



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



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Somalia

Humanitarian Response Plan 2019



to assist

3.1 million people



FAO requires

USD 104.7 million



period

January–December 2019

Despite considerable improvements, humanitarian needs remain above those prior to the 2017 drought crisis, and recent gains can easily be reversed.

Recurrent climate shocks, armed conflict and widespread violence perpetuate high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia. Along with sustained humanitarian assistance, substantial investment in resilience building and development will be critical in 2019 to ultimately reduce the impacts of the crisis.

Objectives

FAO is working with partners of the Food Security Cluster to:

- Improve immediate food security.
- Protect and restore livelihoods, related food and income sources.
- Build resilience against current and future shocks.

FAO also contributes to the Nutrition, Enabling Programmes and WASH Clusters.

Activities



Enhance food security and resilience

seed distribution | fishing kit provision | supplementary livestock feed provision | cash for work | cash+ | rehabilitate productive infrastructure (water catchments, soil bunds) | livestock vaccination and treatment | rehabilitation of riverbeds | fall armyworm control | distribution of water pumps



Tackle underlying causes of malnutrition

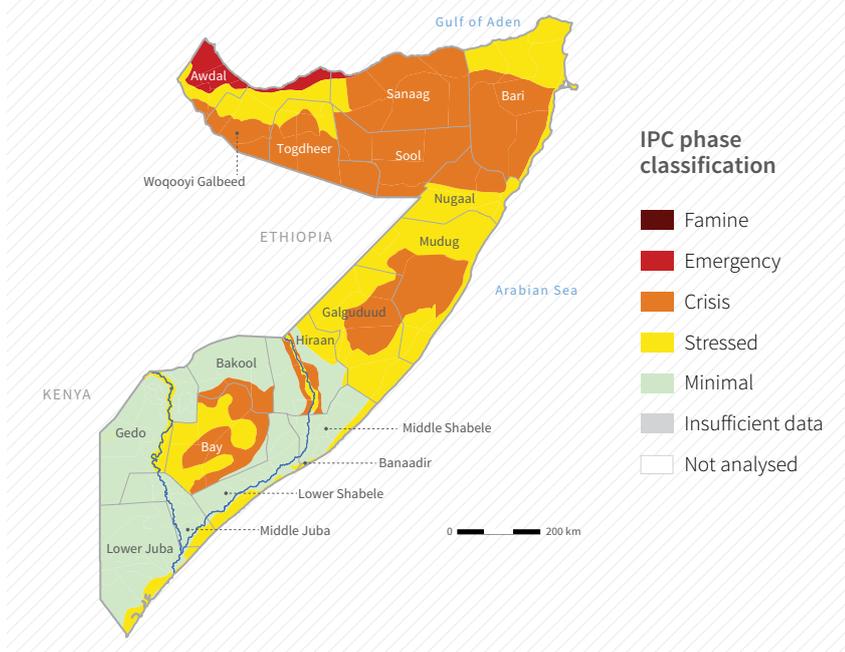
nutrition awareness raising | training | food hygiene, conservation and storage | food waste and loss awareness raising | school gardens | fish consumption campaigns



Inform, analyse and coordinate

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit | Somalia Water and Land Information Management | Food Security Cluster | information for decision-making

Projected acute food insecurity situation (February–June 2019)



Source: IPC, February 2019

Situation analysis

-  **1.5 million** people severely food insecure
-  **900 000** children acutely malnourished – over **3 times** the level of 2018
-  **2.6 million** IDPs, most of whom are from rural areas

Impact on food security

Average to above-average rains in the first half of 2018 together with sustained, large-scale humanitarian assistance have led to a more than 50 percent drop in the number of people facing Crisis levels of food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and above) in Somalia. Total cereal production from the main growing season was nearly 60 percent higher than the five-year average (2013–2017), and the wetter conditions also improved pasture and water availability for livestock, as well as bolstering market activity in some areas. However, these improvements are currently being reversed due to the below-average Deyr rains of the last quarter of 2018, which are expected to have a direct and harsh impact on the January–March 2019 dry season.

Acute needs persist in particular among farmers and pastoralists who have experienced drought- or flood-related crop or livestock losses, as well as among IDPs who have lost their livelihoods through displacement. The improvements seen thus far are highly fragile and at risk of deterioration if the scale of assistance is not sustained, particularly for the most vulnerable.

Despite the relative improvements in food security, the same cannot be said for nutrition levels. Influenced by several factors – including healthcare, clean water, proper sanitation and good hygiene practices – malnutrition rates across Somalia remain dangerously high. In 2019, over 900 000 children are likely to be acutely malnourished, more than 138 000 of them severely so, which could lead to dire long-term impacts in terms of their nutrition, health and life expectancy into adulthood.

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