

WFP Somalia

Country Brief

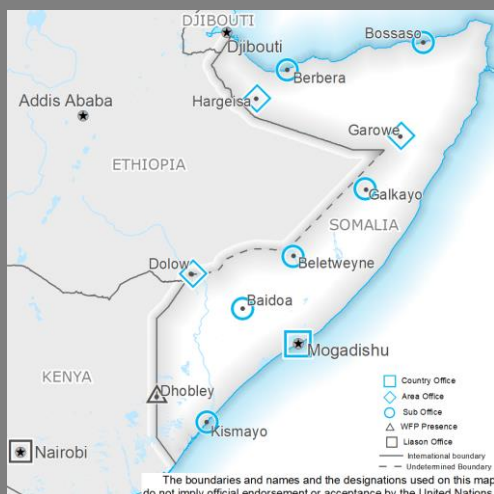
March 2019



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.



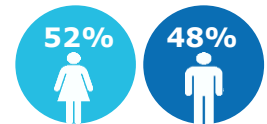
In Numbers

5,025 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 6 m cash-based transfers made

USD 74.8 m six months (Apr-Sept 2019) net funding requirements

1.48 m people assisted
in March 2019



Operational Updates

- During the reporting period, drier and hotter than normal conditions continued to be experienced across Somalia with the northern areas of Somaliland and Puntland particularly affected. The delayed and projected below-average Gu rains will likely exacerbate the already dire food security situation and increase the population in need leading to mild-moderate drought conditions across Somalia. The prolonged dryness has also resulted to severe water shortage and earlier-than-normal water trucking at high prices. On 12 March, Somaliland's Ministry of Water Resources Development declared a state of water emergency and announced plans to start government-supported water trucking in the region. In response, WFP is closely monitoring the situation and continues to prioritize lifesaving nutrition and food assistance to people facing acute food insecurity in these areas as well as in other parts of the country including internally displaced populations. WFP is also providing livelihood support and safety nets to promote recovery and improve coping mechanisms for households whose situation is slightly better but remain highly vulnerable to shocks.
- In March 2019, WFP reached **1.48 million people** throughout Somalia with critical food and nutrition assistance. Thirty six percent of those reached received assistance through cash-based transfers worth USD 6.19 million. Over 605,000 mothers and children received treatment and preventive nutrition assistance while 238,000 thousand people received assistance under the livelihoods programme.

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)**

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	116.6 m	27.5 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	56.8 m	24 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	29.9 m	14 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	4.96 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	702,185	1.9 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	4.6 m	2.1 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>		

Vouchers for Schools Programme

In 2018, WFP introduced a home-grown school feeding programme (HGSFP) through vouchers in 4 schools in Puntland and two schools in Jubaland. In 2019, the programme has been expanded and is currently being implemented in 54 schools (34 in Puntland and 20 in Jubaland) in the same regions and there are plans to roll it out in Banadir region later this year. The programme is aimed at providing fresh food in schools, supporting local production and linking farmers to demand. WFP also plans to supply and supplement schools in Kismayo with fresh bananas to help farmers from cooperatives to mitigate losses due to overproduction. WFP will also provide solar-powered cold storage solutions to supported schools to ensure the bananas are kept in ideal temperatures,.

Monitoring

In March, WFP conducted a Voucher for Training (VFT) impact monitoring analysis among households who received VFT assistance between July to December 2018. Out of the 455 households interviewed, two thirds were female, while a third were male. Sixty percent of the people were trained in beauty, cooking, electrical engineering, hand crafting and tailoring skills. Out of those who received training, 75 percent used attained skills to seek employment and are involved in income generating activities. Of those in employed, 90 percent sought employment in the field of the training. The results also indicated that village committee make most of the decision in the selection process of people to be trained. This ensures transparency, in that the people selected are from the intended locality and there is consensus on who qualifies to participate in the training. Additionally, over 96 percent of the people trained rated the quality of trainings, trainers and training materials to be excellent.

Funding

With the delayed and projected below-average Gu rains, coupled with an unusually dry Jilaal season, food assistance needs will remain high across Somalia. WFP requires **USD 74.8 million** in the next six months (April to September 2019) to continue providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance, as well as recovery and resilience-building support. In anticipation of the projected deterioration in food security situation, WFP is planning to do a budget revision to cater for the increased needs.

Donors

ICSP: USA, United Kingdom, China, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Lithuania, European Commission (ECHO), Japan, Multilateral, Canada, Sweden, UN CERF, and United States OFDA

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