

Highlights

- Sustained humanitarian assistance is critical in averting famine, as forecasts point to a below-average *Deyr* (October- December) rainy season that will further worsen the food security situation
- WFP requires **USD 239** million in order to continue providing relief assistance and lifesaving nutrition services to the most vulnerable people in drought affected areas for the next six months (October 2017-March 2018)

WFP Assistance

Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks for a Food-Secure Somalia	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 200844: (Jan 16 - Dec 18)	999 m	526 m (53%)	239 m

*October 2017 - March 2018

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 plans 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 will provide a mixture of curative and preventative nutrition assistance, as well as targeted behaviour change communication aimed at tackling the underlying causes of malnutrition. WFP will provide relief interventions through in-kind or cash-based transfers whenever appropriate. If conditions permit, WFP will introduce recovery activities in localised areas.

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 Berbera, Bossaso and Beletweyne. WFP also has staff in Kismayo, Baidoa and Dhobley in southern Somalia.

Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
SO 200924: (Jan 16 - Dec 17)	83 m	50 m (60%)	1.8 m

*October 2017 - March 2018

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.

Emergency Rehabilitation Work and Capacity strengthening at the Port of Kismayo	Total Requirements (in USD)	Total Received (in USD)	6 Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD)*
PRRO 201051: (Jan17 - Dec 17)	1.6m	1.1 m (69%)	0.5 m

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.

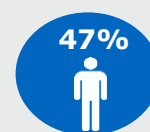
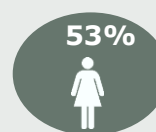
In Numbers

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.

2.27 m
People Assisted
September 2017



Main Photo Credit: © WFP/G. Mwanzia
Caption: Crew offload specialised nutritious foods from a WFP chartered vessel at the port of Mombasa, en route to Somalia where WFP has significantly scaled up its nutrition assistance in 2017, in response to the drought.

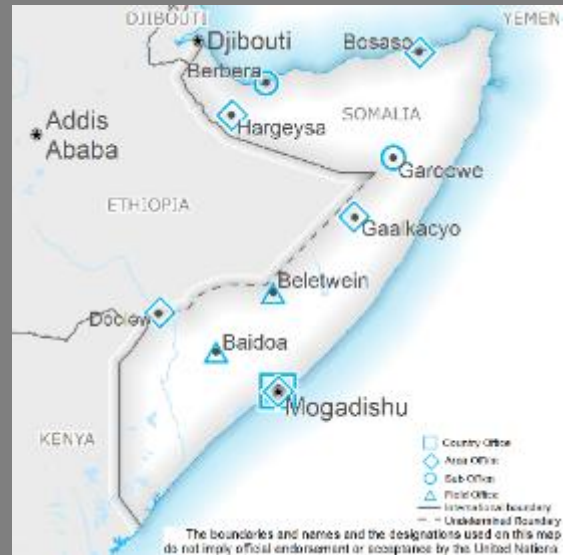


Operational Updates

- The latest rainfall forecast announced by FEWSNET on 29 September points to below average rainfall over the October to December *Deyr* season. Somalia has experienced three consecutive seasons of failed rains since the 2016 March- May *Gu* season. This has led to high levels of acute food insecurity, made worse by extreme drought conditions. Another poor rainy season will continue to negatively impact pasture regeneration, water availability and the *Deyr* crop harvest.
- Although the humanitarian response to the drought in 2017 has been robust, two consecutive years of severe drought have contributed to the deterioration of the food security situation, at an alarming rate. The level of acute food insecurity remains high, especially among the 3.1 million Somalis projected to be in *crisis* and *emergency* (IPC 3 and 4) through to the end of the year. Malnutrition rates are similarly high with the national Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate rising well above the emergency threshold at 17.4 percent (from 14.9 percent in January 2017).
- In response to the severe drought, WFP's scale up in 2017 has been immense. In September, WFP reached 2.27 million people (five times the number of people reached in January), with emergency food and cash-based assistance. Of these, 618,000 mothers and children received nutrition support through WFP's curative and preventative programs.
- Over half of WFP's assistance throughout the year has been distributed through cash transfers in areas where markets are functioning. This was supported by the significant expansion of WFP's retailer network (with an increase of over 60 percent from January to August 2017). Where markets were not sufficient, WFP continued to deliver assistance using in-kind food, transported by air together with nutritious products.
- In the second phase of its drought response, WFP will continue to provide emergency relief in order to meet the acute needs that persist countrywide. Geographical coverage and distribution of assistance will be re-adjusted to scale up emergency relief in hotspot areas as well as transition some existing relief beneficiaries towards recovery and resilience in locations where conditions permit. WFP will also sustain the current level of nutrition response in most locations, while increasing the response level and integration of nutrition services in malnutrition hotspots.

Funding Situation

- WFP urgently requires USD 239 million for the next six months (October 2017-March 2018) to provide critical emergency relief and nutrition assistance, alongside livelihoods assistance (on a small scale) in order to avert further deterioration and prevent families in crisis and emergency (IPC 4 and 3) from falling into famine.



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. In February 2015, WFP re-opened the Somalia office in Mogadishu for the first time in 20 years.

Population: **12.3 million**

Population facing multidimensional poverty: **60 percent (Urban) 95 percent (Rural)**

Population under 30 years: **70 percent**

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

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

Contact info: Liljana Jovceva (liljana.jovceva@wfp.org)

Country Director: Laurent Bukera

Further information: www.wfp.org/countries/somalia