



Operational Context

Somalia faces complex challenges of protracted conflict, limited social services and escalating climate shocks. In a country with an estimated population of 19.3 million, 5.98 million people are likely to require humanitarian assistance, driven by food insecurity, displacement, and limited access to basic services. Frequent and severe climate extremes, alternating droughts and floods, have devastated agriculture and livelihoods, deepening vulnerabilities across the country.

Poverty remains widespread, with 54 percent of the population living below the poverty line. Youth, who make up 75 percent of the population, face limited opportunities, contributing to displacement. Education access is low, with millions of children out of school, many exposed to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, early marriage, and family separation. Women and children (almost 80 percent of the internally displaced) face heightened protection risks in overcrowded, under-resourced settlements.

Security remains fragile. Government-led offensives continue against non-State armed actors. In January 2025, the African Union Support and Stabilization Mission in Somalia (AUSSOM) replaced the African Union Transition Mission in Somalia (ATMIS), supporting Somali-led stabilization and peacebuilding efforts.

Amid these challenges, Somalia's National Transformation Plan (2025–2029) charts a path toward stability through governance reform, sustainable economic growth, human capital development and climate resilience. WFP aligns with this framework, delivering life-saving assistance while strengthening long-term resilience under its Country Strategic Plan (2022–2025).



Population: **19.3 million**

Internally displaced persons (IDPs):
3.9 million

People facing acute food crisis:
4.6 million (IPC 3 & above
between Apr–Jun 2025)

National global acute malnutrition
rate: **15 percent (serious)**

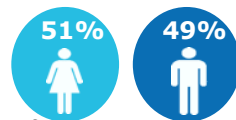
In Numbers

868,000 people assisted

US\$ 5.2 million delivered via cash-based transfers

1,139 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed

US\$ 254 million net funding requirements for the next six months
(June – November 2025)



Situation Update

- According to the latest IPC analysis results, [4.6 million](#) people are projected to face severe impacts of hunger between April and June, driven by the combined effects of an anticipated below-average *Gu* rains, localized flooding, reduced humanitarian funding, higher food prices and persistent insecurity and conflicts. In parallel, malnutrition remains alarming, with [1.8 million children](#) under five expected to suffer from acute malnutrition in 2025, including 479,000 at risk of severe acute malnutrition, largely due to seasonal challenges and the lingering impacts of the previous climate shocks.
- Since mid-April, light to heavy *Gu* seasonal rains have led to [localized flooding](#) across various regions of Somalia, including Hirshabelle, Galmudug, Jubaland, Puntland, South West States, and the Banadir region. The floods have resulted in the deaths of at least 17 people and affected approximately 84,000 others, with around 8,100 forced to flee their homes. Among the hardest-hit areas are Balcad and Jowhar districts in Hirshabelle, Galkayo district in the Mudug region, and Afgooye district in South West State. While [latest forecasts](#) indicate of reductions in rainfall in May, with only light showers forecasted in Lower Juba, Hiraan, and Mudug regions, the risk of riverine flooding persists in areas like Jowhar, Balcad and Afgooye districts due to high water levels in the Shabelle River. Although the threat of flash floods is currently low, intense short-lived storms could still cause localized flooding, especially in urban zones and areas with poor drainage.

Operational Updates

Humanitarian food assistance:

- WFP provided lifesaving food assistance to 588,000 people in April with cash-based transfers amounting to US\$ 3.9 million and in-kind food distributions of 907 mt.
- Together with the state-level Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADMD), WFP completed community-level disaster risk management trainings for 700 people in 18 targeted villages across Hirshabelle and Southwest States, along with in-person community gatherings disseminating awareness messages to 4,800 people, strengthening local disaster preparedness and response capacities.

Early recovery and emergency livelihoods support

- WFP contributes toward improving food security for crisis-affected communities by supporting the shift from emergency assistance to sustainable livelihoods. Over the past five months, 30,200 individuals received food assistance, while key infrastructures – 91 km of feeder roads, four large water catchments, ten solar-powered wells, and Ceeldibir School (walls, child-friendly spaces and sanitation facilities) – were rehabilitated. Support for home gardening, poultry, and fisheries benefited hundreds of households, boosting both food production and household income. Additionally, 1,000 individuals graduated from vocational training programmes, strengthening community resilience.

WFP Country Strategy

Country strategic plan (2022-2025)		
Total requirement (In US\$)	Allocated contributions (in US\$)	Six-month net funding requirements (in US\$)
4.7 billion	2.3 billion	254 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, as well as early recovery and emergency livelihood support to crisis-affected people such as returning refugees, IDPs and people living with HIV.

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 home-grown school feeding.
- 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/Arete/Mahad Said

Contact info: Michèle Kiermeier (michele.kiermeier@wfp.org)

Country Director: El-Khidir Daloum

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/somalia

Twitter: @WFPSomalia

Nutrition support:

- In April, WFP provided nutrition support to 78,000 children under five and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls through the distribution of 233 mt of specialized nutritious commodities.
- In Puntland State, WFP supported a pilot initiative led by the Puntland AIDS Commission to integrate age-appropriate HIV/AIDS awareness and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) messages into school programmes. Using tailored materials for students, adolescents, and teachers, the initiative showcased the effectiveness of schools in promoting health, reducing stigma and strengthening cross-sector collaboration.

Home-grown school feeding:

- As schools reopened after the Ramadan break, WFP resumed its school meals programme, providing nutritious meals to 87,000 schoolchildren. In Dolow, Gedo region, SBCC training on school meals was held for 36 participants from 12 schools to boost awareness of nutrition benefits, promote healthy eating and strengthen community support. In Hirshabelle, WFP and the Ministry of Education resumed school meal provision, assisting 11,200 children across 44 schools – improving attendance, supporting child development and reinforcing national systems.

Transforming and enhancing food systems:

- In April, WFP, FAO, and the Government of Somalia launched a two-year joint initiative, the first of its kind in Somalia, to transform food systems through integrated, nutrition-sensitive, and climate-adaptive social protection. The initiative aims to strengthen food systems governance, align social protection with food security, expand access to nutritious food, promote local market linkages, and build community resilience through technical support, financial inclusion, and digital solutions, especially empowering women and youth.
- WFP Somalia developed an empowerment-focused agriculture value chain toolkit designed to address the specific needs of individuals benefitting from school feeding and resilience programmes. The toolkit promotes meaningful engagement with farmer groups and school communities. It supports women's empowerment and integrating impactful approaches to enhance food security, improve nutrition, and foster sustainable community-led change.

UNHAS and Logistics Cluster:

- In April, UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) facilitated the transportation of 592 passengers and 22.9 mt of light cargo, supporting 51 organizations in reaching 17 locations, including both regular and ad-hoc destinations nationwide.
- The Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, airlifted 20.8 mt of relief items, including food and medical supplies, to hard-to-reach locations such as Dinsoor and Elbarde on behalf of two organizations.

Funding

WFP thanks all donors supporting efforts to address food insecurity and malnutrition in Somalia. For the next six months (June–November 2025), WFP Somalia faces a **US\$ 254 million funding gap across all its activities**, representing 64 percent of the requirements. The urgent funding shortfall for life-saving humanitarian food assistance and nutrition support stands at US\$ 222 million, 69 percent of the requirements.

Donors

African Development Bank, Austria, Canada, Denmark, European Union, Federal Government of Somalia, France, Germany, Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP), Japan, Private donors, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sweden, UN CERF, United Kingdom, USA.