



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Somalia

Country Brief, January 2020



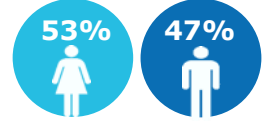
In Numbers

USD 8.6 m cash-based transfers made

5,477 mt of food assistance distributed

USD 186.4 m six months net funding requirements representing **66 percent** of the total **USD 278 m** (February-July 2020)

1.6 m people assisted in January 2020



Operational Updates

The 2019 Somalia Deyr Seasonal Food Security and Nutrition assessment findings (February 2020) indicates an improved food security situation in Somalia due to a favourable Deyr harvest and improved livestock production. However, without sustained humanitarian assistance, 1.3 million people are expected to face Crisis or worse (IPC Phase 3 or higher) food security outcomes and an additional 2.8 million people are expected to be stressed (IPC Phase 2) across Somalia, between April and June 2020.

Somalia faces the largest desert locust outbreak in 25 years. The locusts have had limited impact on the current food security situation. However, the infestation can have severe consequences from March/April when eggs start to hatch. The Federal Government of Somalia has declared the desert locust infestation a national emergency.

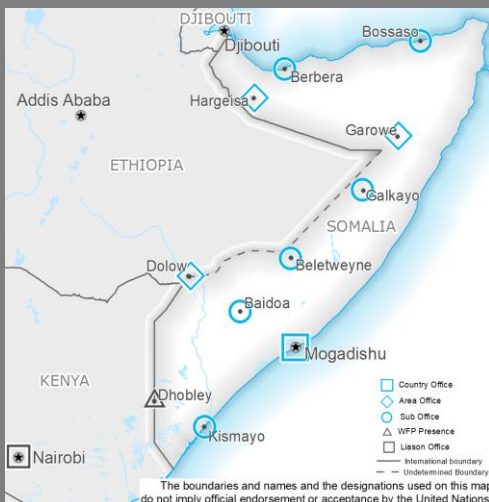
About 1.6 million women, men and children in communities most affected by acute food and nutrition insecurity in Somalia received assistance from WFP in January. More than half of the people reached received cash-based transfers (CBT) worth nearly USD 8.6 million. In addition, about 524,000 pregnant and lactating women, and children aged 6-59 months received preventative and curative nutrition assistance, while approximately 46,000 people received support through livelihoods programmes.

WFP is planning to undertake a national food security and nutrition vulnerability mapping among people living with HIV and TB patients in February 2020. In January, a meeting was held with the federal Ministry of Health to clarify the protocol, sampling procedures and data collection methodology. The study will provide WFP with the required evidence to strengthen and improve policy and programming for its TB and HIV nutrition programme.

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 revised the 2016 National Development Plan and adopted the ninth National Development Plan (NDP-9, 2020-2024) in December 2019. The NDP-9 has four pillars encompassing security and rule of law, inclusive politics, economic development, and social development 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: **1.3 million** (IPC 3 & above, Jan-June 2020)

National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate: **13.1 percent (Serious)**

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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

Total Requirement (in USD)	Allocated Contributions (in USD)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)
1.28 B	442 m	186.4 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

The Ministry of Education in Puntland convened a stakeholders' meeting themed, 'decentralised quality education for all'. The meeting was attended by government officials, donor representatives, and education stakeholders. A review of the education sector in Puntland was undertaken. Among the actions proposed were integration and strengthening of the school feeding programme in the education sector plan and the development of a school feeding programme policy in 2020.

Monitoring

In January 2020, the WFP complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM) recorded 684 cases in its case management system, through the hotline. 94 percent of the cases recorded were to seek clarification on WFP assistance while 6 percent were technical issues related to SCOPE authentication which WFP needed to redress. So far, 87 percent of these cases have been resolved and closed in the system. A majority of the cases (84 percent) were received from women, who make up more than three-quarters of the recipients of WFP assistance under the relief programme and the principle adult beneficiaries in the nutrition programmes.

Funding

WFP requires USD 186.4 million in the next six months (February-July 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, France, Saudi Arabia, Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and UN CERF.