



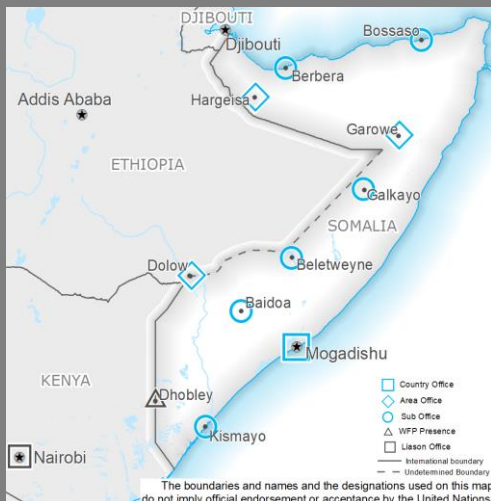
WFP Somalia Country Brief July 2019



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.



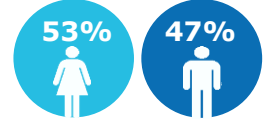
In Numbers

8,524 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 14m cash-based transfers made

USD 179 m six months (Aug 2019-Jan 2020) net funding requirements

2.1 m people assisted in July 2019



Operational Updates

- The onset of the Hagaa lean season (July-August) has extended the dry conditions experienced in Somalia since mid-June. Change is expected to continue in most regions of the country except for pockets in the south that are receiving off-season rains. The overall performance of the 2019 Gu rainy season (April-June) was below-average but moderate to heavy rains received in parts of the country from mid-May to mid-June improved pasture and water availability. However, the delay of the Gu rains affected planting and germination and as a result, Gu harvest is expected to be 50 percent below average, with significant crop failure in some areas. As such, an estimated 2.2 million people will continue facing acute food insecurity through September 2019 and will require emergency lifesaving assistance. The Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) is expected to release the post-Gu assessment findings with an updated food security outlook in early September.
- In July, WFP continued to scale up its assistance to the communities most affected by acute food and nutrition insecurity, reaching over 2.1 million people throughout the country. This represents a 26 percent increase from June and three times the number assisted at the beginning of the year. Nearly two-thirds of the people assisted in July received cash-based transfers worth USD 14.7 million. In addition, 409,000 pregnant and nursing women, and children aged 6-59 months received preventative and curative nutrition assistance, while 256,000 people received support through livelihoods programmes.
- Inter-clan conflict continues to be a major driver of population displacement in Somalia. Since June, a minimum of 4,200 households have been displaced from Mataban and Maxas districts in Hirran region in southern Somalia and are in dire need of emergency lifesaving assistance. In August, WFP plans to provide 3,400 displaced households with relief assistance through cash-based transfers for an initial three months.

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)
1.18 B	327.58 m	179 m

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food and nutrition insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused 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:

- Provision of unconditional food and/or cash-based food 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 are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

- Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food 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, 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:

- Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and ART/TB-DOT 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:

- Provision of 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 for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

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

Strategic Result 8: Enhance Global Partnership

Strategic Outcome 6: The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

- Provision of air services for the humanitarian community

Funding

WFP requires **USD 179 million** in the next six months (Aug 2019 to Jan 2020) to continue providing 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.