

WFP in Somalia 2013 in Review



SOMALIA ADMINISTRATIVE MAP



The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
The regional and district boundaries reflect those endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Somalia in 1986.
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A message from the Country Director

Having been the WFP Country Representative for Somalia for more than three years, I have seen many changes and challenges, the biggest being the famine that struck parts of the country in 2011. It killed tens of thousands of people, according to a study by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and FEWS NET (Famine Early Warning Systems Network).

I am proud of WFP's robust response to that crisis.

Through timely and strategic airlifts, WFP delivered highly nutritious food products to 1.3 million people affected by drought and famine.

The international community learned major lessons during this time, chief among them the need for investments in humanitarian operations. Somalia is prone to seasonal droughts and floods, which means these disasters can be predicted and — with adequate resources and proactive planning — a potential humanitarian crisis can be averted.

Our experience in the 2011 famine has shown that a reactive response to an emergency is always more costly — both in terms of lives lost and aid dollars — than investing in a preventative strategy such as the one WFP is pursuing in Somalia through our Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO). This operation aims to foster reliable safety nets, create basic services and build resilience across communities in Somalia so that, in times of emergency, households are in a stronger position to withstand external shocks and are less reliant on emergency assistance.

"Somalia is prone to seasonal droughts and floods, which means these disasters can be predicted and — with adequate resources and proactive planning — a potential humanitarian crisis can be averted."

This is why WFP has joined forces with FAO and UNICEF in a joint resilience strategy that pools our strengths and **allows each agency's existing and planned programmes** to have the maximum combined impact on improving the ability of vulnerable Somalis to cope with shocks — whether they are man-made or natural disasters, such as droughts or floods.

Somalia is one of the world's most difficult environments for a humanitarian agency to work in. Over the years, insecurity and the targeting of aid workers by militant



groups has reduced humanitarian space. Access to those in need is also restricted by increasingly limited resources. Despite these challenges, sustained humanitarian interventions combined with average or near-average rainfall means the humanitarian situation has continued to improve since the crisis of 2011.

However, an estimated 860,000 people are still "in crisis." These households struggle to meet their minimum daily food needs and may resort to harmful coping strategies, such as selling assets, to feed their families.

A further 2 million people — **one-third of Somalia's** estimated population — are still food-insecure, meaning the gains they have made in improving livelihoods are fragile. This group remains vulnerable to major shocks, such as floods, that could easily push them back into a food crisis.

My sincere thanks go to all WFP Somalia staff for continuing to exhibit courage in the face of adversity, and for remaining dedicated to alleviating the suffering of vulnerable Somalis despite the obvious risks. **The success of WFP's operation in Somalia is largely due to your strong efforts in building reliable partnerships and skillfully maneuvering past limitations in expanding WFP's reach to the neediest.**



2013 Facts and Figures

Number of people who received WFP assistance

1,7m

Metric tons of food delivered

84,000mt

Number of children below 5 years of age who received assistance

660,735

Number of children 5-18 years who received assistance

444,612

Number of adults who received assistance

663,697



Emergency Response

A tropical cyclone slammed into Somalia's north-eastern coast on 10 November, killing at least 80 people, according to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. Many of those who died were children or elderly people – those most at risk from hypothermia and exposure. Despite logistical challenges, WFP provided critical assistance to affected communities while also looking to cater for longer-term needs.

DONGOROYO – When Asha Adan heard that WFP would be distributing food to cyclone survivors in **Dongoroyo in Somalia's Puntland region**, she lost no time in making her way to the town.

She was given 5 kg of oil, 10 kg of maize, 10 kg of porridge and 10 kg of pulses. This would enable her family to eat as they struggled to recover from the cyclone that tore through this region, becoming just the latest disaster to strike this vulnerable Horn of Africa country.

“We had rain like we’ve never had before, a storm, strong winds, freezing cold and lots of water. We experienced all these things. By the grace of god, I haven’t lost any members of my family, but from the 300 livestock I had, only two remain. My home and everything in it is gone,” Adan said after collecting her much needed rations in Dongoroyo.

Pastoralists, like Adan, were the hardest hit when the cyclone swept livestock and flimsy, makeshift homes out into the sea. The day after the storm, local authorities declared a state of emergency, but initially it was hard to



tell exactly how much damage had been done as roads had been washed away in a region with very poor infrastructure.

