The Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) targets 3.78 million people over three years and seeks to stabilize and reduce undernutrition and enhance the resilience of vulnerable individuals and households to cope more effectively during shocks. WFP recognizes that gender inequality directly affects the ability of nations to become free from hunger and food-insecurity and has integrated gender-sensitive programming throughout its activities.

In 2017, WFP planned to reach 3.65 million vulnerable Somalis affected by severe drought and acute food insecurity in the country. To address undernutrition in children under five years of age, pregnant women and nursing mothers, WFP provided a mixture of curative and preventative nutrition assistance, as well as targeted behaviour change communication aimed at tackling the underlying causes of malnutrition. WFP also provided school meals to primary school children and relief interventions through unconditional in-kind or cash-based transfers whenever appropriate.

WFP currently operates from the country office in Mogadishu and the Liaison Office in Nairobi. WFP maintains an extensive presence in Somalia through Area Offices in Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe and Dolow, and sub-offices in Kismayo, Berbera, Baidoa, Bossaso and Beletweyene. WFP also has staff in Dholley in southern Somalia.

This special operation facilitates the provision of safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Somalia and Kenya. A WFP managed common air service has been present in Somalia since 2007. In 2013, a two-year successor operation was launched which formally established humanitarian air services in support of relief operations for both Somalia and Kenya.

This special operation, aims to facilitate the rehabilitation of the Kismayo Port. This will allow more efficient humanitarian operations and augment the port capacity as the gateway for local trade and consequently contribute to economic growth in Somalia.

### In Numbers

- **3.1** million people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 & 4) through December 2017
- **3.1** million additional people in Stress (IPC 2) and struggling to meet their food needs
- **388,000** children under the age of five are acutely malnourished.

### WFP Assistance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks for a Food-Secure Somalia</th>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (in USD)</th>
<th>6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRRO 200844: (Jan 16 - Dec 18)</td>
<td>999 m</td>
<td>634 m (64%)</td>
<td>115 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*January 2018 – June 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Rehabilitation Work and Capacity strengthening at the Port of Kismayo</th>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (in USD)</th>
<th>6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRRO 201051: (Jan 17 – May 2018)</td>
<td>1.6m</td>
<td>1.1 m (69%)</td>
<td>0.5 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*January 2018 – June 2018

### Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya</th>
<th>Total Requirements (in USD)</th>
<th>Total Received (in USD)</th>
<th>6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SO 200924: (Jan 16 – Dec 18)</td>
<td>84 m</td>
<td>53 m (64%)</td>
<td>1.44 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*January 2018 – June 2018

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Main Photo: Credit: © WFP/ Karel Prinsloo
Caption: A woman receives a SCOPE card in Wajid, Somalia
WFP beneficiaries use the card as an identification and authentication tool when receiving their cash based transfer entitlements.
Operational Updates

- Preliminary findings from the 2017 post-Deyr assessment point to marginal improvements in the food security situation of pastoralist, agricultural and agro-pastoral households as a result of the Deyr rains. However, this improvement is likely to be short-lived due to the consecutive poor seasons in the last two years. Large populations in the country do not have enough food and are experiencing inadequate food consumption. Poor households in agro-pastoral areas of Hiraan, Togdheer, and Lower Shabelle where poor harvest is expected are especially at risk. Concern is also increasing for pastoralists in Guban, Addun, Coastal Deeh livelihood zones where livestock is in very poor condition, meaning pastoralists will not be able to sell livestock in the coming months.

- Based on the latest Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) nutrition update released on 22 December, the nutrition situation among internally displaced persons (IDPs) improved during the second half of 2017, with an overall average Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) prevalence among IDPs at 14.3 percent, compared to 18.1 percent in June 2017 and 14.4 percent in November 2016. However, IDPs in south, central and north regions remain of high concern due to low access of labor and income opportunities.

- In December, WFP reached 1.95 million people, men and children across Somalia. This includes over 624,000 people who received relief assistance through cash-based transfers worth USD 6 million, as well as over 722,000 mothers and children reached with curative and preventative nutrition assistance.

Funding Situation

- Due to limited resources, WFP reduced its beneficiary target by 500,000 in December 2017. The current resource limitation has forced WFP to prioritize and further scale down of its unconditional cash-based relief and nutrition prevention interventions, while prioritizing malnourished young children and women with lifesaving nutrition services, and food insecure households in IPC 4 with emergency food assistance. WFP currently comprises 50-60 percent of the food response in Somalia. Any further WFP scale-back would have significant implications on the food security and nutrition situation across Somalia.

- WFP requires USD 115 million in order to continue providing assistance to the most vulnerable people throughout the country for the next six months (January - June 2018).

Country Background & Strategy

Over the past 20 years, Somalia has endured violence, political instability as well as environmental and economic shocks resulting in acute hunger and malnutrition. Most state services ceased in the 1990s affecting education, health and food production. Gender inequality in Somalia is the fourth highest globally, with high levels of gender based violence, child marriage, and maternal mortality. Somalia remains among the world’s worst performing countries for maternal and child mortality. Since 2012, Somalia has slowly emerged from a “failed” to a “fragile” state with the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS). In 2013, the FGS and the international community endorsed the ‘New Deal for Somalia’ aiming to rebuild the country, stabilize institutions and develop the federal state. The achievements to date are mixed as many political, social and economic challenges remain.

Under PRRO 200844, WFP continues the shift from relief to recovery and resilience-building activities and an emphasis on addressing the underlying causes of undernutrition. The operation will utilize new technologies for biometric registration, transfer management and remote monitoring and evaluation, allowing WFP to collect information rapidly and refine its programming according to changing needs. WFP will also continue to coordinate with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental partners to ensure maximum complementarity and impact.

WFP Somalia Country Office has been operating from Nairobi since 1995 but was transitioned to a Liaison Office. In February 2015, WFP re-opened the Somalia Country Office in Mogadishu for the first time in 20 years.

Donors:

PRRO 200844: USA, Canada, Germany, Japan, United Kingdom, Finland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Republic of Korea, Hungary, CERF, Italy, ECHO, China, Slovenia, Denmark, Australia, Luxembourg, Lithuania, Belgium, France, OPEC Fund for International Development, Czech Republic, Liechtenstein and New Zealand

SO 200924: Canada, UK, USA, Norway and CERF SO 201051: Italy

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