition to timely and adequate humanitarian assistance, there is a need for investment in programmes that address the underlying causes





Climate outlook



Outlook:

- **55% likelihood of wetter than usual conditions** across the country
- Total rainfall amounts over river basins expected to be **250 - 350 mm**
- **Early onset** expected countrywide
- Increased likelihood of **warmer than normal** surface temperatures over the most parts of the country

Implications:

- Wetter than usual conditions - recharge of water sources, improved soil moisture for **timely crop and fodder planting**, grassland regeneration for livestock fodder
- But also, **higher likelihood of riverine flooding in the second week of April onwards**

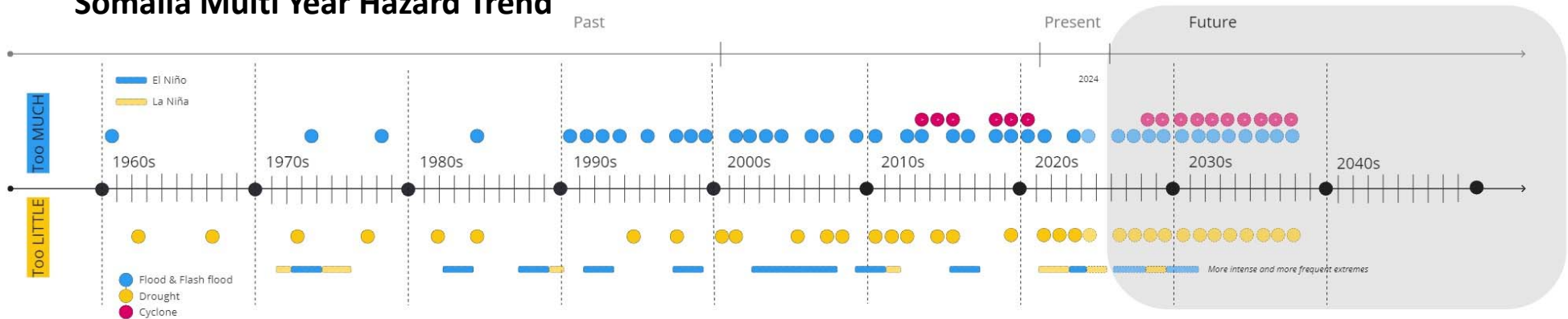


Climate trend analysis

Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Findings (*high confidence*)

- Observed increase in hot extremes projected to continue throughout the 21st century
- Frequency and intensity of heavy precipitation events to increase almost everywhere in Africa

Somalia Multi Year Hazard Trend



- **Climate change** has led to an increase of **extreme weather events** in Somalia, that **will continue**, with more erratic MAM, **more floods and droughts** in the future
- The **last three years** have seen **serious hazards** in the country, with each season experiencing a flood or drought, and a massive flood after a unique drought



Humanitarian landscape

Constrained humanitarian funding environment and PDAD require a paradigm shift in overall humanitarian response and modalities— no more business as usual

FAO's role in FSC critical to ensure livelihoods in emergencies remains a priority

Emphasis on technically sound prioritization & improved targeting to maximize efficiency and impact



