

# WFP Somalia

## Country Brief

May 2019



World Food Programme

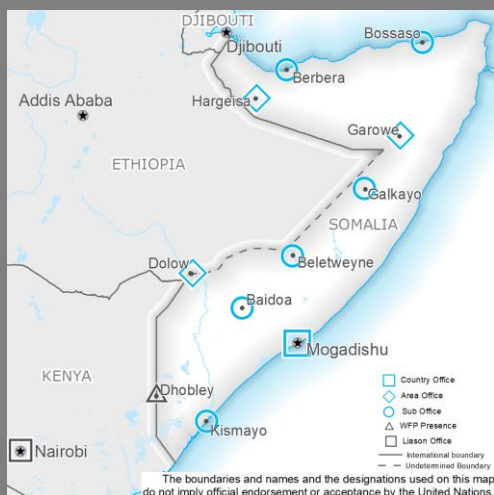
SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



### 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: **1.7 million** (IPC 3 & above, Jan-Jun 2019)

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

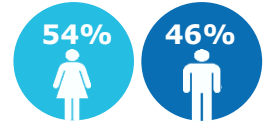
### In Numbers

**4,383 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 6.1m** cash-based transfers made

**USD 267 m** six months (June-November 2019) net funding requirements

**1.3 m people assisted** in May 2019



### Operational Updates

- Somalia received good rains in May that brought relief from the current dry conditions. However, their effect on the overall season performance will not be sufficient to reverse the situation. Wet conditions in central Somalia have provided relief to pasture and water resources and may result in modest improvements to irrigated and rainfed agriculture. For rainfed agriculture, improvements will be localized and short-lived and not expected to reverse the impacts of the extreme dry conditions that were felt until the end of April.
- The situation remains severe in more northern areas in Puntland and Somaliland, where many areas are seeing the driest ever Gu period in nearly four decades. Wetter-than-average rains in mid-May helped alleviate some of the impacts on pastoralists communities by restoring vegetation and enhancing the availability of water resources. However, these improvements will not be sustained as the last ten days in May returned to mostly drier-than-average conditions, signalling the end of the season as the Gu season in the north rarely extends into June.
- In May 2019, WFP reached 1.3 million people with critical food and nutrition assistance including cash-based transfers worth USD 6.1 million. Over 455,000 mothers and children received nutrition assistance while 238,000 people received support through livelihoods programmes.
- In response to the worsening situation, WFP will scale up its lifesaving and nutrition assistance from June 2019. Emergency assistance will be complemented by on-going food systems interventions to help to prevent and reduce vulnerable populations' exposure to the impact of droughts and shocks over time. These include the use of hydroponics for fodder and vegetable production, continued collaboration with farmers' cooperatives to prevent post-harvest loss, improvement of large-scale milling and fortification capacity through the provision of milling machines, an e-commerce digital app to increase consumer choice and market performance and cold storage solutions to improve the availability of fresh produce in markets.

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Further information: [www.wfp.org/countries/somalia](http://www.wfp.org/countries/somalia)

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>336 m</b>	<b>216.4 m</b>	<b>267 m</b>

### 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*

**Activities:**

- 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.

### 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*

**Activities:**

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

### 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*

**Activities:**

- 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.

### 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*

**Activities:**

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

### 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*

**Activities:**

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

### 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*

**Activities:**

- Provide air services for the humanitarian community

## Challenges

The closure of the Kenya -Somali border in Mandera continued to affect food delivery to Dolow and Dhobley in southern Somalia. This also increased WFP's operating costs as air transport was used to deliver critical nutrition supplies to the region, through Mogadishu. Continued rainfall in June may further impact road accessibility in the south, leading to delayed deliveries in the coming weeks.

## Monitoring

Results from the post-distribution monitoring assessment carried out in April 2019 for the Urban Safety Net programme in Mogadishu, showed a 15 percent reduction in the food consumption score, signalling a deterioration in the food security situation. A decrease in the consumption of vegetables, fruits and meat at household level was observed among the 300 households surveyed in Banadir region through physical monitoring, one month after receiving assistance. The rising costs of food and water due to the extreme dry conditions have led to an increase in household expenditures in both urban and rural areas, especially for internally displaced persons and the urban poor whose social support networks are already overstretched or non-existent.

## Funding

To address the deterioration in the food and nutrition security and the increase in humanitarian needs, WFP requires **USD 267 million** in the next six months (June to November 2019) to scale up lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons (IDPs).

## Donors

**ICSP:** USA, United Kingdom, China, Germany, Italy, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Lithuania, European Commission (ECHO), Japan, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, Saudi Arabia, Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and UN CERF.