The main road link between Garowe and Bossaso was completely washed away, about 60km north of Garowe, but restoration work was already underway in the days following the storm.



WFP transported 340 metric tons of food, such as cereals, pulses and cooking oil, from the port of Bossaso to Banderbayla, Dongoroyo and Eyl, the worst affected districts.

On 15 November, WFP conducted a rapid aerial assessment to measure the extent of the damage and identify the best ways to reach those in need of assistance.

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Rebuilding infrastructure

With the emergency operation complete, WFP is now implementing a recovery programme, including the Food-for-Assets (FFA) initiative to help communities rebuild assets so that they will be in a stronger position when any future man-made or natural shock occurs. In return for their work on these projects, people receive monthly food rations.

Jowhar Floods

People in Somalia's southern regions have also had to cope with heavy rains and some flooding. Since the beginning of the Deyr rainy season, rainfall has been moderate to heavy, both in these regions and in the nearby Ethiopian highlands, which provide 90 percent of the water that flows into the Juba and Shabelle rivers.

This has led to some flooding, especially in Middle Shabelle where riverbanks are weak or, in some places, non-existent. In southern Somalia, WFP is providing food assistance to around 5,000 families who have been

Helping Girls To Feed Their Dreams



WFP/Laila Ali

School meals are at the heart of the World Food Programme's fight against hunger. Last year, the world's largest humanitarian agency provided school meals or take-home rations to 24.7 million children around the world. In Somalia, WFP's school meals are helping to bring children back to class, and this is especially important for girls, who have often been expected to stay at home and help with chores.

"Aqoon la aq'aan waa iftiin la aane" ("To be without knowledge is to be without light") is a popular Somali proverb. But for many young people in this culturally rich country, years of conflict and cyclical droughts have placed the light of learning out of reach.

Today, WFP is investing in the future of Somali children by providing meals to around 106,000 children in over 300 primary schools in the parts of the country to which it has access.

Six out of 10 Somali children do not go to school – one of

the worst enrolment rates in the world. However, as relative peace takes hold in some parts of the country, and with WFP providing school meals, this is starting to change.

At the Abdirahman Godyare primary school, in the Woqooyi Galbeed district around 100 kilometers outside of Hargeisa in Somaliland, a group of young girls wearing bright-as-jewels headscarves put their books aside as they sit in the shade to enjoy their afternoon meal.

The presence of these girls is significant.

"WFP started supporting the school in 2007. It provides the students with two meals a day. Before the meals were introduced, we only had 100 female students. Now 385 students, out of a total of 780, are girls," said headmaster Mohammed Osman Ismail.

Take-home rations are key

In Somalia, parents often choose to keep girls at home to help with domestic chores. To counter this tendency,

"Before the meals were introduced, we only had 100 female students. Now 385 students, out of a total of 780, are girls"

which might see girls lose out on an education and the daily meals provided at school, WFP provides take-home family rations to girls. These give parents an incentive to send their daughters to school.

The take-home rations consist of 3.6 kg of cooking oil for each girl. To qualify for these rations, girls must be in school for at least 80 percent of the school month.

"Before, if a family had three daughters, perhaps only one would be sent to school. Now they send all their daughters to school because each daughter will bring home cooking oil," said Ismail.

Schools that are supported by WFP offer free education, but families still sometimes struggle to find the money to pay for uniforms and books.

For this reason, many students start primary school at an advanced age. Sarah Ismail, 17, is among these late starters, but she has big ambitions. She is studying English and Arabic and wants to become a university professor. Her parents are supportive.

"WFP meals help me to focus when I am in the classroom. It also makes life easier for my parents, knowing that I get two meals at school. They don't have to worry about providing food for my sisters and me because they know

we get good food here. The cooking oil is also very helpful to us, especially during (the holy month of) Ramadan when oil and food is more expensive," she said.

Olivier Nkakadulu, head of the WFP office in Somaliland, said take-home rations boosted enrolment among girls because parents saw the immediate benefit of sending their daughters to school.

"Education is the base of the family and the nation, and is therefore a long-term priority for WFP. The education of girls is particularly important as it gives them the opportunity for a better future and enables them to make informed choices about their lives," he said.

