



World Food Programme

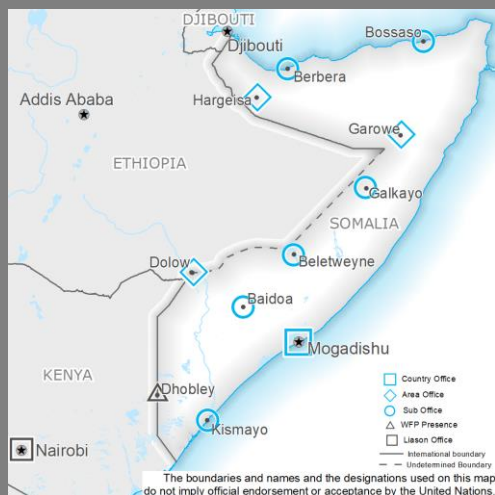
WFP Somalia Country Brief January 2019



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, Jan-Jun 2019)

National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate: **12 percent (Serious)**

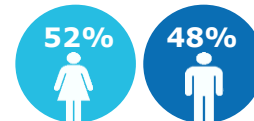
In Numbers

3,734 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 7.3 m cash-based transfers made

USD 88 m six months (February-July 2019) net funding requirements

1.3 m people assisted
in January 2019



Operational Updates

- The overall food security situation in Somalia has deteriorated particularly in the northern region and in parts of central region due to poor performance of the Deyr 2018 rainy season. Sustained and large-scale humanitarian assistance has prevented worse food security outcomes in many areas. The projected average Gu season (April-June 2019) is expected to mitigate further deterioration in food security through mid-2019. The latest Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) post Gu [findings](#) show that acute malnutrition has remained stable with serious (10-14.9 percent) Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates. WFP will continue to prioritize lifesaving and nutrition activities, to avert further deterioration for those facing acute food insecurity in IPC 3 and IDPs. WFP will also continue to transition households in IPC 2 to livelihood activities and safety nets to improve coping mechanisms for families in a fragile food security situation.
- In January, WFP transitioned its activities from the previous protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) to a 3-year interim country strategic plan (ICSP). Through the ICSP, WFP continue to respond to critical food and nutrition needs while supporting national systems – such as by working with national authorities and partners to establish reliable safety nets that respond to shocks, to strengthen food systems and to increase national capacities through a consolidated approach. Building on successes under the PRRO, in 2019 WFP will continue to draw on its comparative advantage and coverage to respond to crises, while implementing broader safety net and resilience-strengthening activities, working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.
- In January, WFP reached **1.3 million people** in Somalia with food and nutrition assistance. 45 percent of those reached received assistance through cash-based transfers worth **USD 7.3 million**, while **437,000** mothers and children received treatment and preventive nutrition assistance.

Contact info: Delphine Dechaux (delphine.dechaux@wfp.org)

Country Director: Laurent Bukera

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/somalia

WFP Country Strategy

Total Requirement (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019 - 2021)		
336 m	87.6 m	33 m
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 <i>Focus area: Crisis Response</i>		
280 m	41.8 m	31.9 m
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 <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
210.9 m	22 m	14.4 m
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 <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
35.5 m	1.6 m	2.6 m
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. <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
20.6 m	0.2 m	2 m
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 <i>Focus area: Resilience Building</i>		
77 m	3 m	4 m
Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnership		
Strategic Outcome 6: The humanitarian community has enhanced ability to reach and respond to needs throughout the year. <i>Focus area: Crisis Response</i>		

Monitoring

WFP implemented Food assistance for training (FFT) in urban areas to provide vulnerable households with vocational skills to participate in income generating activities, increase employability and promote entrepreneurship. An impact assessment was conducted in January (18-month post-training) to determine the outcomes of vocational training, indicated that 71 percent of the participants acquired valuable skills and had sought employment opportunities in their specialized areas of training. Additionally, more than half of the participant are currently involved in income generating activities which have benefited their households and community at large.

Urban Safety Profiling

WFP launched the Urban Safety Nets (USN) programme in 2018 targeting beneficiaries with predictable monthly cash transfers for the vulnerable urban poor and IDPs in Mogadishu. The USN programme also targets families with disabled heads of households or with children or women benefitting from nutrition treatment, thereby using malnutrition and disability as proxies for vulnerability. In December 2018, WFP carried out a profiling survey to understand the socio-demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the beneficiaries of the USN programme. A total of 376 face-to-face interviews with beneficiaries were conducted. Results showed two out of three households are female headed, of which 40 percent were widowed. High Illiteracy level was also reported among beneficiaries where 70 percent of the household heads didn't complete primary education in IDP households and 56 percent in resident households. Moreover, more than one third of households have at least one disabled member. The findings also indicated that most beneficiaries live in extreme poverty and rely on unskilled casual labour with very low income where only 59 percent of the households are able to secure paying unskilled jobs as most work without pay, lack skills and the opportunities available are limited.

Funding

Sustained level of response is required through mid-2019 reduce food consumption gaps, eradicate acute malnutrition and save lives of the estimated 903 100 children under the age of five years, 1.5 million people facing acute food needs (IPC 3) and over 2.6 million IDPs who are in urgent need of life-saving food assistance. To continue providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance, as well as recovery and resilience-building support, WFP requires **USD 88 million** in the next six months (February to July 2019).

Donors

ICSP: USA, United Kingdom, China, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Lithuania and Multilateral

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