



WFP Somalia

Country Brief

June 2024



In Numbers



3 million people assisted in June.

USD 12.7 million assistance delivered via cash-based transfers in June.

2,738 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed in June.

USD 199.8 million net funding requirements across all activities for the next six months (July – December 2024).

Situation Update

The number of food insecure people in Somalia has seen a notable decline [attributable to improved rainfall and sustained humanitarian assistance](#). However, despite improvements, the lingering effects of the historic drought, conflict, insecurity, macroeconomic challenges, and the devastating *El Niño*-induced floods continue to take a heavy toll on vulnerable communities in Somalia. [6.9 million](#) Somalis are estimated to be in need of assistance in 2024 with [3.4 million people](#) projected to face acute food insecurity this month.

The recently-ended *Gu* rainy season (April – June) brought above average rainfall and localized floods, affecting [268,000 people](#), displacing [81,000](#), and damaging livelihood assets.

While cessation of rains has reduced flood risks, dry conditions coupled with high temperatures have impacted quality of available pasture, rangelands and water resources in northern and southern regions of Somalia. [Preliminary weather predictions](#) indicate continued dry conditions with possible below-average rainfall in the upcoming rainy season.

Operational Updates

Humanitarian food assistance

WFP reached 1.2 million people with humanitarian food assistance in June, distributing USD 12.2 million cash and 1,508 mt of in-kind food items.

WFP, in collaboration with Somali Disaster Management Agency (SODMA), is supporting the national Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRP), to improve national and community-level disaster preparedness and response capacities in Hirshabelle and South West States. In June, a joint planning meeting with SODMA and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs was completed.

Nutrition

WFP provided nutrition support to 455,000 people including children under five, pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls, and those suffering from tuberculosis or HIV, in June.

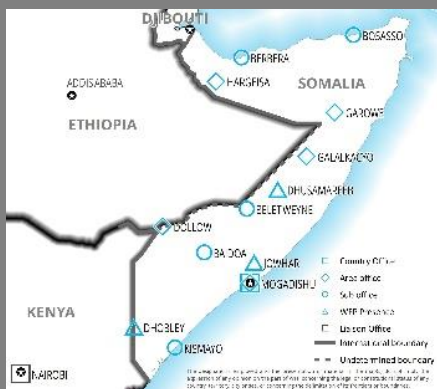
WFP completed a food security, nutrition and socio-economic vulnerability assessment among people living with HIV in Somalia – a joint initiative with the Ministry of Health, national HIV department, federal member states and the Aid Commission. The assessment results highlighted high levels of vulnerability and nutritional needs among people living with HIV, with 17 percent of the surveyed HIV-affected individuals malnourished. 51 percent of the surveyed households had low dietary diversity and 48 percent reported poor food consumption levels. Over a third of the respondents had low body mass index, indicative of prevalence of suboptimal nutritional status and acute malnutrition.

Operational Context

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.

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.

Somalia has shown promising results in terms of food security. It has demonstrated improvement since the peak of the drought in 2022-2023 and averted famine in 2023. The government has been able to strengthen social protection systems and be more assertive about security and economic growth. Additionally, resilience and anticipatory action have shown positive results during the 2023 floods. However, despite all these efforts, a significant portion of the population still faces crisis and is predicted to face high levels of acute food insecurity in 2024.



Population: **17 million**

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): **3.8 million**

People facing acute food crisis: **3.4 million** (IPC 3 & above between Apr – Jun 2024)

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	1.9 billion	199.8 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 school feeding in emergency, 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 HGFS.
- 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 strengthen 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.
- (Deactivated) Provide mandated emergency telecoms services to the humanitarian & development community through the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster.

Picture Credit: WFP/Patrick Mwangi

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Gender transformative programming

WFP invests in transformative actions towards social norms and structural barriers to address the root causes of gender inequality. In June, social behavioural change communication initiatives, through community-based open dialogue, were rolled out via WFP's Galmudug, Mogadishu and South Border area offices, reaching 117 community and religious leaders, local authorities, youth and women groups. The sessions focused on gender-based disparities, gender-based violence and the impact on food security and nutrition. Peer-to-peer support groups were established in villages targeted by WFP's food assistance programme as platforms for sharing experiences and challenging harmful gender norms whilst encouraging behaviour change, complemented with dissemination of GBV awareness messages.

Climate-smart food systems

WFP invests in local food systems development in Somalia. In June, WFP delivered climate-smart agricultural trainings, agricultural inputs and equipment, and supported market linkages benefiting 98,000 people across Somalia. Under a climate resilience programme for food security, WFP delivered a one-time cash-based transfer to communities across eight villages in Bulo Burto district, supporting rehabilitation of irrigation canals for improved water availability for agriculture – benefiting 7,200 people who depend on agriculture for a living.

UNHAS and Logistics operations

In June, the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) carried 1,273 passengers and over 21 mt of light cargo across Somalia and assisted 57 organizations in accessing 20 locations, including hard-to-reach areas.

In collaboration with UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster, WFP's on-demand logistics service deployed an aircraft from South Sudan to Mogadishu. This two-week operation supported the humanitarian community by transporting 19 vehicles and essential medical equipment, including Pressure Swing Adsorption (PSA) plants and cold rooms, on behalf of 9 partners to 7 locations in the South.

Funding

WFP thanks all donors for contributions towards food insecurity and malnutrition response in Somalia. Over the next six months (July – December 2024), the funding gap for WFP Somalia's Country Strategic Plan stands at USD 199.8 million, amounting to 53 percent of the requirements. Of this, WFP's urgent funding gap for life-saving humanitarian relief and nutrition assistance is USD 185 million (60 percent of the requirements).

Donors

Australia, Canada, Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation, European Union, Federal Government of Somalia, France, Germany, Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre, Kuwait, Italy, Japan, NORAD, Republic of Korea, Spain, Somalia Humanitarian Fund, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, & USA.