



**World Food Programme**



**Somalia**

**2014 Third Quarterly Operational Briefing**

Presentation to the  
**WFP Executive Board**

IFAD – 10 July 2014

# Humanitarian Situation

- According to the Post 2013/14 Deyr Assessment, 857,000 people are in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) or IPC Phase 4 (Emergency) and an additional 2 million people are estimated to be in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed)
- The start of the main rainy season was below average, affecting planting, crop development, water availability for human and livestock consumption and fodder for livestock during the lean season (May to August)
- Operation Eagle (Somali National Army/AMISOM offensive) in south-central Somalia has led to ten towns becoming newly-accessible. However, access (humanitarian and commercial) remains limited as militants control main roads and have set up roadblocks, restricting the flow of goods to and from the sieged towns, further disrupting already fragile markets.
- WFP and OCHA-led assessment missions in south and central Somalia have found the most urgent needs to be food availability due to market disruptions, healthcare, water, sanitation, education and livestock immunization.
- In June GIEWS raised an alarm over Somalia's late and erratic start to the vital Gu rainy season, the depletion of cereal stocks from the weak January Deyr season harvest, market disruptions and a sharp rise in food prices especially in south and central Somalia – suggesting trends similar to the pre-famine period in 2010.

# Security Situation

- Al Shabaab has stepped up attacks in Mogadishu during Ramadan.
- Mogadishu is likely to remain the focus of Al-Shabaab operations; security concerns for humanitarian workers in Mogadishu remain high.
- The UN remains a high-value target for Al-Shabaab: eight Security Threat Information (STIs) were received in June.
- Other areas also at high risk include:
  - Conflict between Puntland and Somaliland over Sool and Sanaag
  - Political tension in Kismayo and Baidoa over the 3 and 6 regional federation
  - Clan based resource conflict in Marka and Galkayo

# Somalia

Operational Overview - July 2014



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 Map Service by: OMEP GIS

- |                |                    |                   |                   |                             |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Country Office | Warehouse          | UNHAS Connection  | National Capital  | International boundary line |
| Sub Office     | Refugee / IDP Camp | UNHAS Route       | Major Town        | Undetermined Boundary       |
| Field Office   | Port               | Road Supply Route | Intermediate Town |                             |
|                |                    |                   | Small Town        |                             |

Data Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLCS, UNHCR, Geonames, UNGIWG  
 The boundaries and names and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

# Framework of Interventions

**PRRO 200443** aims to strengthen food and nutrition security and enhance resilience, and runs from January 2013 to December 2015 with a total beneficiary load of 2.9 million people. In 2014, WFP is targeting 1.34 million people under the PRRO through nutrition, livelihood, relief and social safety net programmes with 54% of WFP's operations in south/central Somalia.

**SO 200440** supports the Food Security Cluster from September 2012 to December 2014.

**SO 200507** supports the humanitarian air service (UNHAS) in Somalia and Kenya from January 2013 to December 2014.

**SO 200637** delinks security requirements from the overall costs of the PRRO in order to ensure that any gaps in programme funding will not jeopardize WFP's ability to ensure the safety of its staff in Somalia's highly complex security environment.

- **Nutrition:** targeted supplementary feeding (TSFP) for children under 5 years, individuals and families including those affected by TB/HIV; blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) for children under 5 years and pregnant and lactating mothers.
- **Seasonal unconditional food assistance :** Wet feeding centers for IDP populations in Mogadishu and Kismayo; Scalable seasonal transfers to rural population using community and social infrastructure
- **Livelihoods:** Food Assistance for Assets (FFA); Food Assistance For Training (FFT) including the use of VOUCHERS for food and training (VFF/VFT).
- **School Feeding:** School Meals for primary school boys and girls in Somaliland and Puntland; Take Home Rations (THR) given to girls as an incentive for increased enrolment and sustained attendance; Capacity Building for the Ministries of Education
- **Beneficiaries reached:** WFP had reached 709,780 out of a planned 1,342,640 for 2014 (as at 1 June 2014) and is scaling up its nutrition and seasonal safety net programmes to reach 900,000 people per month between June and August (inclusive)

# Operational Priorities

- Lifesaving activities (Wet feeding/TSFP)
- Seasonal safety net transfers (FFA SO1/2) to mitigate seasonal food insecurity
- Preventative nutrition programmes (MCHN, BSFP)
- Livelihood investment (FFA SO3) and human capital formation (F/VFT)
- Social safety nets and educational incentives

- **Types of monitoring carried out:** Distribution monitoring , post-distribution interviews with beneficiaries, outcome and output monitoring.
- **WFP monitored an average of 322 out of 1,145 active Food Distribution Points (FDPs) per month** in Quarter 1 of 2014 representing 28% of the active FDPs.
- **Hotline for beneficiary feedback and complaints** serving all regions of Somalia.
- **Database at CO level to track the coverage of monitoring activities:** monitoring activities per date, monitoring type, region, district and FDP, tonnage delivered, cooperating partner, and area of accessibility.



