1. Opening remarks – MoAI/ MoHADM
2. Review of last meeting action points
3. 2020 Jilaal Impact and Gu Season Early Warning - FSNAU
4. Flood situation update and its impact - SWALIM
5. Agro-climatic forecast and impact on food security early warning - FEWSNET
6. FSC Responses and Gaps
7. Desert Locust Updates - MOAI
8. AOB

14 May 2020
An Update on the 2020 Gu Season Rainfall Performance and Flooding in Somalia
Rains started early during the last week of March across the country, this has been favorable for pastoral and agro-pastoral conditions. Above average rains have been recorded across the country.

**Benefits:**

- Recharge of both surface and ground water
- Boost crop and pasture growth
- Boost to livestock body conditions (milk and meat)
- Reduced water prices
Moderate to heavy rains will continue in the southern parts of the country until 16 May 2020 before we start to see a decline of amounts in the following week. The Ethiopian headwaters will also see moderate rains this week. The second week from now will have significant reduction of rains.

Little or no rains is foreseen in the northern regions in the coming two weeks.

Only lower Juba areas will have significant rains after 18 May 2020.
Observed Gu 2020 Rainfall (01 March to 30 April 2020) compared to the long term average (LTA)
Juba and Shabelle River Levels

- **Shabelle**: Levels at Bank-full in Belet Weyne and High-risk level at Jowhar

- **Juba**: Levels at Bank-full in Bardheere and Dollow and at moderate risk at Luuq

http://systems.faoso.net/frrims/rivers/levels
SWALIM has a rich network of over 130 rainfall stations and eight river level monitoring sites.

Data is collected via mobile APP (Dgniin) and transmitted near real time daily.

Working with WMO to get ECMWF rainfall forecasts which of high quality precision.

There is a general improvement in forecast and the public has become aware of existing EW info thus being reactive.

Need to advance and continue creating awareness among the vulnerable communities.
Rainfall Analysis in Belet Weyne district shows an increasing trend of the amounts in the last 20 years.
Evidently the frequency of floods have increased over the last few years. Severe flood years in the last 15 years include Gu 2005, Deyr 2006, Gu 2010, Gu 2013, Deyr 2015, Gu 2016, Gu 2018, Deyr 2019 and Gu 2020.
Outlook

A reduction of rainfall amounts to be observed starting this week across the country

High river levels to be sustained until the end of the week

Severe flooding foreseen this week and risk level to reduce in the following week
An Update on the Likely Cumulative Food Security Impacts of COVID-19, Flooding and Desert Locust in Somalia
Riverine and Flash Floods

- Intensified rainfall since mid-April has caused riverine and flash flooding which have affected several regions across Somalia.

- According to OCHA, as of 5 May, over 200,000 people have been affected by flooding, of whom 70,000 have been displaced.

- Moderate to high flood risks along the Shabelle and Juba rivers are expected to persist at least until mid to late May, threatening riverine populations.

- Due to the likely adverse impacts of flooding and Desert Locust upsurge, the 2020 Gu season cereal production is expected to be 15-25 percent lower compared to the long-term average for 1995-20019.
Desert Locust Upsurge and Infestation in Somalia

• Desert Locust upsurge that started in late 2019 and continues to threaten the food security and livelihoods of pastoralists and farmers in many parts of the country.

• Reports from the field indicate the presence of hoppers and swarms in parts of Awdal, W. Galbeed, Sanaag Togheer and Bari regions.

• Somalia is part of countries in East Africa that face the highest level of Desert Locust threat between May and July 2020.

• While damages thus far to pasture remain moderate and localized, Desert Locust continues to pose a risk to current Gu season crop production and it may also threaten pasture availability and crop cultivation across Somalia through the following 2020 Deyr (October-December) season.
Most likely scenario

Movement, trade, and travel restrictions within Somalia and its major economic partners and in countries with significant Somali diaspora population will be eased by July 2020. As a result, the resumption of economic activities is anticipated by July, but the recovery will likely be gradual. Prolonged economic impacts on the Somali economy and food security outcomes will persist through at least September 2020. Most likely impacts:

• A 30 to 50 percent decline in livestock exports is expected during the peak export period between April and early August 2020 (the lead up to and during Ramadan and Hajj festivities)
• A 30 to 50 percent decline is expected in external remittance flows into Somalia
• Imported food prices are anticipated to increase by 20 to 30 percent
• Income among poor urban households and IDPS is expected to decline by 20 to 30 percent, due to declines in casual labor income, petty trade, and remittances
Cumulative Likely Impacts of All Shocks (Desert Locust, Flooding, COVID-19, etc.)

