



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development

Transitional development assistance



SOMALIA



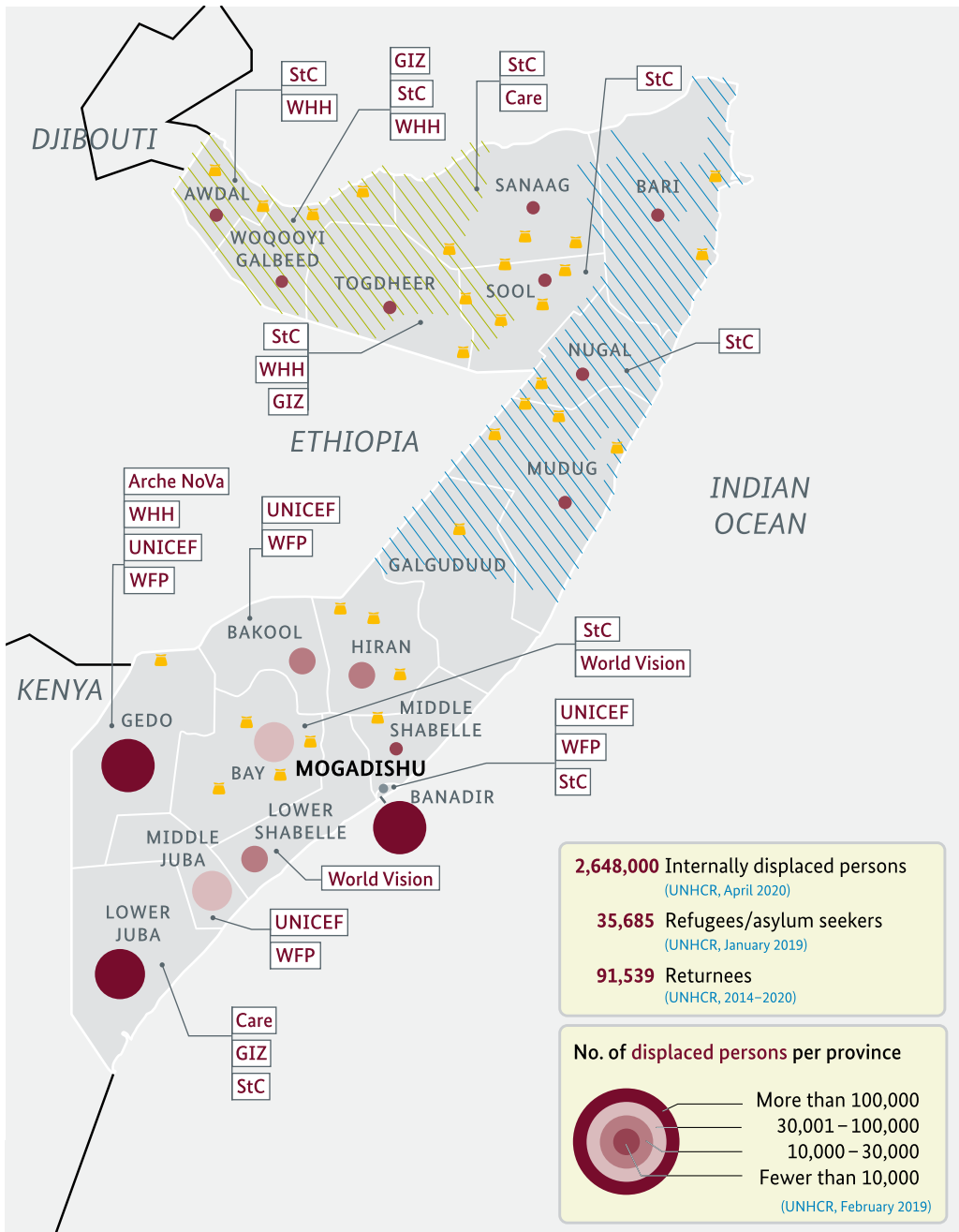
SOMALIA



Following decades of civil war, the situation in Somalia is fragile, exacerbated by additional factors such as extreme natural events. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) is providing transitional development assistance to help mitigate the negative impacts of crises and enhance the resilience of the people and local structures in Somalia. Transitional development assistance takes a multi-sectoral and prevention-based approach to tackling challenges and links food and nutrition security with disaster risk

management and social protection. It thus makes a key contribution towards achieving the overall objectives of German development cooperation (DC) in Somalia, peacebuilding and stabilisation, and the common goals of the international community, including improving food and nutrition security. In collaboration with the German Federal Foreign Office, BMZ strives to dovetail measures in the field of humanitarian aid and development cooperation. It has an overall budget of more than EUR 200 million for its portfolio of transitional development assistance measures. These measures focus on central and southern Somalia and on Somaliland.

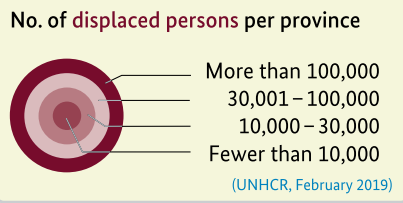
Transitional development assistance in Somalia aims to reach **1.5 million** people by 2023.



2,648,000 Internally displaced persons
(UNHCR, April 2020)

35,685 Refugees/asylum seekers
(UNHCR, January 2019)

91,539 Returnees
(UNHCR, 2014–2020)



Nutrition

By mid-2021, **2.7 million** people are likely to be affected by food insecurity.

