



WFP Somalia Country Brief

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	379 m (38%)	307.2 m (77%)

*May 2017 - October 2017



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.

Initially, WFP planned to reach 1.45 million vulnerable Somalis in 2017, but the figure has been revised upwards to 3.65 million (through a budget revision) to incorporate new needs as a result of the 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 nutrition insecurity. WFP will provide relief interventions through in-kind or cash-based transfers whenever appropriate. At the moment, WFP has temporarily suspended all food and voucher for assets programmes, due to resource constraints and the significantly deteriorated food security situation which requires a focus on drought emergency assistance in the form of unconditional relief and nutrition and school meals assistance.

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 Mogadishu, Galkayo, Hargeisa, Bossaso and Dolow, and sub-offices in Berbera,

Main Photo Credit: © WFP Somalia
Caption: A mother eats high energy biscuits provided by WFP at a SCOPE registration centre on the outskirts of Mogadishu, Somalia.

Highlights

- As the threat of famine persists, WFP continues to scale up its assistance, reaching 2.3 million drought affected children, men and women in April.
- WFP requires USD 307.2 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.

Garowe and Beletweyne. WFP also has staff in Kismayo, El Wak 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)	60 m	41 m (68%)	0.7m

*May 2017 - October 2017

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. For the first five years, activities were implemented through a single country operation. 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.

In response to the drought situation in Somalia, WFP has mobilized three additional cargo aircraft to support food deliveries in inaccessible regions of south central Somalia.

In Numbers

3.2 million people in Crisis and Emergency (IPC 3 & 4) through June 2017

3.5 million additional people are in Stress (IPC 2) and are struggling to meet their food needs

1.4 million children under the age of five are acutely malnourished

620,000 newly displaced people due to drought in Somalia, 2016

2.3 Million
People Assisted
April 2017



April 2017

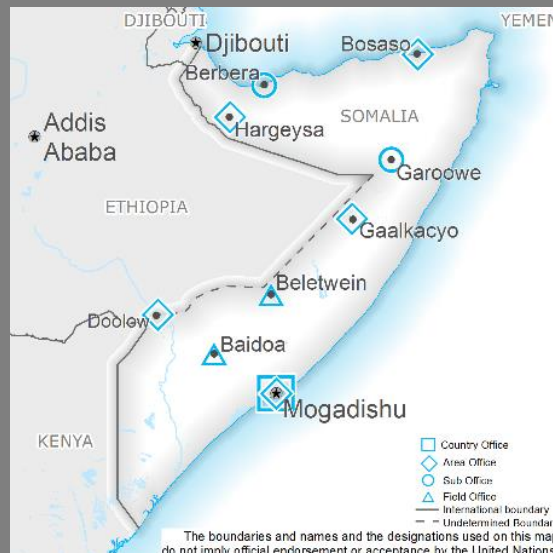
Operational Updates

- Gu rains started in April but were late by two weeks. The rains have been below average in most parts of the country except for Puntland where near average rains are improving water accessibility for pastoralists and urban communities.
- Despite the onset of the Gu rains, the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia remains dire and the possibility of famine in 2017 persists. According to recent food security and nutrition assessments by FEWS NET and FSNAU, the number of people estimated to be in Crisis and Emergency (Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3&4) through June 2017 has increased by 10 percent to 3.2 million. UNICEF estimates that the number of children who are acutely malnourished has also increased by 50 percent since the beginning of the year to 1.4 million, including over 275,000 who are or will be severely malnourished in 2017.
- In April, WFP provided emergency relief and nutrition assistance to over 2.3 million people throughout the country. This includes nearly 400,000 mothers and children reached through preventative nutrition activities and 273,000 treated for acute malnutrition. Nearly half of the people reached in April received relief assistance amounting to USD 16 million in unconditional cash based transfers.
- Since January, WFP has been scaling up operations targeting people in IPC 3 and 4 and areas of displacement receiving an influx of people displaced from the worst drought affected areas, using a combination of in-kind food distribution and cash-based transfers. WFP continues to scale up SCOPE registration in drought affected areas across Somalia and so far has registered 1.8 million people. WFP has also increased its retailer network to over 700 retailers nationwide. WFP has set up cash points in Bay and Bakool region and contracted new retailers in Dinsoor to handle the rising number of food insecure people in south Somalia. WFP is also mobilizing air and other logistics assets to ensure a rapid and comprehensive response

Funding Situation

- WFP requires USD 307.2 million in the next six months (May – October 2017) in order to continue providing relief assistance and lifesaving nutrition services to the most vulnerable people in the drought affected areas.

Country Background & Strategy



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, CHF, CERF, Italy, ECHO, China, Russia, Slovenia, Denmark, Australia, Luxembourg and Liechtenstein

SO 200924: Canada, UK, USA, and CERF

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