



WFP Somalia

Country Brief

June 2023

Operational Context

Somalia has an estimated population of 16.9 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: 15.8 million (World Bank)	Internally displaced persons (IDPs): 2.9 million (UNHCR)
People facing acute food crisis: 6.6 million (IPC 3 & above until December)	National global acute malnutrition rate: 15.9 percent (serious)

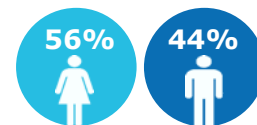
In Numbers

5.1 million people assisted in June

7,715 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed in June

USD 47.5 million distributed through cash-based transfers in June

USD 297.4 million net funding requirements for the next six months (July – December 2023)



Situation Update

- Somalia continues to face a multitude of challenges including climatic shocks, flash and riverine floods, and armed conflicts. The [Food Security Integrated Phase Classification \(IPC\) assessment results released in April](#), projected 6.6 million people to face Crisis level or worse food insecurity between April and June 2023 – with 40,000 people projected to face Catastrophic hunger. 1.8 million children under five years are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2023, while 478,000 of them are likely to be facing life-threatening severe malnutrition.
- The climate crisis has continued to drive huge numbers of people from their homes. [1.8 million](#) of the four million displacements since January 2021 was caused by the drought, and the rest largely attributable to conflict. Internally displaced people (IDPs) are some of the most vulnerable people in Somalia.

Operational Updates

Humanitarian Food Assistance

- Humanitarian assistance provided by WFP helps address essential needs of the most vulnerable households, contributes towards famine prevention, and reduces use of negative coping strategies. In June, WFP reached 2.7 million people with humanitarian food assistance, including an expansion of the national safety net programme (*Baxnaano*) to 532,230 vulnerable drought-affected people.

Nutrition

- WFP's nutrition support focuses on providing specialized nutritious food commodities for life-saving treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition. In June, WFP provided treatment and malnutrition prevention support to 1.3 million people, including malnourished children under 5 years and pregnant and breastfeeding women. A total of 678,000 people received treatment services and 650,000 received malnutrition prevention support. WFP's cash-for-prevention of acute malnutrition intervention focuses on improving accessibility to nutritious food commodities particularly for vulnerable children and pregnant and breastfeeding women. As of June, registrations and payments have been completed for 7,500 households in Baidoa with enrollments underway in Banadir.

Social Protection

- WFP engages with federal and state ministries to enhance national and state level capacities, policies, and systems. In June WFP delivered a capacity strengthening workshop to

Picture Caption: Recently arrived IDPs at Kaharey camp, Dolow

Credit: WFP/Petroc Wilton

WFP Country Strategy

Country strategic plan (2022-2025)		
Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
4.7 billion	1.7 billion	297.4 million

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. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i>
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i>
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSE. 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. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i>
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i>
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i>
Activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

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the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to create an enabling environment for a transition towards government-implemented safety nets delivery system leveraging on MoLSA's investments on setting up and strengthening a dedicated Programme Implementation Unit (PIU).

- To contribute to women's economic empowerment and promote digital financial inclusion, WFP, in partnerships with mobile network service providers, is providing mobile money trainings to female beneficiaries of the national social safety net programme. As a result, progressive behaviour change have been observed as beneficiaries were able to better counter fraud attempts and complete airtime purchases through their mobile money wallets.

Climate-smart food systems and resilient livelihoods

- WFP empowers communities to anticipate, prepare for, recover and build resilience against from climate shocks. In June, under the joint resilience programme, WFP Somalia concluded the Resilience Index measurement and Analysis (RIMA) endline data collection exercise jointly with FAO and the Government. Preliminary findings suggest that despite harsh impacts of the recurrent droughts, the resilience projects have contributed to improved community resilience and built their capabilities to mitigate shocks.
- To increase availability of nutritious foods in local and regional markets, WFP works with small holder farmers and cooperatives to reduce post harvest losses. In June, WFP In Jowhar rolled out peer-to-peer on-farm demonstrations on post harvest equipment handling and food quality and safety control measures.
- WFP strengthens the resilience of households to shocks and their pathways to self-reliance by addressing food system bottle necks, enhancing sustainability of community assets and building human assets. The recently concluded 2023 livelihoods projects benefited 69,000 people through newly built community assets and cash transfers, and 3,700 people (60 percent women) through vocational trainings.

Funding

- WFP thanks all donors who have generously supported the people of Somalia with increased contributions for the famine prevention response. The overall funding gap for WFP Somalia's Country Strategic Plan over the next six months stands at USD 297.4 million, amounting to 49 percent of requirements. WFP's funding gap for life-saving humanitarian food and nutrition assistance over the next six months is USD 248.7 million.

Donors

- Australia, Austria, Billa and Melinda Gates Foundation, Canada, China, Church of Latter-Day Saints, Denmark, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Global Partnership for Education, Humanitarian Aid and Relief centre, Iceland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, New Zealand, Norway, Republic of Korea, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Somalia Humanitarian Fund (SHF), Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, UN CERF, United Kingdom, USA.