



WFP Somalia Country Brief

July 2020



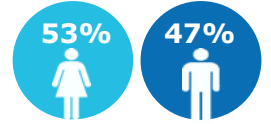
In Numbers

USD 8.9 m cash-based transfers made

8,025 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 275 M six months net funding requirements the next six months (August-December 2020)

1.8 million people assisted in July 2020



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.

In February 2015 WFP re-opened the Somalia Country Office in Mogadishu for the first time in 20 years. WFP has presence across Somalia with four operational Area Offices (Mogadishu, Garowe, Dolow and Hargeisa) and eight deep filed location offices,

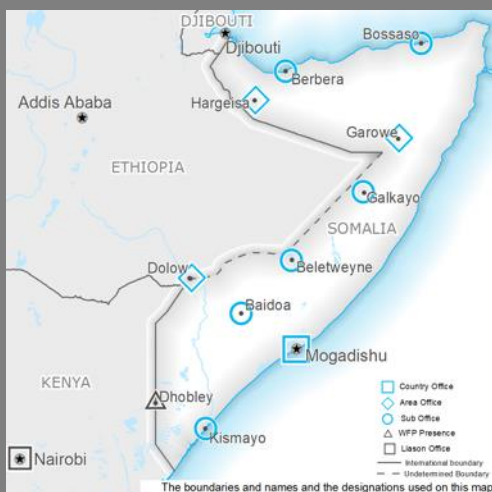
Operational Updates

An erratic Gu rainfall season, the social economic impact of COVID-19 and the upsurge of desert locusts continue to threaten the food security situation in Somalia. While the Gu cereal harvest would have abated the impact of the current poor food security situation, the national Gu cereal harvest in July is projected to be 30-40 percent below the long-term average (1995-2019); driving an increase in the food insecure population (3.5 million in IPC 3 and above between July-September, 30 percent increase from April) and the severity of food insecurity in Somalia. Limited Hajj festivities in Saudi Arabia where Somalia exports [about 70 percent](#) of its livestock reduced foreign demand for Somali livestock by nearly half. With livestock sales accounting for [60 percent](#) of household income for rural families involved in the livestock supply chain, their food security situation is likely to decline further.

In July, WFP assisted 1.8 million women, men and children in the communities most affected by acute food and nutrition insecurity throughout the Somalia. Of these, more than 700,000 people received cash-based transfers worth US\$8.9 million. About, 630,000 pregnant and nursing women, and children aged 6-59 months received preventative and curative nutrition assistance.

Since late June, some areas in Somalia have experienced heavy rains during the Hagaa season. About [191,800 people](#) have been affected by flash and riverine floods in Hirshabelle, South West and Jubaland States, and in Banadir region, out of whom 124,200 have been displaced. Approximately 149,000 hectares of farmland have been damaged by the floods in 100 villages in Jowhar, Mahaday and Balcad districts in Middle Shabelle. In response, WFP provided life-saving food assistance to 74,748 flood-affected people in Galmudug, Mogadishu and Dolow in July.

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to loss of income and livelihoods for Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Somalia leaving them in urgent need of emergency food and nutrition assistance. In response, WFP in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) will provide three months in kind food assistance to 29,948 Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Puntland, Banadir and Somaliland (July-September). This assistance will enable them to meet their food and nutrition



Population: 12.3 million

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 2.6 million

People facing acute food crisis: 3.4 million (IPC 3 & above, July-September)

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

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Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)

Total Requirement (in US\$)	Allocated Contributions (in US\$)	Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in US\$)
1.56 B	793.2 M	275 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 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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.
- Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households

Strategic Result 3: Achieve food security

Strategic Outcome 3: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG 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

needs at a time when Somalia is facing multiple shocks, leaving them with little to no livelihood opportunities.

WFP continued to support the Government’s response efforts to the multiple shocks (floods, desert locusts and COVID-19 pandemic). In July, WFP moved 427 mt of supplies (60 mt COVID-19, 359 mt floods and 1 mt desert locust response supplies) to 18 deep locations in Somalia.

The WFP eShop mobile application (an online food ordering and home delivery marketplace) enabled 98,424 people to order and receive home deliveries across Somalia. Through E-Sales, a total of US\$1.4 million was injected to the Somalia economy. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the marketplace is allowing people receiving WFP’s cash assistance to observe the Government’s social distancing COVID-19 prevention measures.

Monitoring

Post-distribution monitoring results assessed the food security situation of households that receive conditional assistance through WFP’s food assistance for assets (FFA) interventions.

Household food consumption score (FCS) results showed an improvement in the number of households accessing food with ease from 66 percent in April 2020 to 74 percent in July. A reduction of households employing consumption-based coping strategies to meet their food needs was observed, 9.6 in July compared to 11.2 in April, indicating a progressive reduction in stress levels among households receiving WFP assistance.

Funding

WFP requires **US\$ 275 million** in the next six months (August 2020-January 2021) 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, Denmark, Canada, Sweden, Switzerland, France, Saudi Arabia, Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF) and UN CERF.