WFP is also a key supporter of the **"Go-2-School"** campaign that aims to enrol 1 million children in school. The campaign was launched in September by the Somali government, with support from UNICEF, WFP, the UN cultural agency UNESCO and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

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WFP Returns to Kismayo



WFP/David Orr

In January 2013, WFP began providing food assistance in the southern city of Kismayo for the first time in more than four years. Conflict and insecurity had prevented WFP and many other humanitarian agencies from working in the area, but improved security and access in 2013 made it possible to reach Kismayo's most vulnerable people.

Upon gaining access, WFP conducted a survey to quickly determine the needs of the people in Kismayo. The survey showed high levels of malnutrition and food insecurity. WFP is providing hot meals to 15,000 people and specialized nutritional support to some 5,000 mothers and children under the age of five years.

"It is extremely important that we are again able to work in Kismayo as our recent rapid food security and nutrition assessment found there is great need," said Stefano Porretti, WFP's Representative in Somalia. "The survey showed that almost half the households in Kismayo are really struggling to meet their daily needs, and 24 percent of children below the age of 5 are malnourished."

WFP has set up five special nutrition centres where pregnant and nursing women and young children are

checked for malnutrition. If found to be suffering from moderate acute malnutrition, they receive fortified ready-to-use food to supplement their daily diets. So far, two-thirds of those in need of treatment are children.

WFP now has three hot meal centres in Kismayo, each able to provide meals for 5,000 people a day. Since the programme started large numbers of people have been turning up every day at the centres. Providing them with cooked food is considered a safer option than distributing dry rations, which can be targeted by thieves.



WFP/Susannah Nicol



Vouchers: An innovative way to fight hunger



WFP delivers hundreds of thousands of tons of food each year, but increasingly, gives hungry people in Somalia, vouchers to buy food for themselves. Vouchers are particularly useful where food is available but people lack the resources to buy it – in other words, where access to food is the problem, rather than availability.

WFP first distributed vouchers in Somaliland and Puntland in 2012. In 2013 vouchers were introduced in the capital, Mogadishu, and in the southern town of Dolow as part of Food-for-Training and Food-for-Assets initiatives.

In Dolow, members of the local community worked on tasks assigned by WFP's implementing partner and were then paid with vouchers. The vouchers were used to buy food from selected traders in the town.

"I have been working on clearing the road that connects the fields to the market," says Shamso Mowlid Hussein, a young woman who was one of the first people to sign up for the Vouchers-for-Assets project.

"Clearing the road was important. Before we started working on it, the road was filled with bushes; it was narrow and treacherous. Two donkeys could not pass side by side, but now even cars can pass. The [50km] road has made it easier [to reach the market]," she added.

"I like getting vouchers ... I enjoy going to the shop to choose and buy what my family needs," she said with a shy smile. **"It's good that WFP does this, it's also good to work for our community. We feel proud when the work is finished."**

By the community, for the community

The local community is involved every step of the way.

The projects selected for the scheme are agreed upon during consultations with the community, which also selects a supervisor. The labourers work four hours a day, for 26 days of the month. This means they can use the rest of their time during the day to till their land or pursue other income-generating activities.

Each voucher is worth US\$68 – the amount needed by an average Somali family of six to meet their nutritional needs, as calculated by the Food and Security Analysis Unit (FSNAU).

As well as benefitting individual households, the Vouchers-for-Assets project has boosted Dolow's economy, with many of the participating traders reporting a substantial increase in business since the initiative started.

"Now I have an extra 50 to 60 customers, who come to my shop every day," said Mohammed Abdirahman, flashing a grin as he sat outside his bustling shop, counting the day's takings.

Vouchers for Assets aim to empower Somalis and give them a sense of ownership over their environment so that they can be better placed to withstand future environmental shocks that could easily push them into crisis.

WFP hopes to expand Vouchers for Assets to other areas in Somalia in line with its strategic goals of protecting livelihoods and strengthening the capacity of Somalis to reduce their risk of hunger.



WFP supports small-scale farmers in Somalia as part of its Food-for-Assets or Food-for-Training initiatives. Under these projects WFP provides food rations to support self-help initiative that restore infrastructure or create new assets.

Nutrition



Research shows that good nutrition in the early years of life is crucial for human growth and mental development. A large part of WFP's nutrition work in Somalia is directed at young children and mothers because they are the most vulnerable from a nutrition point of view.