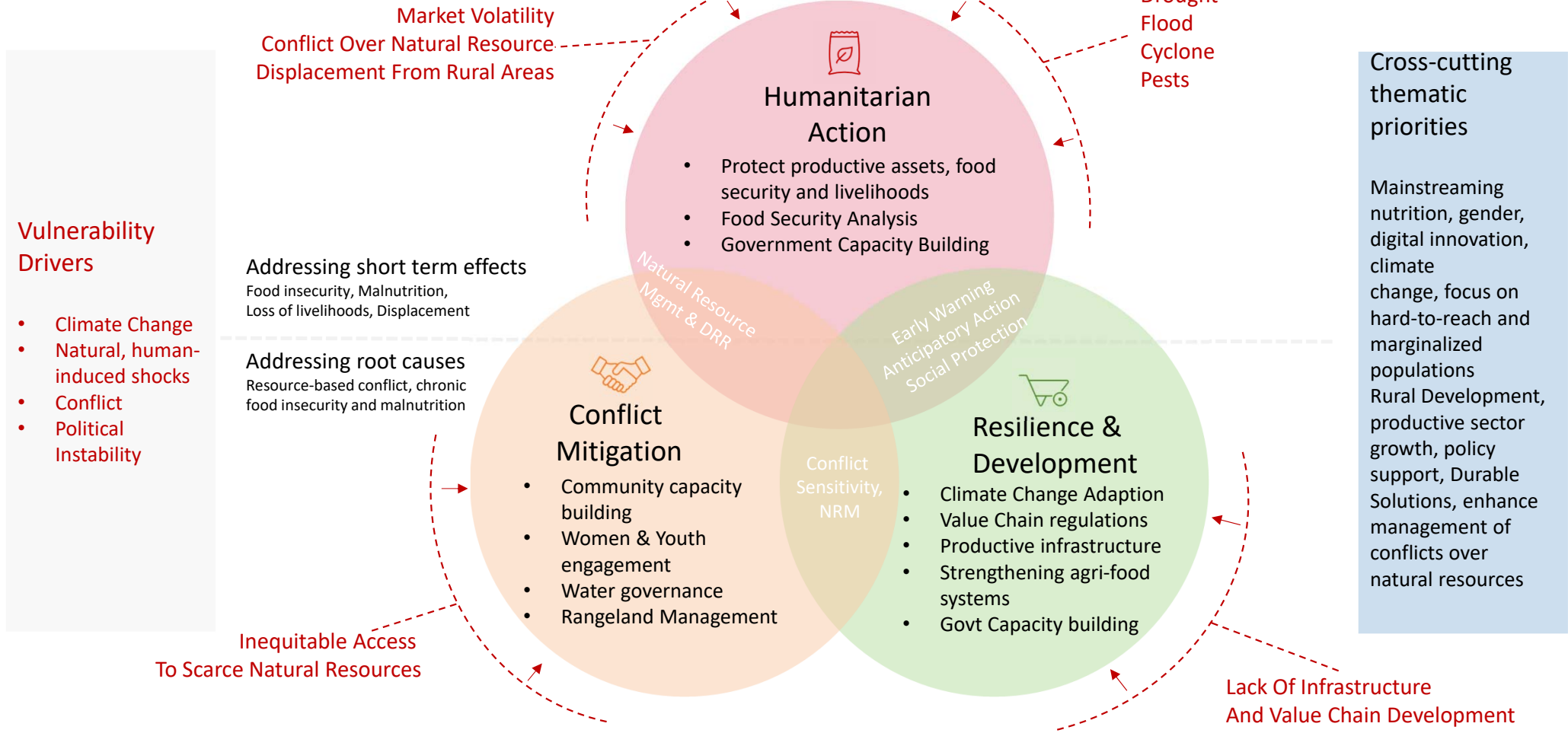
Data and evidence-driven response actions with emphasis on data-sharing/interoperability & AA

Strengthened participation and capacity of local and national actors including govt (IP vs. Partnership)

FAO advocates for parallel investments in response to immediate needs and longer-term climate adaptation with area-based approaches that ensure layering, sequencing and integration (nexus)

