

Overview of FAO's work in Somalia across the humanitariandevelopment continuum





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

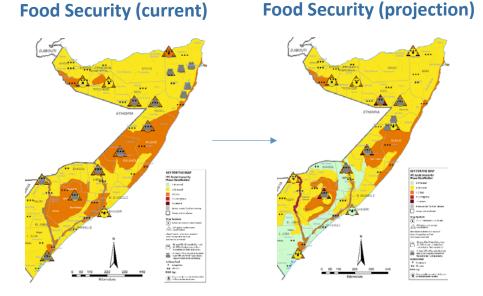


Agenda

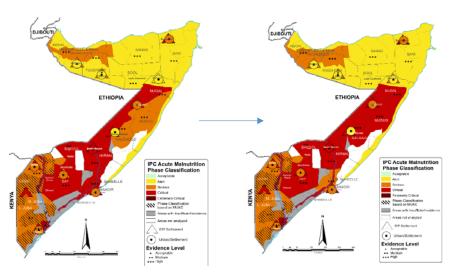
- Food security and climate outlook
- Longer term climate and food security trend analysis
- FAO Somalia's programmatic approach to the HDP Nexus

Food Security and Nutrition Outlook

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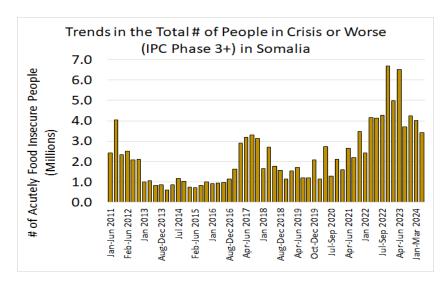


Nearly 1 in 5 Somalis face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 and higher) levels of acute food insecurity through June 2024

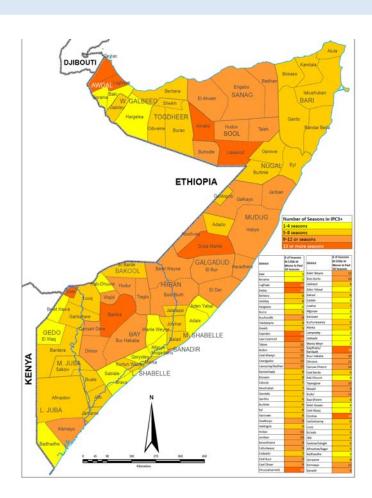
Approx. 1.7 million children under five years face acute malnutrition through Dec 2024, incl. 430 000 likely to be severely malnourished

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

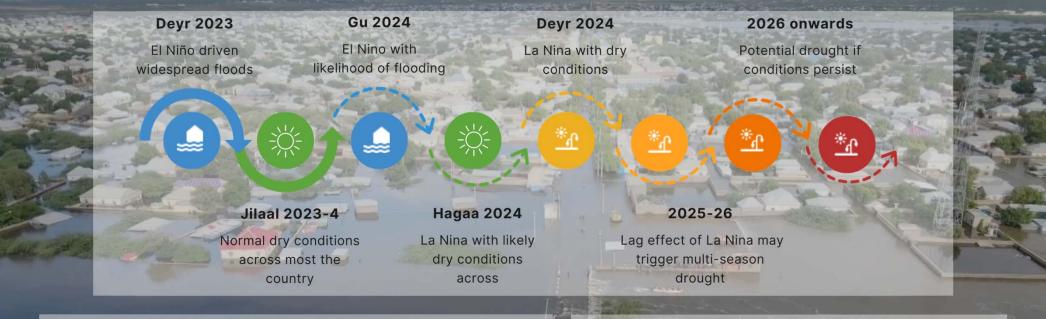


- Long-term acute food insecurity trend and children facing acute malnutrition is increasing despite a relative improvement of the food security and nutrition situation since 2022
- Due to underlying factors and frequent shocks, levels acute food security and malnutrition will likely remain high in the 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:

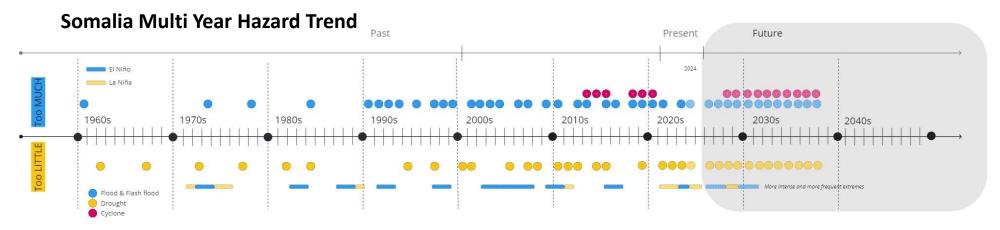
- Wetter than usual conditions recharge of water sources, improved soil moisture for **timely crop and fodder planting**, grassland regeneration for livestock fodder
- But also, higher likelihood of riverine flooding in the second week of April onwards



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



- 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 evidencedriven response actions with emphasis on datasharing/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

Market Volatility
Conflict Over Natural Resource
Displacement From Rural Areas

Vulnerability Drivers

- Climate Change
- Natural, humaninduced shocks
- Conflict
- Political Instability

Addressing short term effects

Food insecurity, Malnutrition, Loss of livelihoods, Displacement

Addressing root causes

Resource-based conflict, chronic food insecurity and malnutrition

Conflict Mitigation

- Community capacity building
- Women & Youth engagement
- Water governance
 - Rangeland Management

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Humanitarian

Action

Protect productive assets, food

Government Capacity Building

security and livelihoods

Food Security Analysis

Resilience & Development

Climate Change Adaption

Drought

Cyclone

Flood

Pests

- Value Chain regulations
- Productive infrastructure
- Strengthening agri-food systems
- Govt Capacity building

Cross-cutting thematic priorities

Mainstreaming nutrition, gender, digital innovation, climate change, focus on hard-to-reach and marginalized populations Rural Development, productive sector growth, policy support, Durable Solutions, enhance management of conflicts over natural resources

Inequitable Access
To Scarce Natural Resources

Lack Of Infrastructure
And Value Chain Development























FAO Somalia Country Programme Framework (2022-2025)

Thematic Priorities

Food Systems strengthening, Productive sector value chain Infrastructure Development Institutional Frameworks **Regulations & Standards** Trade and investments



SO 1:

Productive Sectors And Resilient Food Systems



Strengthening



Value chains development and agri-food systems Agribusiness linkages and partnerships Information and data analysis NRM policies and strategies Regulatory frameworks

Critical productive sector infrastructure



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GOAL

Significant and sustained progress towards attaining NDP 9, 4 Betters and SDGs



Building Resilience Against Climate Change



SO 2:

Thematic Priorities

Climate Change **Natural Resource Management** Disaster Risk Reduction **Early Warning Systems**

Actions

Capacity building, policies, strategies and institutional support on climate change, NRM, DRR and EWS.

Thematic Priorities

Humanitarian Response Food Security Nutrition **Social Protection**



SO 3:

Protecting The Poor And Vulnerable







Actions

Recovery

Capacity building, policies,

Climate Shocks Response &

social protection.

strategies and institutional support in food security, nutrition and



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