WFP's nutrition strategy in Somalia involves treating moderate acute malnutrition, as well as implementing activities to prevent people from becoming malnourished. WFP works with functioning Mother and Child Health and Nutrition clinics (MCHN) that provide a range of basic health services to mothers and children.

WFP provides nutritious food, while other partners provide health and nutrition services such as, growth monitoring, pre- and post-natal care, vitamin A and iron supplements and deworming.

The centres aim to assist pregnant and nursing women to ensure a good start in life for their offspring and to reduce high maternal mortality rates by encouraging women to deliver their babies at the centres. Those enrolled in the programme, irrespective of their nutritional status, receive ready-to-use food supplements to complement a generally poor diet.

Pregnant and nursing women can stay in the programme until their babies are 6 months old, while children can remain in the programme until they reach 24 months of age.

Malnutrition rates remain worrisome

Levels of malnutrition remain critical in south and central Somalia and among IDP populations. Although the global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates across the country have fallen since the 2011 crisis, the situation is still worrisome, with GAM rates remaining above the 15 percent emergency threshold in many parts of south-central Somalia.



WFP has adopted an approach of seasonal nutritional assistance to IDP communities that experience lean periods. Blanket Supplementary Feeding (BSFP) is being provided between harvests when the traditional foods of milk and meat are in short supply. This approach is also being used to reach IDP communities that have extremely high Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates.

Through this programme, all non-malnourished children under the age of 3 receive nutrient-dense, ready-to-use supplementary food to assure their continued health and growth.

In 2013, around 400,000 children under 5 years were considered as moderately malnourished, of whom about two-thirds are in the south. The Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) aims to treat moderate acute malnutrition (wasting) in children below 5 years of age, as well as pregnant women and nursing mothers, and to prevent them from sliding further into severe wasting.

Nutritional support to TB and HIV patients

Tuberculosis is endemic in Somalia and is one of the leading causes of illness and death. TB is also reported among the greatest barriers to stability and economic development.

A 2012 survey carried out by WFP in Somalia in collaboration with national authorities and groups working on HIV and TB in Somalia showed that nearly 50 percent of HIV and TB patients are malnourished and 40 percent are food insecure.

WFP provides monthly food rations to the families of those receiving treatment for TB or HIV/ AIDS at treatment centres. In 2013, close to 8,000 TB patients and people living with HIV were reached through individual nutritional support and over 85,000 beneficiaries of households received household food support.



Nutrition Facts and figures

Children under 5 who were considered as moderately malnourished	400,000
Children treated under the targeted supplementary feeding programme	370,000
Number of MCHN clinics WFP works with	133
Pregnant and nursing women participating in MCHN / Supplementary Feeding	233,373
HIV/AIDS and TB households that received assistance	85,357

Colour Me Capable: Enabling

The unemployed don't have a chance to learn new skills if they spend all day scraping a living in the informal economy. Through its Food-for-Training activities, WFP provides food rations to encourage community members to participate in training that teaches literacy or practical vocational skills, such as tailoring.

WFP distributes monthly food rations or food vouchers to families when an individual enrolls in literacy or vocational skills courses. The food rations act as a social safety net, allowing vulnerable people to learn income-generating skills that will enable them to provide for their families in the long term.

BOSSASO – Siraad Sharif lives in the Absame B camp for internally displaced people (IDPs) in Bossaso. She enrolled at the GDA centre when other women from the camp told her the classes were free.

“I have nothing here [in Bossaso]. I am like a refugee and I have to start anew. I am learning how to make tie-dye dresses so that I'll be able to start a small business and, god willing, be able to provide for my children. We are thankful for this opportunity,” she said.

The GDA centre is one of many vocational training projects that are supported, in part, by the World Food Programme, under its Food-for-Training initiative in Somalia.

The GDA centre has been operational since 2011. The items produced by the women, including beakers, wall ornaments and tie-dye dresses, are very popular and receive good prices, said Sadia Abdisalam, the manager of the centre.

Most of the women here are IDPs, who have fled from violence in other parts of Somalia. Many are widowed and have no means of supporting their families. They are learning a number of skills, including tailoring and making handicrafts, which will enable them to gain employment or be self-employed,” said Abdisalam,



“After the sales, profit is shared among the students on a rotational basis: each month, one participant will get a lump sum. That way, the money received is substantial enough for families to invest in other things, or in business,” she said.

