



# WFP Somalia Country Brief

## June 2022



### Operational Context

Somalia has an estimated population of 15.8 million. Poverty is widespread, with seven out of ten Somalis living on less than USD 1.90 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. On 15 May the President of the Federal Government of Somalia was elected to office. This milestone points to a stabilizing political situation, giving Somalia an opportunity to make progress on urgent national priorities including reducing the increased risk of famine.

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



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|---|--|
| Population: <b>15.8 million</b> (World Bank)  | Internally displaced persons (IDPs): <b>2.9 million</b>              |
| People facing acute food crisis: <b>7.1 million</b> (IPC 3 & above until September) | National global acute malnutrition rate: <b>13 percent (serious)</b> |

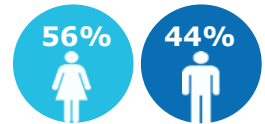
### In Numbers

**USD 28.9 million** assistance delivered through cash-based transfers in June

**2,706 mt** of in-kind food assistance distributed in June

**USD 291.6 million** net funding requirements representing **50.5 percent** of the total **USD 588.8 million** for the next six months (July-December 2022)

**5.2 million people** assisted in June 2021



### Operational Updates

- The severity of food and nutrition needs is deepening leaving Somalia at the brink of famine. 7.1 million people are affected (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 & above) including 213,000 people facing catastrophic hunger, (IPC Phase 5) between June and September 2022. Currently, 1.5 million children under the age of 5 and more than 250,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) need nutrition support. The worsening multi-season drought, multiple poor crop harvests since late 2020, livestock deaths and poor productivity, and the sharply increasing food prices continue to impact the already poor food security situation.
- In June, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 5 million Somalis. Under famine prevention efforts, 3.5 million people received relief food assistance while 260,000 children aged 6-59 months and PLWGs emergency nutrition treatment services.
- Leveraging the shock-response window of the government-led safety net, the Safety Net for Human Capital Development project (SNHCP) was vertically expanded increasing the quarterly entitlements from USD60 per household to USD180, reaching 940,000 drought affected people.
- Around 49,000 new internally displaced persons with urgent emergency food and nutrition needs received food assistance under the minimum response package (MRP) of interventions, in Baidoa and Banadir districts. The MRP provides a first-line response to the most in need through a no-regrets approach.
- Through WFP's supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems project, 3,000 farmers in Jowhar and Beletweyne districts received unconditional cash transfers - a one off 3-month entitlement to cushion beneficiary households from the rising prices of food, water, and fuel, triggered by the drought and international market dynamics. The assistance will help beneficiary farmers to plan better and avoid selling their grains as a coping mechanism.

# WFP Country Strategy

## Country strategic plan (2022-2025)

| Total requirement (in USD) | Allocated contributions (in USD) | Six-month net funding requirements (in USD) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <b>1.02 billion</b>        | <b>701 million</b>               | <b>291.6 million</b>                        |

### 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 HGSF.
- 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.

- Through the national government-led safety net for human capital project, 1.1 million people received food assistance through mobile money (cash-based) transfers. Another 152,000 people received food assistance through livelihood interventions, helping beneficiaries to meet their immediate food needs while engaging in vocational trainings or the creation or rehabilitation of community assets. These assets are important for mitigating the impact of drought.
- The United Nations Air Service (UNHAS) provided aviation support to government and humanitarian actors helping them reach those most in need, including in hard-to-reach and drought-affected areas. In June, UNHAS transported 1,400 passengers and 70 metric tons (mt) of cargo to 15 field locations, including a drought response mission on behalf of OCHA.
- In June, the Logistics Cluster facilitated five partners, including the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management, to transport 200 mt of cargo to 13 locations across Somalia.

## Challenges

- Insecurity continues to challenge delivery of food assistance. A road blockade along the Dhusamareb corridor by insurgents limited humanitarian access into Beletweyne district, creating difficulties in transport of food commodities. To ensure that the needs of WFP beneficiaries in Beletweyne District were met, in-kind food assistance was substituted with cash-based transfers.

## Funding

- Somalia is facing an increased risk of famine. WFP urgently needs **USD 291.6 million** across all activities for the next six months (July-December). Of this, **USD 251.9 million** will go into providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 of the Country Strategic Plan. Critical funding shortfalls are anticipated for relief cash-based transfers starting in October. In absence of immediate and additional confirmed contributions, 3.9 million people will not receive transfers in the coming months.

## Donors

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