



World Food Programme

# 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.



Population: <b>15.8 million</b> (World Bank)	Internally displaced persons (IDPs): <b>2.9 million</b>
People facing acute food crisis: <b>6 million</b> (IPC 3 & above)	National global acute malnutrition rate: <b>13 percent (serious)</b>

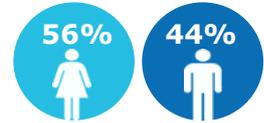
## In Numbers

**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 Wajiid 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)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month (April-September) net funding requirements (in USD)
<b>1.94 b</b>	<b>333.5 m</b>	<b>231.5 m</b>

<p><b>Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Focus area:</b> <i>Crisis response</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance to crisis-affected people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.</li> <li>Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 4: Food systems are sustainable</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 4: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.</b></p> <p><b>Focus area:</b> <i>Resilience building</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Strategic result 8: Enhance Global Partnership</b></p> <p><b>Strategic outcome 5: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.</b></p> <p><b>Focus area:</b> <i>Crisis response</i></p> <p><b>Activities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.</li> <li>Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.</li> <li>Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.</li> </ul>

anticipated below-average rainfall during the *Gu*-2022 cropping season. Drought early warning messages were aired through local radio stations in Bakool region to complement the transfers.

- With increasing prevalence of acute malnutrition, WFP provided specialized nutritious foods to **519,691 pregnant and lactating women and girls and children aged 6-59 months** to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition. Through the homegrown school feeding programme, WFP assisted **11,920 boys and girls** in 369 WFP-supported schools. Providing daily school meals keeps children in school. It provides a safety net for families affected by drought, reducing incentives for displacement and allowing children to attend school and benefit from school meals.
- WFP trained 2,084 smallholder farmers in Jowhar district on post-harvest loss management to help them effectively store their 2021 Deyr harvest for consumption and sale. WFP also facilitated an agribusiness trade fair in Jowhar, providing WFP-supported farmers an avenue to promote their products and create market linkages for improved sales. Cash provided to 74,000 beneficiaries through WFP livelihoods activities helped them meet their immediate food needs while rehabilitating or constructing community assets for soil and water conservation.
- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service supported 53 partners (humanitarian community and government) by transporting 1,425 passengers and 106 mt of cargo to 17 field locations in Somalia. The **Logistics Cluster** facilitated transportation of 74 mt of cargo on behalf of partners and government to Wajid, Hudur, Galkayo, Baidoa and Dollow districts, as part of the drought response.

## Funding

- 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.

## 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.