WFP is supporting 12,842 individuals in 76 centers that offer different kinds of training, including literacy and numeracy courses, in the 19 districts of Puntland.

Bringing Water to the Field

WFP's Food for Assets projects pay workers with food for their labour in building a hunger-free future for their communities. Poverty-stricken communities, who have been hit by floods or droughts, are generally too busy looking for food to rebuild infrastructure that is vital for redevelopment.

Providing food in exchange for work makes it possible for the poor and hungry to devote time and energy to taking the first steps out of the hunger trap. One such project is an irrigation system being rehabilitated on the Daccare collective farm along the Dawo River in Surguduud village in the Gedo region of Southwestern Somalia.



WFP/Laila Ali

Women to Learn New Skills



WFP/Laila Ali

Ali Sharif beams with pride as he works in his field. Ali is the chairman of this farm where around 200 people from the local community practice irrigated farming to support their families. Farming has always been practiced as a secondary activity to pastoralism along the banks of the Dawo River, but it has never been taken seriously.

“The Dawo River runs next to our village and has always been a source of water for our animals and for domestic consumption, but after frequent droughts (that have reduced livestock numbers), we have begun to see the River in a different light: as a source of diversified livelihoods: that is the reason that we have started farming” said the chief of the village, Barre Hassan Arab.

An integral part of WFP Somalia’s approach to enhancing resilience is its strategy of increasing communities’ ownership of these activities. This process begins when communities identify local threats and opportunities.

In Surguduud, where Ali works, the community identified the irrigation project during a consultation that took place in January 2013 when the Joint Resilience Strategy in Dolow district was launched.

A diverse group of community members participated in the consultations and helped identify projects that could help build resilience in Surguduud. The irrigation project

was identified as a priority because it would diversify livelihoods for many households.

With the support of a local NGO CAFDARO, World Vision International and WFP, the farmers have started to rehabilitate irrigation canals that service the collective farm. Members of the local community as well as a number of displaced persons work on the rehabilitation project and they will each farm a small piece of the irrigated land.

Water is pumped from the Dawo River to irrigate crops such as cowpeas, tomatoes, onions, bananas and sesame. The farmers will use their produce to diversify **their families’ diets and sell any surplus at the market** in neighbouring Dolow town.

According to the village chairman, the farm has given the community a lot of hope because it does not rely on the erratic rains. However, the villagers say they will still face challenges when water levels in the river fall during the dry seasons. They have begun to discuss digging wells to supply water to the farm all year.

WFP projects, like the one in Surguduud, are happening across the parts of Somalia to which WFP has access. In 2013, some 2,845 hectares of agricultural land benefitted from rehabilitated irrigation schemes, while 473 kilometres (the distance between London and Paris) of feeder roads were fixed and maintained – all as part of Food-for-Assets projects.



WFP/Laila Ali

Logistics: Special Operations

Insecurity is one factor hindering the delivery of humanitarian aid and services in Somalia; crumbling infrastructure is another. In 2012/ 2013 WFP undertook a number of Special Operations, one of which was to carry out emergency repairs and rehabilitation work at key ports and to fix roads and bridges along key transport routes in southern and central Somalia.

The clear blue waters of the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean lap Somalia's enviably long coastline of more than 3,000 kilometers. For years, ports along this coast have been neglected, littered with sunken vessels and general debris. The tide has washed in tons of silt, making the ports less accessible. This has had a damaging effect on the transport of both commercial and humanitarian cargo.

As part of a special operation managed by the Logistics team, the World Food Programme rehabilitated the port in Mogadishu and then quickly turned its attention to the north-eastern port of Bossaso.

As a result of dredging, six out of six berths are operational in Mogadishu, compared to only three before the work was carried out.

The maximum size of vessels now able to enter Mogadishu's port has gone up by 20 percent, boosting



The port in Bossaso.



Dredging activity at the Mogadishu port.

local trade and increasing the cost-effectiveness of shipping, particularly for WFP but also for the wider humanitarian community.

By removing 160,000 cubic meters of silt, the depth at the Bossaso port has been increased overall by about one and a half meters. That means ships with greater drafts can now safely navigate into the port, because the water is deep enough for them to berth even at zero tide. The number of berthing ships has since risen by almost a third. And with bigger ships now able to dock, the tonnage of imports has gone up by 50 percent.

