Operational Context

Somalia continues to make progress to recover from underdevelopment, instability, and decades of conflict since the re-establishment of the Federal Government in 2012. However, climatic shocks combined with gender inequality, protracted displacements and persistent conflict continue to exacerbate food insecurity. Inadequate water and sanitation, poor hygiene practices and chronic food insecurity are among the factors contributing to health and nutrition challenges. Furthermore, systemic problems such as limited investments, infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks, as well as climate variability, limit the potential of Somalia’s food systems to ensure access to and consumption of nutritious food. In response, the Government of Somalia launched the Ninth National Development Plan (NDP 9) in December 2019, laying out the national vision for sustainable development (2020-2024). In October 2020, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) was signed, outlining the United Nations’ response to the peace and development priorities of NDP 9 and its collective contribution to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of Somalia.

WFP ensures close engagement with partners through its Somalia country office in Mogadishu and 12 operational offices across Somalia.

In Numbers

- USD 36.3 million assistance delivered through cash-based transfers
- 4,239 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed
- USD 215.1 million net funding requirements representing 55 percent of the total USD 389.4 million for the next six months (November 2021 – April 2022)
- 2.4 million people assisted in October 2021

Operational Updates

General food assistance

- Due to the drought, Emergency (IPC Phase 4) food security outcomes and elevated acute malnutrition are expected to emerge between November 2021 and May 2022. Rainfall during the October-December short rains season is inadequate to support good crop and livestock production and is likely to worsen the existing drought condition. A scale-up of humanitarian assistance is urgently required for the 3.5 million people already struggling to feed themselves.
- In October, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 2.4 million food insecure people. They received USD 36 million cash-based transfers and 4,239 metric tons of in-kind food.

Nutrition support:

- WFP provided nutritious food to 490,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) and children under the age of five - helping them to meet their minimum food and nutrition requirements. To support the consumption of fresh vegetables, 10,600 PLWGs also received a monthly e-voucher, valued at USD 15, under the mother child health and nutrition prevention programme.
- WFP is supporting the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat to develop a regulatory framework on food fortification in Somalia. The framework will support the rollout of the food fortification strategy and promote the availability of and consumers’ access to fortified food products.

Building resilience:

- The third phase of a Joint Action for Building Resilience in Somalia was launched in October, in Mogadishu. It will provide integrated nutrition, education, and health services to 146,000 people in Jubaland State for three years. WFP, UNICEF, and FAO will coordinate with the Ministry of Planning Investment and Economic Development to implement the programme.
- A total of 180,000 people received conditional food assistance (in-kind or cash-based transfers) while participating in vocational trainings to boost future
WFP Country Strategy

Country strategic plan (2017-2021)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.98 b</td>
<td>1.14 b</td>
<td>215.1 m</td>
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**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 6: 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
- Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community
- Provision of common services through the Logistics Cluster

employability, rehabilitating productive assets such as irrigation canals, or preparing meals for boys and girls in WFP-supported schools. The livelihood interventions aim at improving the food security and well-being of beneficiaries.

**Home-grown school feeding:**
- In WFP-supported schools, 102,000 girls and boys received hot meals prepared in schools. Through WFP’s home-grown school feeding program, the schools received CBTs amounting to USD 1.1 million to purchase nutritious foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, from local retailers.

**Capacity strengthening:**
- Thanks to WFP’s support, the federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoIA) trained 30 federal and state-level MoIA extension staff in good agricultural practices, post-harvest loss management among other topics. Trained workers will give technical support to smallholder farmers with the aim of building resilient smallholder farming systems.

**Service delivery:**
- The WFP-led logistics cluster facilitated the transportation of 799 mt of humanitarian cargo into Somalia in support of four humanitarian partners.

- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) provided air services to 49 partners, transporting 1,000 passengers and 32 mt of cargo, including to 16 difficult-to-reach locations.

**Challenges**
- Conflict-related displacements have increased in 2021. In October, 100,000 people fled Guri Ceel town in Galmudug District, bringing the total number of people displaced in 2021 to 520,000 (70 percent due to conflict). WFP plans to provide food assistance through CBT to 31,800 displaced people. Twenty-six schools were closed, affecting 9,000 schoolchildren, including 1,032 boys and girls in three WFP-supported schools whose food entitlements were affected.

**Funding**
- To prevent worse food security outcomes and continue providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons, WFP needs an additional funding of USD 215.1 million for the period November 2021-April 2022.

**Donors**
- Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission (ECHO), Federal Government of Somalia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, and USA