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WFP Somalia Country Brief
March 2022

Operational Context
Somalia has an estimated 15.8 million people. Poverty is widespread, with seven of ten Somalis living on less than USD1.90 a day. Recurrent climate-induced shocks, insecurity, protracted conflicts, environmental degradation, limited investments, and poor infrastructure continue to impact food systems, hindering availability and access to nutritious foods and adequate nutrient intake. Malnutrition is driven by chronic food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, diseases, limited access to clean water, sanitation, and health. While social protection is evolving, scale and coverage remains 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.

In Numbers
USD 35.8 million assistance delivered through cash-based transfers
5,360 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed
USD 231.5 million net funding requirements representing 59 percent of the total USD 389.9 million for the next six months (April-September 2022)
3.6 million people assisted in March 2021

Operational Updates
• Somalia faces risk of famine until June 2022 if the current April to June Gu rainy season fails, food prices continue to rise sharply, and humanitarian assistance is not scaled up to reach the most vulnerable people. Major areas of concern include the Hawd pastoral livelihood of Central and Hiran, the Addun pastoral livelihood of Northeast and Central, the Bay Bakool low potential agropastoral livelihood, and internally displaced population settlements in Mogadishu, Baidoa, and Dhuusamareeb.

• Latest projection indicate that between April and June 2022, around 6 million people (38 percent of the total population) will face a severe consumption gap (IPC Phase 3 and above) and will need immediate food assistance to prevent the worsening food security and nutrition outcomes. Acute malnutrition is at critical levels in many areas of southern and central Somalia. Intensifying drought, elevated levels of insecurity and conflicts, soaring food, water and oil prices continue to drive food insecurity.

• Household food consumption gaps are widening as food stocks diminish, food prices surge, livelihood assets are lost, and income sources decline. Consequently, coping capacities are eroded resulting to a surge in displacements. In 2022 alone, 539,000 people are displaced (62 percent of the total displaced in 2021). As the rapid increase in needs outpace available resources, sustained humanitarian food assistance is crucial to save lives and livelihoods, and to avert the risk of Famine (IPC Phase 5).

• WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 3.6 million people in March. WFP and partners distributed 5,360 mt of food and disbursed USD 35.8 million of cash-based transfers. Emergency relief assistance reached 1.8 million people.

• WFP supported anticipatory action for 117,000 people in Xudur and Wajid districts of Bakool, a region at risk of famine. Beneficiaries received a quarterly transfer of USD 120 per household to better prepare for the
WFP Country Strategy

Country strategic plan (2022-2025)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated contributions (in USD)</th>
<th>Six-month (April-September) net funding requirements (in USD)</th>
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<td>1.94 b</td>
<td>333.5 m</td>
<td>231.5 m</td>
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**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 2: Food systems are sustainable**

**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 HGSS.
- Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.

**Strategic result 3: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs**

**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 4: Everyone has access to food**

**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 5: 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.

WFP needs urgent funding support to meet growing needs in Somalia. The funding gap for the next six months stands at **USD 231.5 million**. Without additional confirmed contributions, 2.5 million food insecure people will not receive relief cash transfers in the coming months. Nutrition interventions are also critically underfunded, forcing WFP to reallocate resources from nutrition prevention to treatment. Despite these measures, WFP anticipates a shortfall from July for nutrition treatment programmes.

**Funding**

**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