



A woman wearing a brown shawl and a red skirt stands in muddy floodwater. Behind her are several makeshift tents constructed from plastic sheeting and corrugated metal, indicating a flood-affected settlement.

Somalia has an estimated population of 17 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.

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In support of the nation-wide nutrition coverage survey, WFP completed a training-of-trainers programme to build the capacity of the Federal Ministry of Health in overseeing survey quality. Training also done for enumerators and survey supervisors.

Population: 17 million	Internally displaced persons (IDPs): 3.7 million (UNHCR)
People facing acute food crisis: 4.3 million (IPC 3 & above until Dec)	National global acute malnutrition rate: 15 percent (serious)

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	361 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.

Focus area: Crisis response

Activities:

- Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance, including emergency home-grown school feeding, 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 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.

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 and development community.
- Provide mandated emergency telecoms services to the humanitarian & development community through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster.

Picture Credit: WFP/Patrick Mwangi

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WFP also contributed towards capacity building by completing an Integrated Phase Classification Acute Malnutrition training for 88 staff of the Ministry of Health, WFP, UNICEF and field partners in Hargeisa, Mogadishu and Garowe.

WFP partners with the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) network to support multistakeholder engagement to address malnutrition. In Puntland State, WFP is collaborating with the SUN secretariat at the Office of the Vice President to support SUN Business Network to enhance private sector investments in improving access, availability, and affordability of nutritious food.

School Feeding Programme

The School Meals Coalition (SMC) of member states drives actions to urgently improve and scale up school meal programmes to ensure that every child has the opportunity to receive a healthy, nutritious meal in school by 2030. With support from WFP, the Government of Somalia signed up for the Coalition.

In October, WFP facilitated the involvement of the government in the inaugural high-level SMC Global Summit ministerial meeting in Paris. WFP is also providing technical support to the government in establishing foundations for a National School Feeding Programme as a flagship safety net initiative in Somalia.

Human Capital and Social Protection

Building on its partnership with Global Systems for Mobile Association (GSMA), and aligned with gender inclusion priorities, WFP completed a digital literacy refresher training in Hargeisa focusing on using mobile money and additional financial literacy skills to enable optimal use and access of digital financial services among women.

WFP partnered with the Institute of Development Studies (IDS) and International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) to support a social protection pathway to nutrition study to review existing evidence and propose analytical and operational frameworks for stronger interlinkages for social protection and nutrition.

Climate-smart food systems and resilient livelihoods

WFP organized trade fairs for six farmer cooperatives in Baidoa to enhance smallholder farmer's market-operation knowledge and strengthen business linkages between stakeholders to improve sales and optimize contracting and transactions. Complementary training sessions on agricultural value addition were also provided to four cooperatives.

WFP together with FAO and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation supported the organization of World Food Day & Somali Farmer's Day event where WFP support for the Somali National Water Resource Strategy and water-related interventions to achieve Zero Hunger was reaffirmed.

Funding

WFP thanks all donors for their contributions to the food insecurity and malnutrition response in Somalia. Over the next six months, the overall funding gap for WFP Somalia's Country Strategic Plan stands at USD 361 million, amounting to 63 percent of requirements. Of this, WFP's urgent funding gap for life-saving humanitarian relief and nutrition assistance is USD 307 million.

Donors

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