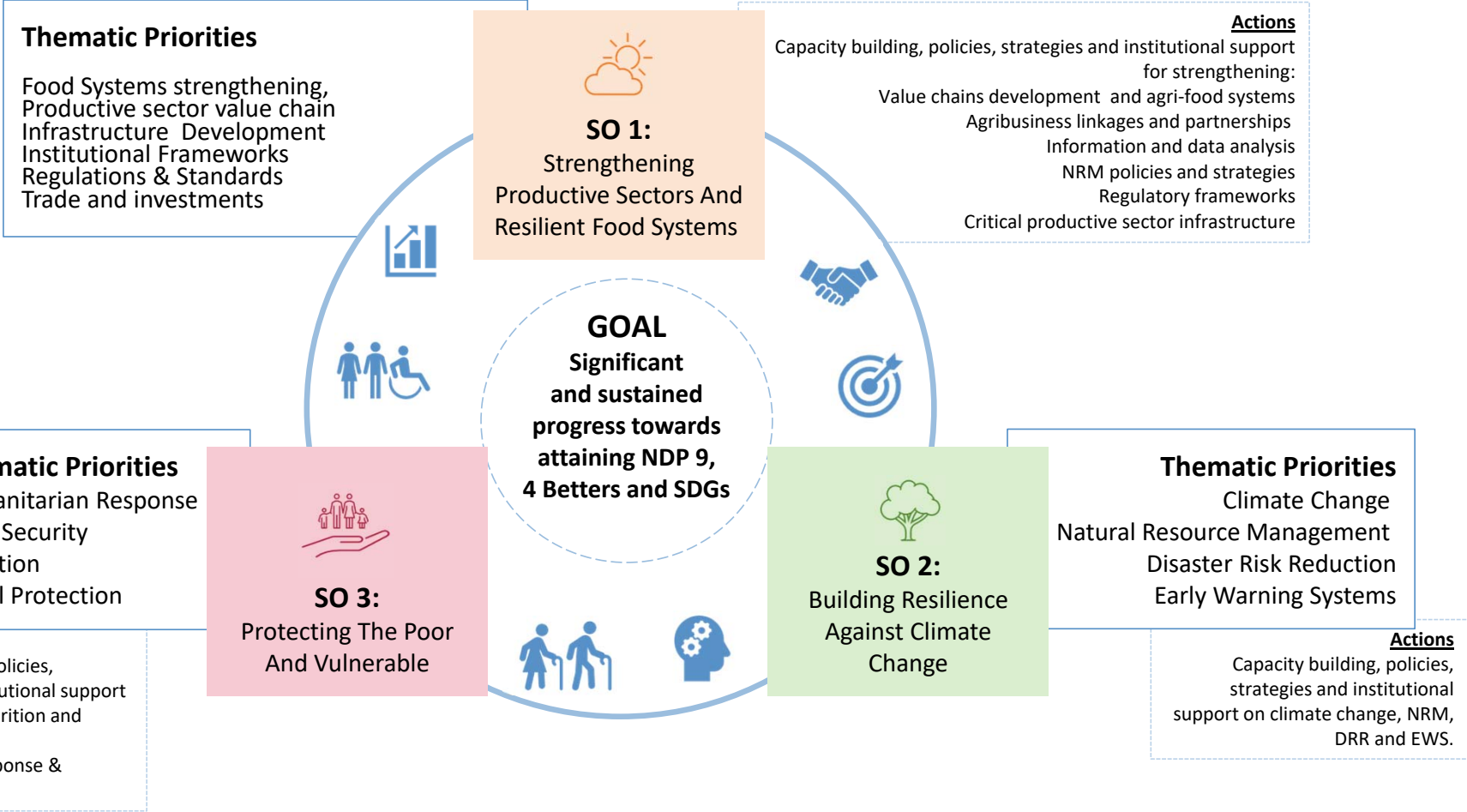


Operationalising the Nexus





FAO Somalia Country Programme Framework (2022-2025)





No more business as usual

Somalia is at the forefront of climate change. Increasing climate shocks coupled with shrinking humanitarian budgets are driving up need in an unsustainable manner. Traditional emphasis on investment in the absorptive space is no longer viable. FAO Somalia's transformative agenda looks at addressing the underlying drivers of vulnerability, creating an enabling environment for Somalis to not only survive but to thrive in the face of a changing climate.



ABSORB

continued investment in humanitarian action must remain a priority to respond to the elevated and immediate needs



ADAPT

scale up interventions where proof of concept exists to build communities' resilience to adapt to 'the new normal'



TRANSFORM

invest in solutions to permanently address underlying issues and reduce the humanitarian caseload in the medium to long term



Spectrum of work

↑ NEEDS

Early Warning

Anticipatory Action

Emergency Response

Early Recovery/ Transitional Activities

Climate Adaptation / Resilience

Transformation

Activate FAO Cash+ and livelihood response for early action and response to save lives and safeguard livelihoods

Recovery and resilience building activities commence to sustain gains realized in the drought response

Sustainable agri food systems that are resilient to climate shocks

Provision of early warning data; climate warning triggers; communication and advocacy



Plan

Early Action

Response

Recover

Adapt

Transform

→ TIME



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Thank you!