



IN NUMBERS



1.6 million

people projected to be severely food insecure (IPC Phases 3 and 4, June – September 2020)



2.6 million

people internally displaced



USD 150 million

needed by FAO under the 2020 Humanitarian Response Plan and the Desert locust crisis appeal

KEY MESSAGES

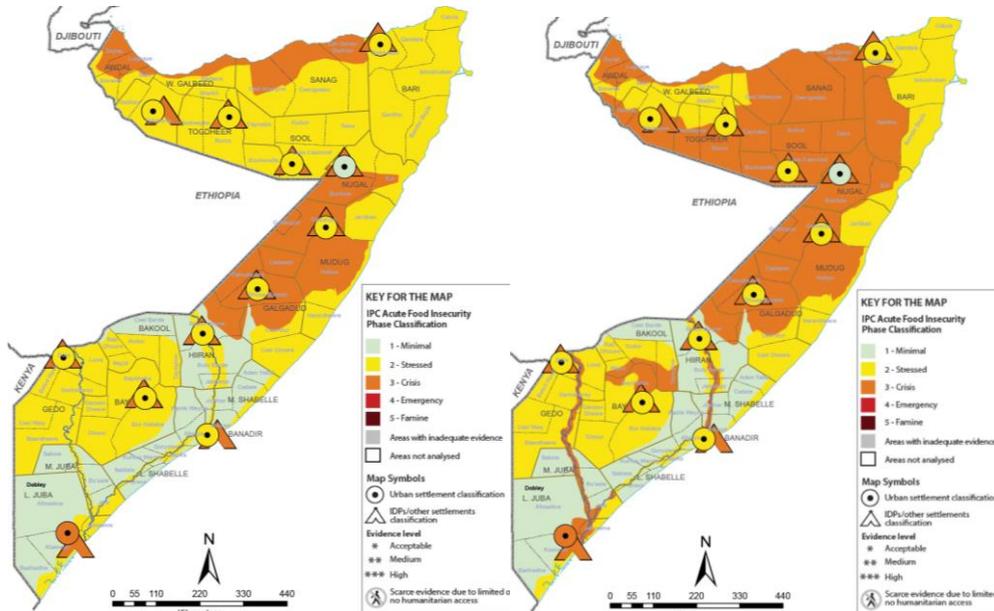
- From February to September 2020, the population in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phases 3 (Crisis) and 4 (Emergency) is expected to rise by 40 percent, from 1.1 million to **1.6 million people**. An additional 2.9 million people are projected to be in IPC Phase 2 (stressed).
- **Six out of eight rainy seasons have been poor in Somalia since 2016**, including late and erratic rains during the 2019 *Gu* season (April-June), which produced the lowest *Gu* cereal harvest since 2011 in Somalia.
- **An exceptionally above-average 2019 *Deyr* rainy season (October-December)** enabled increased production and employment opportunities for rural communities. However, severe flash and riverine floods submerged crops and caused large-scale displacement, mostly along the Shabelle river in central Somalia. Abundant rain and cyclone Pawan in December created favourable conditions for desert locust to reproduce across Somalia.
- **Although damage from the ongoing desert locust upsurge has so far been limited and localized**, the risk for both pasture and crops remains high throughout 2020 given the ever-expanding areas affected and continued hatching and formation of hoppers and swarms.
- FAO is conducting a countrywide **animal vaccination campaign against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, targeting 14.5 million goats** (belonging to 2 million people) while continuing cash-for-work and Cash+ programmes for pastoralists and coastal communities.
- FAO urgently seeks funding in early 2020 to assist rural populations facing acute food insecurity and those at risk of being affected by desert locust infestation, both under the **2020 Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) and FAO's Desert locust crisis appeal** (January-December 2020).

MAP

Somalia Acute Food Insecurity Situation Outlook

Current projection (February – May 2020)

Second projection (June – September 2020)



BACKGROUND

Somalia has experienced a long line of climatic shocks since the onset of the severe countrywide drought of 2016/17. The drought crisis was interrupted by flooding and cyclone events (*Gu* 2018), a return to drought (*Deyr* 2018, *Gu* 2019), followed by exceptionally above-average rains and cyclone Pawan (*Deyr* 2019). The rains led to an above-average *Deyr* harvest as well as improved pasture and livestock production, which contributed to an overall improvement in Somalia's food security. However, they also disrupted livelihoods, spurred large-scale displacement (around half a million people) and caused significant crop losses due to massive flooding, particularly in riverine areas. Moreover, the exceptionally high rainfall and cyclone Pawan's effects in early December 2019 improved breeding conditions for desert locust, leading to the most severe infestation of the pest in Somalia in 25 years.

CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND AGRICULTURE

Based on the FSNAU-FEWS NET Somalia Food Security Outlook by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FSNAU-FEWSNET), more than 1.6 million people across Somalia are expected to face severe acute food insecurity (IPC Phases 3 and 4) from June to September 2020. An additional 2.9 million people are expected to be Stressed (IPC Phase 2), bringing the total number of acutely food insecure to 4.5 million. The total acute malnutrition burden in Somalia is estimated at 962 885 children under the age of five years likely facing acute malnutrition through December 2020, including 162 007 who are likely to be severely malnourished.

The situation is expected to deteriorate in some areas between April and June, especially if rains are poor or overly abundant and/or the ongoing desert locust upsurge causes significant damage to crops and pasture. The desert locust outbreak poses a significant risk to agriculture-based livelihoods and food security in 2020, alongside other crop pests of major concern such as fall armyworm.

FAO RESPONSE, TARGETS AND FUNDING

MAIN 2020 HRP TARGETS



Provide direct livelihood **support to 150 549 households** assisted, including 91 758 households receiving through cash-for-work and cash+.



Provide veterinary services to 18 million animals belonging to 2 million people.

REPONSE HIGHLIGHTS SO FAR



Cash-for-work: 2 858 households reached
Pastoral livelihoods: 484 households reached with mineral blocks, milk containers and deworming services to protect and improve milk production



Coastal fisheries: 740 households receiving a variety of inputs to improve fish catch, processing and consumption

2020 DESERT LOCUST-SPECIFIC TARGETS

- **Control desert locust** through surveillance, ground and air control and impact assessments, and environment, health and safety measures
- **Risk reduction farming packages** (*Gu* planting and replanting packages) for 24 000 households
- Supplementary **animal feed** for 15 000 households
- **Cash assistance** for 15 000 households

WHY IT MATTERS

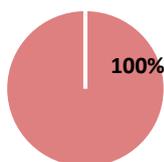
Livelihood support for farmers through improved seeds and climate smart practices helps maximize production and avoid displacement. When combined with cash assistance, farmers can dedicate more time to their fields and achieve better harvests.

Livestock treatment campaigns are essential to protect household food sources and 100-times more cost effective than replacing lost assets.

HRP AND DESERT LOCUST FUNDING 2020

2020 Humanitarian Response Plan funding

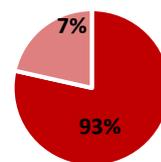
- FAO is appealing for USD 118 million to support livelihoods in 2020



■ Funding to-date: USD 0
■ Funding gap: USD 118 million

FAO Desert locust crisis appeal funding

- FAO has received USD 24.5 million of the USD 32.2 million required



■ Funding to-date: USD 24.5 million
■ Funding gap: USD 6.7 million

Generous backing provided by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and internally from FAO.

CONTACT

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