



# WFP Somalia Country Brief

April 2018

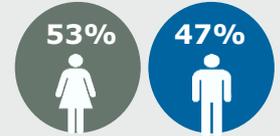
## In Numbers

6,300 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 7.96 m cash based transfers made

US\$ 119.8 m six months (May-October 2018) net funding requirements

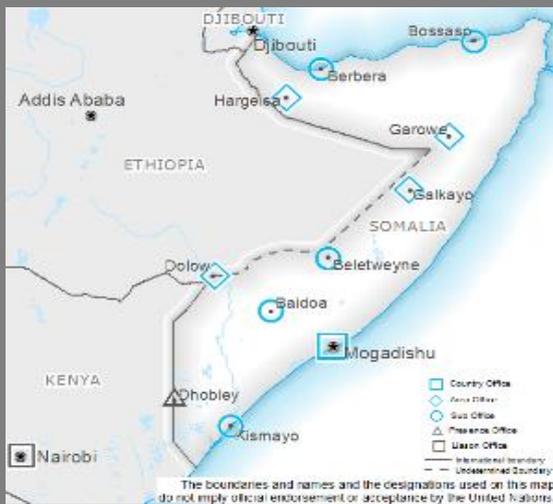
1.5 m people assisted in April 2018



## Operational Context

After more than two decades of political and economic instability, over half of the country's population lives below the poverty line. Somalia's economy is highly dependent on imports, creating a large trade deficit that is financed by remittances and international aid. Although considerable political progress has been made since the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in 2012, the country still struggles with fragmented and weak governance and institutional systems, clan conflicts and widespread insecurity, as well as poor health and education infrastructure and services. Gender inequality in Somalia is the fourth highest globally, with high levels of gender based violence, child marriage, and maternal mortality. Security conditions in Somalia are extremely fluid especially in south central Somalia where many areas are still not accessible.

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



Population: 12.3 million

Internally Displaced persons (IDPs): 2 million

People facing acute food crisis: 2.7 million (IPC 3 & 4, Feb-Jun 2018)

Mortality rate (per 1000 births) - children under five: 145

## Operational Updates

- In April, Gu rains (April- June) remained well above average across most parts of Somalia leading to a sharp rise in the Juba and Shabelle river levels. As a result, parts of Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Hiraan, Bay and Togdheer region have experienced flooding. Beletweyne district in Hiraan has been the hardest hit by the floods, with most of the town submerged and its residents displaced to the neighbouring Ceel Jaale town and surrounding areas.
- Following the good performance of the Gu rains, it is expected that cereal production in rain-fed and crop producing areas in the south, will be above average. However, extensive crop damage and losses in the riverine areas affected by flooding is likely to lead to below average maize production in June.
- With the increase in pasture and water availability in April, livestock body conditions are expected to improve in most pastoral areas except parts of the northwest and northeast that have not received rains over the Gu season. Though slowly improving, livestock herd sizes are expected to remain well below normal up to the end of 2018 due to consecutive bad seasons which hindered regular livestock reproduction (Somalia Food Outlook Update, FEWSNET and FSNAU, April 2018).
- In April, WFP reached 1.5 million people across Somalia with food and nutrition assistance. This include: 675,000 people who received assistance through cash-based transfers worth US\$ 7.96 million, as well as 329,000 mothers and children reached with treatment and preventive nutrition assistance.
- WFP began dispatching food assistance to flood affected populations in Beletweyne on 29 April and will continue distributions in the worst affected areas of Hiraan and Middle Shabelle regions for an initial one-month period, pending the results of ongoing assessments. WFP continued its regular relief and nutrition activities in the other flood affected regions of Lower Juba, Bay and Togdheer in April.

Main Photo

Credit: ©WFP/Karel Prinsloo  
Caption: A family flees on their boat in northern Beletweyne which is experiencing its worst flooding ever.

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	Total Requirements (in USD)	Confirmed Contributions (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) *
<b>Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks for a Food-Secure Somalia</b>			
PRRO 200844 (Jan 16 - Dec 18)	1.23 billion	714 m (63%)	119.8 m
<b>Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya</b>			
SO 200924 (Jan 16 - Dec 18)	84 m	63 m (75%)	2.3 m
<b>Emergency Rehabilitation Work and Capacity strengthening at the Port of Kismayo</b>			
PRRO 201051: (Jan 17 - May 2018)	1.6 m	1.1 m (69%)	0.5 m

\*May 2018 - October 2018



## Monitoring

### Monitoring coverage

In March, WFP monitored 582 food distribution points (FDPs) out of the 2,530 active FDPs in Somalia through on-site visits <sup>[1]</sup>.

In April 2018, WFP call centre enumerators made a total of 571 outgoing calls including the month's hotspot monitoring and a message recipient survey. In addition, the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) operated by the call centre received 1,025 incoming calls from beneficiaries (51 percent of whom were women) who enquired about WFP assistance and gave feedback on interventions.

<sup>1</sup>M&E reports are released one month after collection of data to allow WFP to conduct analysis.

## Challenges

Sustained humanitarian assistance is needed in 2018 in order to preserve the gains made last year through the concerted response to the drought crisis. However, resource shortfalls continue to impact WFP's ability to provide assistance to all people in need at full scale.

WFP requires US\$ 119.8 million to continue providing food and nutrition assistance as well as livelihoods support and safety nets to the most vulnerable populations and flood affected households between May and October 2018.

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

**SO 200924:** Canada, UK, USA, Germany, Norway and CERF

**SO 201051:** Italy