



World Food Programme

WFP Somalia Country Brief

August 2021



Operational Context

Somalia continues to make progress to recover from underdevelopment, instability, and decades of conflict since the re-establishment of the Federal Government in 2012. However, climatic shocks combined with gender inequality, protracted displacements and persistent conflict continue to exacerbate food insecurity. Inadequate water and sanitation, poor hygiene practices and chronic food insecurity are among the factors contributing to health and nutrition challenges. Furthermore, systemic problems such as limited investments, infrastructure, and regulatory frameworks, as well as climate variability, limit the potential of Somalia's food systems to ensure access to and consumption of nutritious food. In response, the Government of Somalia launched the Ninth National Development Plan (NDP 9) in December 2019, laying out the national vision for sustainable development (2020-2024). In October 2020, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021-2025) was signed, outlining the United Nations' response to the peace and development priorities of NDP 9 and its collective contribution to the realization of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development of Somalia.

WFP ensures close engagement with partners through its Somalia country office in Mogadishu and 12 operational offices across Somalia.



Population: **14.3 million** (NDP 9)

Internally displaced persons (IDPs): **2.9 million**

People facing acute food crisis: **3.5 million** (IPC 3 & above, Oct-Dec)

National global acute malnutrition rate: **11.1 percent (serious)**

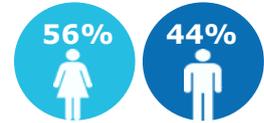
In Numbers

USD 7.8 million assistance delivered through cash-based transfers

5,000 mt of in-kind food assistance distributed

USD 190.2 million six months net funding requirements representing **55 percent** of the total **USD 346.6 million** for the next six months (September 2021 – February 2022)

2.4 million people assisted in August 2021



Operational Updates

- **Food Security Outlook:** **3.5 million people** are acutely food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance between October-December 2021. Prevalence of global acute malnutrition remains concerning at **11.1 percent**. About **1.2 million** children under the age of five are likely to be acutely malnourished (August 2021-July 2022) and need urgent treatment and nutrition support. Of these children, **213,400** are likely to be severely malnourished. Poor and erratic rainfall, floods and conflicts are the key drivers of food insecurity in Somalia. This is compounded by the adverse economic impacts of COVID-19 and the desert locust threat to crop production and pasture. Sustained humanitarian assistance is required to help the most affected Somalis to meet their food and nutrition needs.
- **WFP's food assistance is helping people who are most affected by food insecurity to meet their food and nutrition needs.** In August, WFP provided food and nutritional assistance to **2.4 million** people through cash-based transfers (CBT) and/or distribution of nutritious food commodities. A total of **1.4 million** received food assistance through relief interventions. To enhance availability and access to nutritious diets for the treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition, **620,000** pregnant and lactating women and girls, and children aged 6-59 months who were malnourished or at risk of becoming malnourished, received specialized nutritious food.
- WFP continued to support communities across Somalia to build their resilience to shocks through the rehabilitation of community and household assets and skills development through vocational trainings. In August, **187,000 people** received CBT to enable them to meet their food and nutritional needs, while engaging in rehabilitation works or trainings. Soil and water conservation assets such as water catchments, canal and check dams, among others, were rehabilitated.
- WFP provided food and nutritional assistance through cash-based transfers to **11,000 people** in the districts most affected by desert locust infestation.

Country strategic plan (2017-2021)

Total requirement (in USD)	Allocated contributions (in USD)	Six-month net funding requirements (in USD)
1.98 b	1.08 b	190.2 m

<p>Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food</p> <p>Strategic outcome 1: Food and nutrition insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food, and specialized nutritious foods to meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of a shock. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i></p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance, specialized nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis-affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses.
<p>Strategic result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</p> <p>Strategic outcome 2: Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals. Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households
<p>Strategic result 3: Achieve food security</p> <p>Strategic outcome 3: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG) and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change.
<p>Strategic result 4: Sustainable food systems</p> <p>Strategic outcome 4: National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2021. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of services, skills, assets, and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains.
<p>Strategic result 5: Capacity Strengthening</p> <p>Strategic outcome 5: National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021. <i>Focus area: Resilience building</i></p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems.
<p>Strategic result 8: Enhance Global Partnership</p> <p>Strategic outcome 6: The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year. <i>Focus area: Crisis response</i></p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of air services for the humanitarian community Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community Provision of common services through the Logistics Cluster

- WFP aided 1,152,800 people with quarterly cash transfers as part of the rural and urban safety nets programme.** The urban safety net supports the urban poor and internally displaced persons in Mogadishu, while the rural safety net targets the poorest in rural areas across the Country.
- Home-grown school feeding is alleviating classroom hunger and helping schoolchildren to meet their food and nutritional needs.** In August, **37,000** schoolchildren in WFP-supported schools in South West and Somaliland States received hot meals prepared with locally purchased nutritious food. WFP also installed 52 fuel-efficient stoves in Banadir and Dolow regions. The stoves are contributing towards reduced fuel consumption, minimizing negative environmental impacts and health risks for cooks.
- Capacity Strengthening:** As part of its efforts to strengthen the health system, WFP worked together with UNICEF and its cooperating partners and consolidated and updated a community health workers (CHWs) database in Gedo and Banadir regions. The database will be used to map and track the different interventions by community health workers in 16 districts within Gedo and Banadir, to measure their retention rate and training status. Community health workers are an integral part in nutrition prevention and treatment programming. They are involved in creating demand for nutrition interventions at the community level and in health education to promote behaviour change.
- The United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) continues to enable the humanitarian community and government to reach people in need.** In August, UNHAS transported 41 passengers to 18 locations across Somalia. In support of the government and UNICEF, UNHAS transported COVID-19 vaccines to Mogadishu and Hargeisa.

Funding

- To prevent worse food security outcomes and continue providing lifesaving food and nutrition assistance to the most vulnerable populations, including internally displaced persons, WFP needs additional funding of **USD 190.2 million** for the period September 2021-February 2022.

Donors

Canada, China, Denmark, European Commission (ECHO), Federal Government of Somalia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Norway, Republic of Korea, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, UN CERF, United Kingdom, and USA