



World Food Programme

WFP Somalia Country Brief

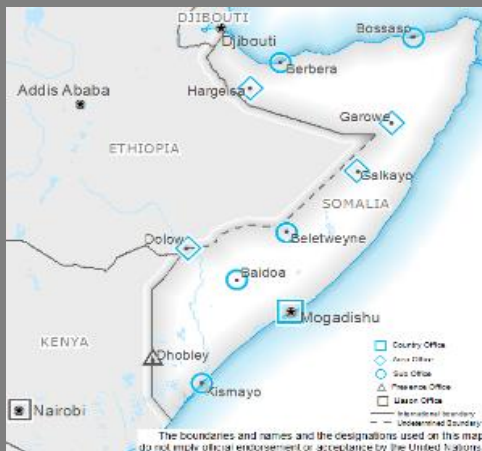
September 2018



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): **2.6 million**

People facing acute food crisis: **1.5 million** (IPC 3 & above, Aug-Dec 2018)

National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate: **14 percent (Serious)**

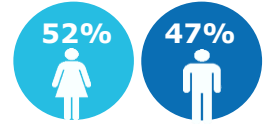
In Numbers

8,900 mt of food assistance distributed

US\$ 12.4m cash based transfers made

US\$ 101.4m six months (October- March 2019) net funding requirements

2.1 m people assisted in September 2018



Operational Updates

- The 2018 *Deyr* (October – December) rains have started in Somalia with most parts of the country expected to receive normal to above average rainfall this season. Good *Deyr* rains will further increase agricultural productivity and access to food through improved crop production and availability of water and pasture for livestock. However, above average rains are also likely to cause flooding and crop damage in the riverine areas along the Juba and Shabelle rivers in central and southern Somalia.
- In September, WFP reached 2.1 million people in Somalia with **food and nutrition assistance**. Half of those reached received assistance through cash-based transfers worth US\$ 12.4 million, while 558,000 mothers and children received treatment and preventive nutrition assistance. More than 355,000 men, women and children received food under WFP's livelihoods programmes.
- WFP's **livelihoods programmes** are helping households to recover from the recent drought and strengthen their ability to withstand future shocks through participation in community asset creation and vocational training. Activities under the Food Assistance for Assets livelihoods programme include construction of *berkads* (water reservoirs), rehabilitation of canals and water catchment areas, soil conservation and fodder production, and cultivation of vegetable and fruit gardens. Under the Food Assistance for Training programme, WFP is providing opportunities for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and urban youth to improve literacy, gain marketable skills and increase employability through vocational training in urban centres.

WFP Operations

| | Total Requirements (in USD) | Allocated Contributions (in USD) | 6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) * |
|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks for a Food-Secure Somalia. | | | |
| PRRO 200844 (Jan- 16 – Dec 18) | 1.12 billion | 802 m (71%) | 101.4 m |
| Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya | | | |
| SO 200924 (Jan 16 – Dec 18) | 84 m | 77 m (92%) | 1.2 m |
| Emergency Rehabilitation Work and Capacity Strengthening at the Port of Kismayo | | | |
| SO 201051 (Jan 17 – Dec 2018) | 1.6 m | 1.1 m (69%) | N/A |

*October 2018 – March 2019



Monitoring

WFP completed a baseline survey for its Urban Safety Net programme in Banadir region, Mogadishu. Under the programme, WFP aims to transition the people who have been receiving assistance through the hot meals programme to a longer-term and predictable safety net to help them meet their basic food needs and cope with chronic food insecurity. Half of the assessed households had acceptable food consumption levels with households receiving WFP assistance reporting better access to diversified and nutritious food groups. WFP also assessed the level of household economic vulnerability (as measured by the Food Expenditure Share) among the people reached through the programme. Half of the surveyed households were spending more than two-thirds of their monthly budget on food, indicating a significant level of economic vulnerability. The higher the proportion of monthly income spent on food, the higher the vulnerability of a household.

Challenges

Despite improvements in the food security situation, over 1.5 million people in Somalia still face high levels of hunger through to December 2018. Another 3.1 million people are susceptible to shocks and could easily go hungry if they do not receive livelihood support. The situation is compounded by high malnutrition rates and the precarious situation of 2.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) with limited sources of income and limited access to land for agricultural production. WFP requires US\$ 101.4 million to sustain its food, nutrition and livelihood assistance in the next six months (October 2018 to March 2019).

Donors

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, Denmark, OPEC Fund for International Development, Czech Republic, Liechtenstein, Russia, South Africa, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and New Zealand.

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

SO 201051: Italy