



# WFP Somalia Country Brief

## August 2022



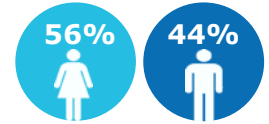
### In Numbers

**USD 63 million** assistance delivered through cash-based transfers

**8,146 mt** of in-kind food assistance distributed

**USD 367.9 million** net funding requirements representing **68 percent** of the total **USD 637.8 million** for the next six months (September 2022 – February 2023)

**6 million people** assisted in August 2021



### Operational Updates

- **6.7 million** Somali's face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity outcomes between October and December 2022. Furthermore, **Famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected** to occur in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts in Bay Region in the same period if humanitarian assistance isn't progressively scaled up, the drought worsens, insecurity intensifies, or market prices continue to rise.
- Between August 2022 and July 2023, 1.8 million children face acute malnutrition including 513,550 children who are facing severe malnutrition. Drought, conflict, and high food prices have eroded people's ability to support livestock, grow crops, and buy enough food to survive. With the 2022 *Deyr* season forecasted to have poor rainfall across the country, crop and livestock production is expected to remain poor through the 2023 *Gu* rainfall season. As a result, humanitarian needs are likely to remain high across Somalia.
- In August, following the agreement of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Humanitarian System-wide Scale-up was activated in Somalia to provide urgent humanitarian support for the ongoing drought response and famine prevention interventions for the next six months. WFP's scaled-up assistance provides the most affected households with support enabling them to meet their minimum food and nutrition requirements. In August, WFP reached a total of 6 million people across all activities, up from 5.2 million reached in July.
- In August, 4.8 million people received relief assistance through famine prevention efforts. This included over 4.4 million people reached with lifesaving food assistance, and over 436,000 reached with emergency nutrition support for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition including malnourished children under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs). To reduce mortality and the risk of relapse, WFP is strengthening referral pathways to enable households receiving nutrition assistance to also receive complementary household relief food assistance.

### 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.



Population: <b>15.8 million</b> (World Bank)	Internally displaced persons (IDPs): <b>2.9 million</b>
People facing acute food crisis: <b>6.7 million</b> (IPC 3 & above)	National global acute malnutrition rate: <b>13 percent (serious)</b>

# WFP Country Strategy

Country strategic plan (2022-2025)		
Total requirement (in US\$)	Allocated contributions (in US\$)	Six-month net funding requirements (in US\$)
<b>4.2 Billion</b>	<b>738.2 Million</b>	<b>367.9 Million</b>

Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food
<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><i>Focus area: 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>
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Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food
<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><i>Focus area: 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>
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Strategic result 4: Food systems are sustainable
<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><i>Focus area: 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>
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Strategic result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs
<p><b>Strategic outcome 4: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.</b></p> <p><i>Focus area: 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>
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Strategic result 8: Enhance Global Partnership
<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><i>Focus area: 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>
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- Through the government-led national social protection programme, WFP transferred cash through mobile money to 1.1 million beneficiaries in August. The safety net cash transfers help chronically poor households meet their immediate food and basic needs. Additionally, over 35,000 boys and girls received school meals in WFP-supported schools in Galmudug and Jubaland States. The WFP homegrown school feeding programme helps children to address immediate hunger while they remain in school, supports local food systems, and builds future human capital.
- The Logistics Cluster continues to strengthen the operational capacity of partners to effectively implement famine prevention interventions. In August, the Cluster facilitated the transportation of 83.74 MT of cargo to 6 locations.
- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) provided critical air services supporting the humanitarian and development actors. In August, UNHAS transported 1,421 passengers and 13 MT of relief items and urgent cargo to 16 locations across Somalia including priority drought-affected areas. UNHAS has also deployed a helicopter to deliver supplies and transport passengers to hard-to-reach locations where fixed-wings aircrafts cannot land.

## Funding

- Somalia is at an increased risk of famine. WFP urgently needs USD 367.9 million across all activities for the next six months (September 2022 – February 2023). This includes a shortfall of USD 310 million for lifesaving relief assistance particularly for cash-based transfers which constitutes the largest percentage of WFP’s relief assistance in Somalia. Unless new contributions are received, WFP expects a pipeline break for CBT assistance starting in October 2022. Under nutrition, WFP Somalia is sufficiently covered for its current caseload for nutrition treatment programs until the end of the year. Funding gaps are expected for nutrition prevention programs from October onwards.
- Based on projections from recent IPC results, WFP Somalia is reviewing targets for both nutrition treatment and prevention which may lead to an increase in funding requirements.

## Donors

Canada, China, Church of Latter-Day Saints, Denmark, European Commission (ECHO & INTPA), Federal Government of Somalia, Global Partnership for Education, Finland, France, Germany, ICRISAT, Japan, Norway, New Zealand, Russia Saudi Arabia, Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, USA.