The table below summarizes the cumulative impact of all shocks (Desert Locust, flooding, COVID-19, etc.) between January and September 2020:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeframe</th>
<th>People in Stressed (IPC Phase 2)</th>
<th>People in Crisis (IPC Phase 3)</th>
<th>People in Emergency (IPC Phase 4)</th>
<th>People in Crisis &amp; Emergency</th>
<th>People in Stressed, Crisis &amp; Emergency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jan-Mar 2020</td>
<td>2,855,000</td>
<td>961,000</td>
<td>190,000</td>
<td>1,151,000</td>
<td>4,006,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Likely Apr-Jun 2020</td>
<td>2,909,000</td>
<td>2,484,000</td>
<td>253,000</td>
<td>2,737,000</td>
<td>5,646,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Most Likely Jul-Sep 2020</td>
<td>2,930,000</td>
<td>3,048,000</td>
<td>401,000</td>
<td>3,449,000</td>
<td>6,379,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worst Case Scenario Jul-Sep 2020</td>
<td>3,069,000</td>
<td>4,060,000</td>
<td>499,000</td>
<td>4,559,000</td>
<td>7,628,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thank you
### FSC RESPONSES 2020 (FEBRUARY TO APRIL) ACTUALS –VS- TARGET

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CLUSTER OBJECTIVES</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>APR TO JUNE TARGETS</th>
<th>FEBRUARY</th>
<th>MARCH</th>
<th>APRIL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets (IASN)</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>2,736,733</td>
<td>845,737</td>
<td>622,523</td>
<td>1,552,612</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>38%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Seasonal Inputs and Livestock Assets Protection*</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>909,130</td>
<td>43,998</td>
<td>143,202</td>
<td>211,828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livelihood Investments &amp; Asset Activities</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,455,102</td>
<td>200,488</td>
<td>177,919</td>
<td>209,596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievements</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## FSC PARTNERS PLANNED RESPONSES - FLOOD AFFECTED AREAS as at 13 MAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>DISTRICT</th>
<th>ORGANIZATION</th>
<th>IASN</th>
<th>AGRICULTURAL INPUTS</th>
<th>LIVESTOCK SUPPORT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Individuals</td>
<td>HH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakool</td>
<td>Wajid</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Xudur</td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>3,600</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Qardo</td>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>2,430</td>
<td>14,580</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2,100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>5,750</td>
<td>34,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>2,530</td>
<td>15,180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>2,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>1,296</td>
<td>7,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>709</td>
<td>4,254</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>SCI</td>
<td>3,594</td>
<td>21,564</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>27,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>5,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td>7,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>5,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>5,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NRC</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>1,308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grand Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32,185</td>
<td>193,110</td>
<td>11,911</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Desert Locust

Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation

Mohamud Isse Farah
foodsecuritydept@moa.gov.so
Background

- It is about 10 months time since Desert Locust seen in Somalia for the first time especially in north west parts (Somali land).
- Next generation which bred from the first swarms which escaped from the local control measurements carried out in July last year are now actively operating in the area as we are in the middle of Gu’ rainy season, meaning favorable condition came in place.
- It is been expected that this migratory pest will trigger lowering in the crop production by 15-25% this season.
- Suffice to say about devastating nature of the Desert Locust which eat up roughly its own weight in fresh food a day.
Somali Government jointly with FAO and local administrations and community launched survey in Desert Locust hotspot throughout the country within these following states:

- **Somaliland**: Sheikh, Wiriiir, Afmeer, Dooxo waheen, Taawrka, Geedasaare, Baydar, Magab, Madax jalaf, Aden Saleebaan, Oktober, Daboolan, Yaraaawe, Beer via, Xayira, Waridaad, qadka, Ceel Afwayn, Dirigle, Laasodawaco, Shiikh, Suugsade, Krasharka, Go’da yare, Go’da Wayne, Cadaadleey, Dhubato and Hargeysa).

- **Puntland**: (Buhodle Nursery, Riiga Bari, Farah Buley, Cadaado, Hiirad, Gobka, Quruca-Buhodle, Qoryacad, Dudunta, Kamka-Galbed, Shangalle, Gable-doox, Baliga-Gobladox, Hadhla, Gawlalo).
Galmudug: (Dhusomareb, Marerguur, Marerguur, Godinlabe, Adado, Galinsor, Bandiiradley, Abudwaq, Heraale, Balanbale, Guricel).

- Survey focused on: Defining area surveyed (latitude & longitude), defining locust situation (Solitary or Gregarious) and ecological condition (Dry, wet, posture..)

- This survey will continue as long as this plagues exist.
Cont.

- Beside that, survey incorporated with very quality trainings took place in the same platform, provided mainly by FAO. This is to learn local communities on how to control Desert Locust techniques but under safe standards and environmentally friend practices.

- Also equipping local communities with some sufficient control tools.

- Survey will be undertaken monthly
Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Federal Member States in cooperating with FAO have launched a massive survey in April to estimate locust activity and behavior.

**Overall objective of the Survey:**
- collecting information about the locust situation and habitat conditions.
- Assessing magnitude of the damage and loss inflicted to the farming and range
- Preparing control will build on the estimation and the outcome of this survey
- Somaliland (special arrangement), Puntland, Galmudug were the places undertaken by the survey
- Identify control targets
Survey Methodology

Some Methodological instruments:

✓ Making interviews to the locals farmers, villages elders and some livestock herders
✓ Questionnaire data of desert locust information.
✓ Car Field transact
✓ E-locust cable
✓ Observations at visited area.
Cont.
Cont.
Cont.
Challenges

1. Physical inaccessibility
2. Security concerns
3. Time shortness
4. Massive area need to cover.
Thank you