By improving infrastructure, this Special Operation has reduced both the time and cost of delivering humanitarian shipments via these ports. Furthermore, the rehabilitation of bridges and small stretches of road across the country has mitigated the disruption caused by the bi-annual rainy seasons, and helped to ensure year-round access to ongoing WFP interventions across southern Somalia.

United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS)

WFP continues to manage the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) on behalf of the humanitarian community. UNHAS facilitates the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance and the movement of aid workers to and within Somalia by providing critical and safe air services. UNHAS has medical and security evacuation services permanently available for the relocation of staff and can airlift essential relief cargoes, such as medical supplies, to locations that are inaccessible by road. In 2013, UNHAS operated eight aircraft and transported more than 27,000 passengers and 150 metric tons of cargo.



A small-scale farmer inspects his crop following a WFP supported soil conservation project that prevented valuable nutrients being washed away during the rainy season



Partners and Activities

Resiliency

Seeking to build on lessons learned from the famine, and determined to reduce the impact of future shocks, WFP **joined forces with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)** in April 2012 to define a joint strategy for building resilience in Somalia.

Resilience is the ability to withstand threats or to adapt to new strategies in the face of shocks and crises, in ways that preserve the integrity of individuals, households and communities.

The Joint Resilience Strategy pools our strengths and **allows each agency's existing and planned programmes to** have the maximum combined impact on improving the ability of vulnerable Somalis to cope with shocks—whether they are man-made, or natural disasters such as the droughts or floods, to which the country is prone.

The strategy is built upon three main types of activities: 1) strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable working families; 2) providing or supporting basic services; 3) promoting safety nets.

Resilience programming calls for a community-centred, bottom-up approach and demands ongoing consultative processes in which community members identify and discuss local vulnerabilities and resources. Based on the outcomes of the consultations, the facilitator works with the community to develop an action plan that identifies programme priorities and determines how locally available resources can be used to collectively address development challenges.

Repatriation of Somali refugees

WFP is working with UNHCR to support Somali refugees in Kenya who voluntarily decide to return to Somalia. In accordance with the tripartite agreement signed between UNHCR and the governments of Kenya and Somalia, WFP has agreed to provide food assistance as part of a package of support for returnees.

Enhancing Partner's Capacity

WFP works with a total of 197 cooperating partners: 21 international non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and 176 national NGOs. WFP continues to cultivate and develop its relationship with the newly established Somali Federal Government.

In 2013, WFP held 52 separate training sessions for cooperating partners. Investments made in capacity building of our partners have resulted in improved quality programming- particularly in the areas of nutrition and livelihoods programmes.

Multiple stakeholder meetings with partners also took place to refine planning and implementation of the WFP projects in Somalia- this exercise improves the overall collaboration and participation of NGO partners and Government in WFP operations.



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European Union Naval Force (EUNAVFOR)

Security is a major concern in the pirated waters surrounding Somalia but no attacks on WFP-chartered vessels occurred during 2013. This is mainly due to security escorts provided by the European Union Naval Forces (EUNAVFOR) for all voyages, which has secured safe humanitarian deliveries to Somalia through their protection of WFP's-chartered ship.

Thanks to EUNAVFOR escorts, no hijackings of WFP-associated vessels took place, and there were fewer pirate attacks overall in the western Indian Ocean.

Donors and Funding

Although the situation in Somalia has improved since the drought and famine of 2011, when four million people struggled to buy or produce enough food to live a normal life, the gains made are fragile and must be protected with continued investments.

Despite improvements in the overall picture, 860,000 Somalis remain “in crisis”, according to the FSNAU data of February 2014. A further 2 million—one third of Somalia’s population— are considered to be “stressed,” meaning they are struggling to meet their minimum daily needs. Households belonging to this group remain highly vulnerable to major shocks that could easily push them back into a food security crisis.

As of early 2014, WFP faces a significant shortfall in resources, and with it the risk of dwindling access to those

in need. If the situation does not improve, WFP will have to reduce the level of its assistance.

WFP is working with its partners to investigate all possible options to ensure we continue to provide critical food assistance to vulnerable people.

It is of the utmost importance that WFP maintains the current levels of assistance to ensure gains made are not reversed due to a lack of resources.

WFP is extremely grateful to donors who contributed to our programmes in 2013. The hope is that donors will step forward again to ensure that WFP is able to continue providing vital assistance and nutrition programmes in Somalia.





