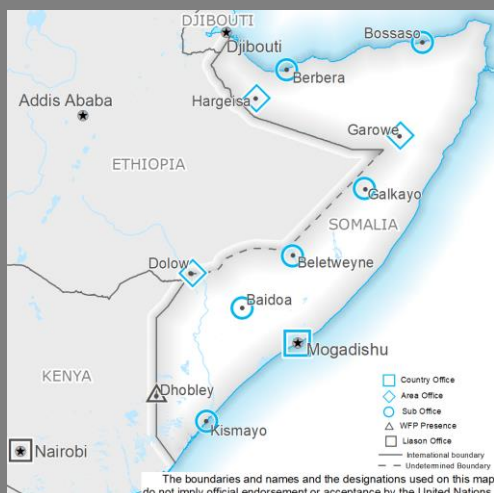




### Operational Context

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.



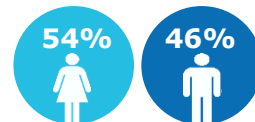
### In Numbers

**6,200 mt** of food assistance distributed

**USD 11.1m** cash-based transfers made

**USD 267 m** six months (July-December 2019) net funding requirements

**1.6 m people assisted**  
in June 2019



### Operational Updates

- Most parts of the Somalia received light to moderate rains in the first two weeks of June marking the end of the Gu 2019 (April-June) rainy season, halfway through the month. The overall performance of the season has been below average, despite the moderate to heavy rainfall received in mid-May to early-June. As such, humanitarian needs in Somalia remain high with over 2.2 million people facing critical levels of hunger (Integrated Phase Classification - IPC 3 and 4) through September 2019. This number is likely to increase as the dry season (July-September) progresses.
- In response to the high level of needs, WFP scaled up its response in June, reaching 1.6 million people with critical food and nutrition assistance (a 23 percent increase from May), including, cash-based transfers worth USD 11.1 million. Over 383,800 pregnant and nursing women, and children aged 6-59 months received nutrition assistance, while 217,000 people received support through livelihoods programmes.
- In response to the deteriorating food security and nutrition situation in Somali, WFP is closely monitoring the situation and will continue to scale up its lifesaving food and nutrition assistance through September. WFP is prioritizing assistance to people facing acute food insecurity 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.

Population: **12.3 million**

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):  
**2.6 million**

People facing acute food crisis: **2.2 million** (IPC 3 & above, June-Sep 2019)

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

## Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
<b>1.18 B</b>	<b>260.5 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

Humanitarian needs in Somalia remain very high with 2.2 million people (29 percent increase from February) estimated to face acute food insecurity through September. This poses a risk against the gains made in 2018, especially if emergency relief efforts are not sustained.

Resource shortfalls continue to impact WFP's ability to provide assistance to all those in need. In June, nearly one million people were not reached due to lack of resources. As a result, WFP is forced to prioritize the most vulnerable and reduce its relief efforts at a time when scale up is urgently needed.

## Monitoring

Through its e-vegetable transfer programme, WFP provides pregnant and nursing women with complementary support aimed at increasing the intake of nutritious and energy-rich food such as fresh fruits, vegetables and proteins. Women enrolled in WFP's e-vegetable programme in Gedo and Banadir receive monthly entitlement in the form of vouchers or unrestricted cash transfers.

A survey conducted in June among women receiving e-vegetables found that 32 percent of those receiving the transfers met the minimum dietary diversity threshold, compared to 21 percent of non-beneficiaries of the programme. To improve the impact of the programme, WFP will continue to sensitize targeted women on the importance of consuming a diversified diet that includes fruits and vegetables that are rich in vitamin A, iron and other vital nutrients.

## 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 (July to December 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.