



World Food Programme

# WFP Somalia Country Brief

November 2021



## 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 exacerbate food insecurity. Inadequate water, sanitation, poor hygiene practices and chronic food insecurity drive poor health and nutrition outcomes. Systemic issues such as limited investments and regulatory frameworks, limit the potential of food systems to ensure access to and consumption of nutritious food.

In response, the Government 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. In November 2021, the new 2022-2025 WFP Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for Somalia was approved. It builds on progress made through the 2019-2021 interim CSP, pursuing strategic shifts that will allow for an integrated approach to the triple-nexus, embrace innovation for programme delivery and forge new partnerships with diverse stakeholders.

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



Population: **15.7 million** (UN)

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): **2.9 million**

People facing acute food crisis: **3.5 million** (IPC 3 & above, Oct-Dec)

National global acute malnutrition rate: **11.1 percent (serious)**

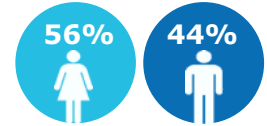
## In Numbers

**USD 12.5 million** assistance delivered through cash-based transfers

**5,590 mt** of in-kind food assistance distributed

**USD 228.5 million** net funding requirements representing **57 percent** of the total **USD 401.8 million** for the next six months (December 2021 – May 2022)

**3 million** people assisted in November 2021



## Operational Updates

- On 23 November 2021, the Federal Government of Somalia declared a **drought emergency**, as the Country experienced three consecutive failed rainy seasons since late 2020.
- Deteriorating drought conditions have increased humanitarian needs. Already **3.5 million people** are facing acute food insecurity. Without sustained humanitarian assistance, the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia (FSNAU) estimates **3.8 million Somalis** will continue to face acute food insecurity in January 2022, with the number projected to rise to **4.6 million people** by May 2022.
- In response to the humanitarian needs, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to the most food insecure reaching **3 million people**, through cash-based transfers (CBT) and nutritious food. Out of these people, **1.9 million** were assisted through WFP lifesaving assistance.
- WFP delivered nutrition assistance for moderate acute malnutrition treatment and prevention reaching **550,000** pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), children aged 6-59 months and TB/HIV clients with specialized nutritious food. Beneficiaries were malnourished or at risk of becoming malnourished.
- To promote the consumption of fresh vegetables, **19,000 PLWGs** also received a monthly e-voucher, valued at USD 15 under the maternal and child health and nutrition programme.
- WFP is planning to engage men in maternal and child health and nutrition education and care through father-to-father social behaviour change communication. A training manual and counselling cards are under review.
- WFP's Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training initiatives reached **221,000 people** with CBT or food transfers, including school support staff. The assistance addressed immediate food needs, while also promoting the building or rehabilitation of assets that will improve long-term food security and resilience, and acquisition of skills for future employability.

## WFP Country Strategy

### Country strategic plan (2017-2021)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
<b>1.98 b</b>	<b>1.15 b</b>	<b>228.5 m</b>

<p><b>Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 1:</b> 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. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 2:</b> Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 3: Achieve food security</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 3:</b> 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. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 4: Sustainable food systems</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 4:</b> 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. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of services, skills, assets, and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 5: Capacity Strengthening</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 5:</b> National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 8: Enhance Global Partnership</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 6:</b> The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provision of air services for the humanitarian community</li> <li>Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community</li> <li>Provision of common services through the Logistics Cluster</li> </ul>

- WFP is collaborating with the Government to advance social protection. By November, WFP had delivered quarterly CBT to **1.2 million poor Somalis** as part of the Safety Net for Human Capital Development project (Government-led national cash transfer programme) and urban safety nets. The assistance provides regular and predictable transfers to help people resist shocks while meeting essential food and nutrition needs.
- Through the WFP on-site homegrown school feeding (HGSF), WFP reached **104,000 schoolchildren** across Somalia. Meals were prepared in schools using nutritious foods sourced from local retailers, including fresh fruits and vegetables. Nearly USD 1.5 million is injected into the local economy through HGSF.
- A school feeding programme in Somalia is an essential safety net ensuring continuity in learning during emergencies, incentivizing school enrolments, improving equity and quality in education provision and enhancing nutritional and health status of schoolchildren. WFP is supporting the Government to develop a School Feeding Policy through a multistakeholder consultation. The policy was validated on 5 December in Mogadishu. It will be presented for adoption by the Parliament in early 2022.
- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continued to offer vital service enabling humanitarian responders to safely access some of the most challenging and hard-to-reach places in Somalia. UNHAS conducted **243 flights** serving 51 partners, transporting 1,080 passengers and 161 mt of cargo to 17 field locations. The service is ensuring that the humanitarian community and relief cargo continue to reach people in need.

## Funding

- To prevent deteriorating food security outcomes and continue providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons and refugees, WFP needs an additional funding of **USD 228.5 million** for the period December 2021-May 2022.

## Donors

Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission (ECHO), Federal Government of Somalia, Finland, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, Switzerland, UAE, UN CERF, United Kingdom, and USA