In March 2021, this figure was **70%** lower.

(FSNAU, March 2021)

Natural events

918,000 people are affected by **flooding**; 81,000 have lost their homes.



(OCHA, Mai 2020/USAID, April 2020)

The **drought crisis** has increased the probability of poverty in the affected regions by 26% and of hunger by 19%.



(World Bank, January 2019)

Locusts are likely to have destroyed 19,000 tonnes of crops in 2020. That would have been enough to feed 281,000 people for six months.



(USAID, April 2020)



At least 25% of households rely on humanitarian food aid to meet 25–50% of their calorie needs

Somaliland region

Puntland region

HIRAN Province

Implementation partners:



In Somalia, UNICEF and WFP are commissioned through KfW.

Covid-19

> 80 %



of the health care facilities do not have the equipment to fight pandemics

(OCHA, 2020)

30 %



decrease in turnover and employment compared with 2019

(World Bank, 2021)

90 %



of companies face liquidity and cash flow problems

(World Bank, 2021)

Who

have we reached since 2016?

- 180,000 Women
- 153,000 Men
- 68,000 Children
- 49,000 Young people
- 68,000 IDPs
- 18,000 Returnees
- 52,000 Host communities

A total of 326,000 beneficiaries*

* Individuals may be assigned to more than one target group. For example, a woman who is also a returnee is included in both these target groups.

Who

are our implementation partners?



Budget share by implementation partner with ongoing projects

Violence

2,375

cases of politically motivated violence

4,030

deaths due to armed conflicts

approx.

75

air attacks by the US

(Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED), 2020, figures from 2019)

What

have we achieved since 2016?

19,000

people increase their capacity for structural and systemic preparedness for disasters



19,000

people have better access to education



436,000

people have improved their nutritional status



132,000

people make use of better access to health services



150,000

people improve their health through WASH measures



5,000

people improve their labour market opportunities through vocational training and employment promotion measures



Women

45 %

of women marry before the age of 18

99 %

of women suffer genital mutilation

48 %

of women have never attended school

(United Nations Population Fund, 2020)

Examples

of our work in Somalia



Save the Children (StC)

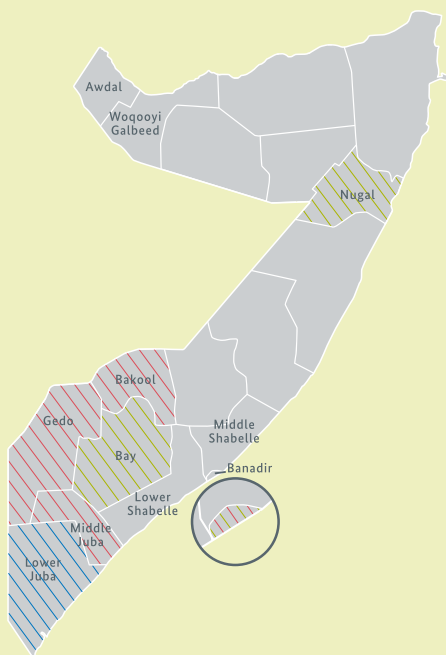
Facilitating economic and social participation

As traditional income options in rural areas are increasingly jeopardised by climate change, Save the Children is creating sustainable livelihoods adapted to the new conditions. A total of 5,000 young internally displaced persons and young people from host communities are being supported in completing training and starting a business – the aim being to reduce youth unemployment, which currently stands at 70%. Improved infrastructure, early warning systems and environmental protection help enable (former) pastoralists to secure their livelihoods despite recurrent droughts. In response to the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, monthly money transfers to 200 affected households have been increased from USD 40 to USD 70. Vocational school graduates are producing face masks.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)

Establishing food security, managing risks

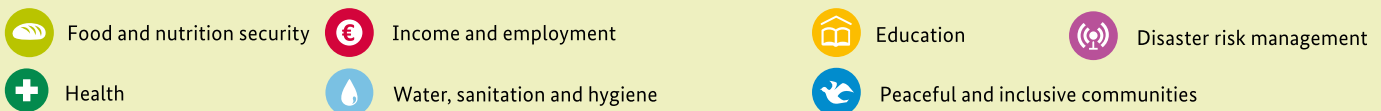
Huge numbers of migrants and displaced persons leaving rural areas for the port town of Kismayo in search of a new livelihood are placing an enormous strain on the infrastructure, as a result of which internally displaced persons and returnees live in precarious hygienic and health conditions. Cash for work measures, adequately equipped health care facilities, better access to water and sanitary facilities, and training on nutrition and hygiene improve people's nutritional status and health on a lasting basis. Cash transfers to improve income stability are being made in order to mitigate the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Vulnerable households led by women particularly benefit from these measures.



United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Promoting social services, enhancing resilience

A joint project by WFP and UNICEF has stabilised the livelihoods of the population by providing better access to services in the fields of health, food security and WASH and has increased the resilience of particularly vulnerable people by implementing training measures on hygiene and nutrition. A total of 1.2 million people benefited from the programme, which particularly focused on pregnant and lactating women and on children under the age of 5. In addition, 40,000 children and young people obtained better access to basic education. A joint programme implemented by FAO, WFP and UNICEF launched in 2020 is designed to assist target groups in developing coping and adaptation mechanisms in response to economic and climate-related shocks. It aims to reach 146,000 people every year, allowing them to benefit from high-quality education, better access to basic services, stronger and more diversified agro-pastoral livelihoods and greater local government and administrative capacity.



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