



WFP Somalia Country Brief

January 2022



Operational Context

Somalia has an estimated 15.8 million people. Poverty is widespread, with seven of ten Somalis living on less than USD 1.90 per day. Recurrent climate-induced shocks, insecurity, protracted conflicts, environmental degradation, limited investments, and infrastructure, among others, continue to impact food systems, hindering availability and access to nutritious foods, a bottleneck to adequate nutrient intake. Chronic food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, diseases, limited access to clean water, sanitation, and health drive malnutrition. While social protection is evolving, investments to reach the poor remain low. The school gross enrolment rate is low (32 percent) in primary school and drop-out rates are high and prevalent nationally. The Government's 2020-2024 National Development Plan (NDP) addresses poverty and food security, among other priorities. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021–2025) responds to the NDP peace and development priorities. WFP has reflected these concerns in its 2022-2025 country strategic plan to support the achievement of goals by the Government.

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



Population: 15.8 million (World Bank)	Internally displaced persons (IDPs): 2.9 million
People facing acute food crisis: 4.1 million (IPC 3 & above)	National global acute malnutrition rate: 13 percent (serious)

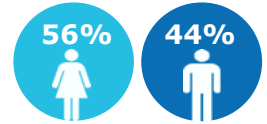
In Numbers

USD 4.2 million assistance delivered through cash-based transfers

4,558 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed

USD 214 million net funding requirements representing **55 percent** of the total **USD 386 million** for the next six months (February-July 2022)

1 million people assisted in January 2021



Operational Updates

- The results of the 2021 Post *Deyr* seasonal food security and nutrition assessment across Somalia show **4.1 million** people will be acutely food insecure in Somalia (Food Security Integrated Phase Classification, IPC Phase 3 and above) through mid-2022. Among the most affected include urban and poor people in Bay, Bakool, Gedo, Middle, and Lower Shabelle, and other regions, and internally displaced populations (IDPs).
- The median global acute malnutrition (GAM) among children aged 6-59 months remains a high public health concern at 13 percent (Serious). Approximately **1.4 million children** are likely to be acutely malnourished - 44 percent of the population of children under the age of five. Diseases, low immunization, and vitamin-A supplementation, low access to clean water, among others, maintained the elevated levels of GAM.
- Three consecutive poor rain seasons compounded by stressors such as conflicts and desert locusts have eroded the resilience capacity of populations. An estimated **271,000 people** are displaced since 2021 in search of food, water and pasture. Rainfall during the *Gu* 2022 season is forecasted to be inadequate, and food prices could rise. As a result, food insecurity is likely to deteriorate among poor rural, urban, and IDPs.
- Sustained humanitarian food assistance will help the most affected access adequate and diversified diets and prevent accelerated depletion of livelihood assets.
- In January, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to **1 million women, girls, men, and boys** in communities most affected by acute food and nutrition insecurity. Beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance or cash-based transfers helping them to meet their food and nutrition needs.
- WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to 311,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months who are malnourished or at risk of

WFP Country Strategy

Country strategic plan (2022-2025)		
Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
1.94 b	154.6 m	214 m

Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

- Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected people.

Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic outcome 2: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFSF.
- Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.

Strategic result 4: Food systems are sustainable

Strategic outcome 3: National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.

Strategic result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs

Strategic outcome 4: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.

Focus area: *Resilience building*

Activities:

- Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.

Strategic result 8: Enhance Global Partnership

Strategic outcome 5: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.

Focus area: *Crisis response*

Activities:

- Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.
- Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.
- Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.

becoming malnourished to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition.

- WFP assisted **110,000 boys and girls** through homegrown school feeding (HGFSF), providing the schoolchildren with hot meals prepared from locally sourced diverse and nutritious fresh foods, helping them meet their food and nutrition needs.
- Through the **Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems project**, WFP provided social communication and behaviour change communication messaging to 5,000 smallholder farmers in Jowhar and Beletweyne districts. The messages sent in January educated farmers on best practices in handling grains during harvest to minimize post-harvest grain loss and contamination.
- The **United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)** supported 49 partners (humanitarian community and government) by transporting 637 passengers and 71.90 mt of cargo to 15 locations. UNHAS also supported partners' assessment missions to Adado, Baidoa, and Bardere districts. Of the cargo transported, 5.01 mt were COVID-19 vaccines.
- The **Logistics Cluster** facilitated the transportation of 26 mt of cargo to Diinasor, Hudur, Qansadhere, and Wajid districts for the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

Funding

- WFP needs urgent assistance to meet relief needs in Somalia. The funding gap for the next six months stands at USD 214 million. There will be a funding gap for cash to relief beneficiaries from February, and, without immediate additional confirmed contributions, 1.3 million people will not receive transfers. Nutrition interventions are also critically underfunded, forcing WFP to reallocate resources from nutrition prevention to treatment. Despite these measures, WFP anticipates a funding gap from July for nutrition treatment and from February for prevention programmes.

Donors

Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission (ECHO & INTPA), Federal Government of Somalia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Norway, Republic of Korea, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA.