



World Food Programme

Country: Somalia

In numbers

881,896 people supported

8,283 mt food distributed

Highlights

- Cereal prices remain significantly higher than a year ago due to shortage of supply from local production and humanitarian assistance. In most southern regions, cereal stocks among the poor households have already been exhausted or will run out within the next one month. Civil insecurity is continuing to reduce movement of people and goods, including food commodities, impacting negatively on trade and income opportunities in most parts of the country.
- According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), 42 900 Somalis were displaced internally, mostly due to forced evictions and insecurity during July-September.
- WFP Somalia is facing critical pipeline break in pulses which started in November.
- Pipeline breaks in nutrition products could end ongoing treatment for nearly 95,000 moderately malnourished children, effectively putting them at risk of deteriorating to severe acute malnutrition.

WFP Response

Response: In October, WFP Somalia reached 881,896 through a nutrition, relief, livelihoods and social safety net programmes. Overall, nutrition accounted for 33.3 percent of all beneficiaries reached through the various preventative and treatment programmes while livelihoods activities accounted for 29.3 percent. Relief activities constituted 21.4 percent of the total beneficiaries reached this month, with school feeding and other safety net programmes accounting for an additional 16 percent.

In September, 305 out of 1,364 active food distribution points (FDPs) in Somalia and 22 percent of food delivered by WFP were monitored through site visits. The low coverage can be attributed to insecurity in Central Somalia which led to inaccessibility of 11 FDPs planned for monitoring, delayed food deliveries in South Boarder areas due to pipeline breaks and road inaccessibility in the Coastal regions of Puntland as a result of the heavy rains.

WFP has been transferring value based, barcoded paper vouchers to beneficiaries in Somalia since 2013. The major

WFP Beneficiaries by Activity Category -October 2014

Area Office	Nutrition	Relief	Livelihoods	Social Safety Nets	TOTAL
Puntland(NE)	62,039	-	105,780	64,359	232,178
Somaliland(NW)	74,619	-	22,632	47,970	145,221
South-Central	158,753	189,939	131,652	30,271	504,497
TOTAL	295,411	189,939	260,064	142,600	881,896

challenges faced have been the high cost of printing and shipping of vouchers as well as occasional delays in delivering the vouchers to distribution points. To address these, WFP Somalia has begun rolling out the corporate Solution for Cash Operations (SCOPE). Through SCOPE, all beneficiaries will receive a smartcard (SCOPECARD) that will also double as their photo identification. The SCOPECARDS will hold beneficiaries' fingerprints for authenticating transactions as well as their entitlement value. In September 2014, WFP updated the geographic and beneficiaries information (fingerprints and photos) in line with SCOPE requirements for registering beneficiaries and WFP staff in Puntland were trained on how to capture and upload beneficiaries' biometric into SCOPE database started this month in preparation for biometric registration which began in November.

Gaps and constraints: In October, WFP reached slightly fewer beneficiaries than the 912,816 reached in September. This can mainly be attributed to pipeline breaks due to limited funding which impacted livelihoods and nutrition programmes in South Central Somalia in particular.

Continued pipeline breaks will force the CO to implement ration cuts or suspend preventative livelihoods programmes that reduce chronic vulnerability, in order to prioritize assistance to the 1 million people under crisis and emergency phases (IPC phases 3 and 4).

During the reporting period, the security situation remained tense and volatile throughout Somalia. A significant increase in clan based conflict and retaliatory attacks against AMISOM and FGS troops were reported in South Central Somalia. Tension remained high in Bay, Gedo and Hiraan regions as operation 'Indian Ocean' continued.

WFP operations were temporarily suspended in Guriel, Galgaduud region (Central Somalia) as a result of the security situation in the region. In South Border Area Office, the movement of international staff is still restricted to a radius of 10 km around Dolow town while some Food Distribution Points (FDPs) in Badhadhe and Burgabo remain inaccessible due to the security situation.

Food Security Update

The food security situation in Somalia has deteriorated significantly with 1.1 million people slipping into Crisis and Emergency (IPC Phase 3 and 4) and an additional 2.1 million people classified as stressed (IPC Phase 2) who will struggle to meet their minimum food requirements until the end of the year according to the latest Post Gu assessment.

WFP Somalia reviewed and updated the 2014/15 Seasonal Response Analysis Plan (SARP) to ensure that adequate levels of response to the current lean season and the upcoming Deyr season (October to December) are maintained. Consequently, the scale up plan initiated in June to provide emergency assistance in targeted areas in south central Somalia has now been extended up to March 2015 in response to the increased needs.

Nutrition Update

Global acute malnutrition levels are alarming. According to the latest FSNAU findings, about 218,000 children are suffering from acute malnutrition and require emergency nutrition support, access to clean water and improved hygiene. Of these,

43,800 children are severely malnourished and might not survive if they do not urgently receive medical treatment and therapeutic food.

Majority of the people facing acute food insecurity are in rural and urban areas and among the displaced people in the south central Somalia regions of Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower and Middle Shabelle, Middle Juba, and South Mudug.

Logistics

In October, UNHAS Somalia transported 2,295 passengers from 89 humanitarian agencies and 12.75 mt of cargo to 19 locations in Somali and Kenya.

Despite the challenge of accessing the most vulnerable people in the newly opened up areas, WFP in coordination with the Logistics Cluster has been able to airlift specialized nutrition commodities to Hudur, Wajid and Baidoa using small capacity aircrafts. Secure road transport is required for sufficient and sustainable delivery of food assistance since airstrips in most of these areas are in poor condition.

Air access for both passengers and cargo are directly linked to the humanitarian community's ability to respond to the growing emergency needs. Most of the newly recovered areas can only be accessed by air.

Food Security Cluster

During the month of September, FSC partners were able to reach a total of 727,080 beneficiaries throughout Somalia with responses aimed at improving household access to food, investing in livelihood assets, safety nets interventions, and livelihood investment capacity building food security responses. Under the Improved Access and Safety Net (IASN) objective, partners were able to reach a total of 473,689 beneficiaries reflecting 82% of the target. A significant increase of IASN partner activities was recorded in Gedo where food security reports indicated the need to increase food security responses to improve access to food especially during the lean season. Livelihood Assets interventions reached 233,254 beneficiaries, Livelihood Investment (capacity building) had 8,933 participants and 4,904 benefited from seasonal Inputs during the calendar month of September.

Resourcing/Shortfalls as at 31 October 2014

Over the next six months (November 2014 – April 2015), PRRO 200443 will have a net shortfall of US\$75 million.

WFP Somalia is facing a very critical pipeline break of pulses which started in November. If new contributions are not received soon, the operation risks serious pipeline breaks for all commodities beginning January 2015. This may worsen the already critical food security and nutrition situation in the country. Resources are required immediately to avert further deterioration in the already alarming food security and nutrition situation.

PRRO 200443 **"Strengthening Food and Nutrition Security and Enhancing Resilience in Somalia"** (Jan 2013 - Dec 2015) targets up to 2.9 million beneficiaries over three years and seeks to save lives, provide social safety nets and enhance the resilience of vulnerable individuals and households to cope more effectively during shocks. The project has an operational requirement of US\$866.4 million over three years.

Special Operation (SO) 200507 **"Humanitarian Air Service in Support of Relief Operations in Somalia and Kenya"** (Jan 2013 - Dec 2014) facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian and movement of humanitarian workers in Somalia and Kenya. The project has an operational requirement of US\$70.9 million and as of the end of October had received US\$54.6 million, with a shortfall of US\$16.4 million (23 percent).

Special Operation (SO) 200440 **"Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the Continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia"** (Sept 2012 - Dec 2014) enables Clus-

ter members to move beyond seasonal-based response plans to address acute needs, as well as invest in resilience to reduce vulnerability of poor Somali households. The project has an operational requirement of US\$5.75 million and as of the end of October had resourced US\$3.2 million with a shortfall of US\$2.5 million (44 percent).

Contacts

Country Director: Laurent Bukera

Laurent.bukera@wfp.org | +254 207 202 100