



World Food Programme

WFP Somalia Country Brief

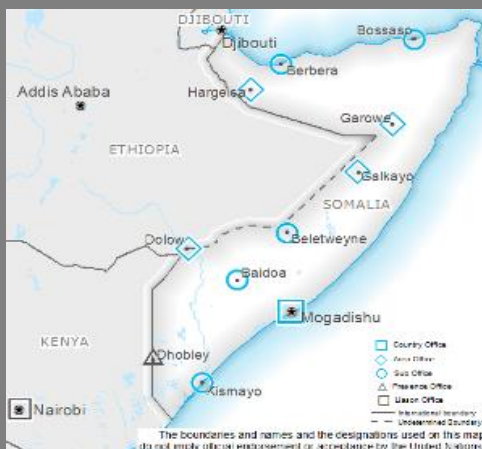
November 2018



Operational Context

After nearly three decades of political and economic instability, Somalia is on a positive trajectory with significant progress made since the re-establishment of the Federal Government in 2012. However, the country continues to struggle with recurrent food and nutrition crises, widespread insecurity, political instability, underdeveloped infrastructure, and natural hazards such as drought and floods. Over half of the country's population lives below the poverty line and gender inequality is the fourth highest globally, with high levels of gender-based violence, child marriage, and maternal mortality. In response to these challenges, the government adopted the National Development Plan (NDP) in 2016. The NDP focuses on recovery and resilience, economic recovery, inclusive politics and strengthening of national security as pathways to achieving long term development and wellbeing of the Somali people.

WFP Somalia Country Office has been operating from Nairobi since 1995 but transitioned to a Liaison Office in February 2015 when WFP re-opened the Somalia Country Office in Mogadishu for the first time in 20 years.



Population: 12.3 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 2.6 million

People facing acute food crisis: 1.5 million (IPC 3 & above, Aug-Dec 2018)

National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate: 14 percent (Serious)

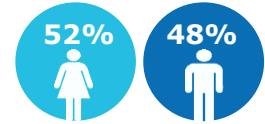
In Numbers

6,890 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 14.8 m cash-based transfers made

USD 119 m six months (December- May 2019) net funding requirements

2 m people assisted in November 2018



Operational Updates

- Contrary to earlier forecasts, the 2018 Deyr rains have been erratic and poor over most of October and November with the overall seasonal performance now expected to be below average. This puts at risk the food security and nutrition status of millions of vulnerable Somalis who are still recovering from the adverse impacts of the 2016-2017 drought.

Although moderate to heavy rains are expected for a short period in mid-December, these will not be sufficient to offset the impact of the late start and poor performance of the seasonal rains. A significant reduction on crop yields, as well as a deterioration of pasture and water availability is therefore projected especially for southern and central Somalia by the end of the year. Sustained humanitarian assistance is required to achieve lasting food and nutrition security and resilience in Somalia.

- In November, WFP reached 2 million people in Somalia with food and nutrition assistance. Half of those reached received assistance through cash-based transfers worth USD 14.8 million, while 541,000 mothers and children received treatment and preventive nutrition assistance. More than 245,000 men, women and children received food under WFP's livelihoods programmes.

WFP Operations

	Total Requirements (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks for a Food-Secure Somalia.			
PRRO 200844 (Jan-16 – Dec-18)	1.12 billion	777 m (69%)	119 m
Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya			
SO 200924 (Jan-16 – Dec-18)	84 m	79 m (94%)	3 m
Emergency Rehabilitation Work and Capacity Strengthening at the Port of Kismaayo			
SO 201051 (Jan-17 – Dec-2018)	1.6 m	1.1 m (69%)	N/A

*December 2018 – May 2019



The WFP Executive Board approved the Somalia 2019-2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) in November 2018. The ICSP will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2 and 17 through six strategic outcomes: i) access to food and nutrition assistance during and after emergencies, ii) resilience building for chronically food insecure populations, iii) nutrition support to build resilience to nutrition-related shocks in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates, iv) strengthening of local food supply chains through provision of services, skills and rehabilitation of key infrastructure, v) capacity strengthening for national institutions, policies and systems, and vi) enhanced humanitarian access through provision of air services. Over its three-year period, the ICSP will target almost 3.4 million people, 54 percent of whom are women and girls.

Monitoring

In November, WFP completed a follow up survey for the Urban Safety Net programme in Mogadishu, approximately one month after beneficiaries received assistance. Under the programme, beneficiaries (urban poor, internally displaced persons and chronically food insecure persons) receive assistance through unconditional transfers in the form of multi-purpose cash. The aim of the survey was to determine household expenditure before and after receiving assistance, as well as the household food security situation among the targeted households. The survey was conducted through physical monitoring by both WFP and third-party field monitors.

The survey results showed an improvement household food security situation in November, with a 20 percent increase in households recording acceptable food consumption score (FCS). A high FCS is an indication of adequate food intake. Similarly, the diet diversity score showed progressive improvement, with households

consuming an average of 5.4 food groups (out of 7 food groups). This implies that households were able to access and purchase diverse food groups more frequently, thereby enhancing their diet quality. Less than half of the households (45 percent) reported spending less than 65 percent of their budget on food. Generally, lower expenditure on food items is linked to lower economical vulnerability. The food expenditure share score therefore suggests that the surveyed households had adequate access to food but were at risk of falling back into food insecurity.

Funding

Despite improvements in the food security situation, over 1.5 million people in Somalia still face high levels of hunger through to December 2018. To continue providing lifesaving humanitarian assistance as well as livelihood assistance to boost recovery and resilience, WFP requires USD 119 million in the next six months (December 2018 to May 2019).

Donors

PRRO 200844: USA, Canada, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Finland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Republic of Korea, Hungary, CERF, Italy, ECHO, China, Slovenia, Australia, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Belgium, France, Denmark, OPEC Fund for International Development, Czech Republic, Liechtenstein, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and New Zealand.
SO 200924: Canada, UK, USA, Germany, Norway CERF and ECHO
SO 201051: Italy