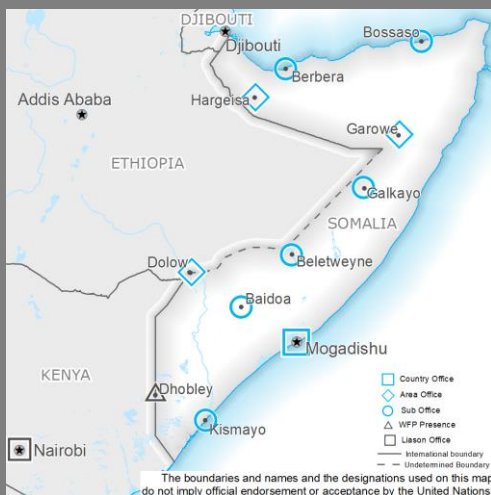




Operational Context

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)**

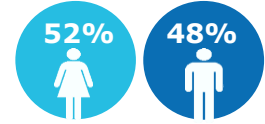
In Numbers

7,508 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 14.6 m cash-based transfers made

USD 59 m six months (January- June 2019) net funding requirements

2.1 m people assisted in December 2018



Operational Updates

- The humanitarian situation in Somalia remains fragile as the average to below average performance of the 2018 Deyr (October- December) rainfall season threatens to reverse the improvements brought about by a remarkably good Gu (April-July) season. Dry conditions are developing and are expected to worsen in the parts of northern Somalia that received little to no rains such as Sool and Sanaag. Southern Somalia received good but short-lived rains in December 2018 that helped to replenish pasture and water sources in the area. However, the rains were not enough to offset the deficits experienced earlier in the season, especially for cereal farmers in Bay, Bakool and Hiraan.
- Despite the poor performance of the Deyr rainfall, prices of local cereals as well as imported food remained stable across the country. Similarly, prices of livestock such as goats and camels remained high due to improved livestock body conditions, compared to the same period the year before. The stability of livestock and commodity prices can be linked to the positive effects of the 2018 Gu season.
- In December, WFP reached **2.1 million people** in Somalia with **food and nutrition assistance**. Over half of those reached received assistance through cash-based transfers worth US\$ 14.6 million, while 634,000 mothers and children received treatment and preventive nutrition assistance. More than 269,000 men, women and children received food under WFP's livelihoods programmes.

WFP Country Strategy

Total Requirement (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
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Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2021)

81.5 m	30.4 m	17.9 m
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Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food and nutrition insecure people in areas affected by natural and man-made disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food, and specialized nutritious foods to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a shock
Focus area: Crisis Response

49 m	13.4 m	21.7 m
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Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: Food-insecure people in targeted areas have enhanced capacity to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year
Focus area: Resilience Building

31.3m	12 m	10.7 m
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Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls as well as pregnant and lactating women and girls and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year
Focus area: Resilience Building

5.9 m	1.6 m	3.4 m
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Strategic Result 4: Sustainable Food Systems

Strategic Outcome 4: National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021.
Focus area: Resilience Building

3.5 m	0.2 m	2.6 m
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Strategic Result 5: Capacity Strengthening

Strategic Outcome 5: National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems to support food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021
Focus area: Resilience Building

5 m	0	3.1 m
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Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: The humanitarian community has enhanced ability to reach and respond to needs throughout the year.
Focus area: Crisis Response

WFP Country Activities

SO 1 Provide unconditional assistance, specialized nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis-affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses.

SO 2 Provide assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals.

SO 3 Provide specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, Pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and HIV/TB clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change.

SO 4 Provide services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains.

SO 5 Provide technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems.

SO 6 Provide air services for the humanitarian community

Monitoring

WFP conducted a post distribution monitoring survey to monitor the food security situations of returnee households from Daadab who had received WFP assistance. The group of returnees interviewed had good food security status, with more than three quarter of households (77 percent) reporting acceptable food consumption. Similarly, there was an increase of returnees with improved dietary diversity scores, with households consuming an average of 5.4 out of 7 food groups. Large-scale humanitarian assistance has been instrumental in preventing worse food security outcomes, particularly where household assets have been depleted due to the prolonged effects of the 2016/2017 drought.

Funding

The food security and nutrition situation in Somalia remains fragile especially after the poor performance of the Deyr 2018 rainy season. To protect the gains made in 2018, WFP requires USD 59 million in the next six months (January to June 2019) to continue providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance, as well as recovery and resilience-building support.

Donors

ICSP: USA, United Kingdom, China, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea and Russia