# Access Constraints

- **Militant control of roads to the newly accessible towns** in south and central Somalia. No transporter is willing to transport assistance to conflict areas and few CPs are available for Programme implementation.
- **Security situation in Mogadishu and border between Puntland and Somaliland (Sool and Sanaag) remains volatile**
  - Armed escorts required for all missions outside the airport in Mogadishu
  - Low profile missions (no armed escorts) for WFP national staff in the remote areas of Sool And Sanaag.
- Provision of humanitarian assistance in 'newly accessible areas' by air is limited due to **poor airstrip conditions. Only Plumpy Sup delivered.**
- Despite the reduction in **piracy incidents** in the region since 2012, **naval protection** is still required for WFP chartered vessels calling Somali ports.

# Operational Requirements

<b>PROJECT</b>	<b>BUDGET (USD)</b>	<b>PLANNED BENEFICIARIES</b>	<b>RECEIVED (USD)</b>	<b>CURRENT SHORTFALLS (USD)</b>
<b>PRRO 200443 (Jan 2013 – Dec 2015)</b>	<b>864,340,206</b>	<b>2,874,000</b>	<b>272,193,067</b>	<b>592,147,139</b>
<b>SO 200440 (Sept 2012 - Dec 2014)</b>	<b>5,747,075</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>2,498,247</b>	<b>3,248,827</b>
<b>SO 200507 (Jan 2013 – Dec 2014)</b>	<b>70,982,805</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>40,940,927</b>	<b>30,041,878</b>
<b>SO 200637 (Jun 2014 - May 2016)</b>	<b>22,883,584</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>22,883,584</b>

# Resource Mobilization in 2014

DONOR	PRRO 200443 AMOUNT (USD)	SO 200507 AMOUNT (USD)	SO 200440 AMOUNT (USD)	SO 200637 AMOUNT (USD)
Multilateral	0	0	0	0
UN CERF	0	0	0	0
USA	38,182,745	700,000		
CANADA	8,976,661	897,666		
UK	6,257,329		358,086	
JAPAN	4,200,000			
UN OTHER FUNDS and AGENCIES	1,600,000	1,000,000		
GERMANY	1,360,544			
SWITZERLAND	554,324			
Republic of Korea	500,000			
Kuwait	150,000			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>61,781,605</b>	<b>2,597,666</b>	<b>358,086</b>	<b>0</b>

AS OF 3 JULY 2014

# Resourcing Constraints

- **Lack of consistent investments in livelihoods and nutrition:** High levels of need across the country due to the combination of widespread poverty and recurrent emergencies and fragile livelihoods. Sustained investment is necessary for **sustainable improvements in food and nutrition security** .
- **Limited financial support for resilience activities under PRRO 200443:** While most Member States indicate sincere appreciation for the approach, financial support has been limited. The **Somalia CO** has been **unable to implement the operation to scale**, again **prioritizing limited resources on life-saving activities**. Any changes in the dynamics of food insecurity will require a shift towards more holistic investments with respect to resourcing of the operation.
- **Funding for new Security SO 200637: Created** to delink high security costs for operating in Somalia from the overall operation in order to ensure that low donor contributions did not put at risk the safety of WFP staff and partners implementing lifesaving and recovery activities in areas of elevated risk. **First SO of its kind; support for this operation is essential** to ensure WFP capability to operate in Somalia.

# Implementing Capacity

## Staff:

	National Staff	International Staff	Total Staff
Mogadisho	32	6	38
Bossaso	41	4	45
Hargeisa	63	6	69
Berbera	33	1	34
Galkayo	35	6	41
Dolow	14	5	19
Beletweyne		3	3
Baidoa		1	1
Kismayo		2	2
<b>Total inside Somalia</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>252</b>
Nairobi	134	36	170
<b>Overall Total</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>422</b>

## WFP Offices:

- Nairobi CO
- 5 Area Offices (Hargeisa, Bossaso, Galkayo, Mogadishu and Dolow)

## Warehouses:

- WFP currently has 9 operational warehouses in the country with storage capacity of 107,000 MT.

**Cooperating Partners: 96** (81 national and 15 international)

# Capacity Constraints

- **Weak technical and financial capacity of national level cooperating partners (CPs):** Local CPs have are more of service providers rather than partners with little or no technical, professional and financial contribution to the partnership. Most local CPs are **clan-based** and can work only within clan-controlled areas.
- **Weak capacity of Government/local authorities:** Government has limited financial resources and qualified staff to ensure proper implementation/follow-up of programmes
- **Local recruitment:** UN agencies including WFP find it difficult to find qualified local staff for programme activities.

- **Joint Resilience Strategy-** WFP, FAO and UNICEF (Complementarity in Livelihood and Resilience programming)
- **Refugee and IDP returns programme** - UNHCR
- **New Deal and Peace Building and State Building Goals (PSGs) 4 & 5**
- **Go to school** - UNICEF

## Clusters

- **Food Security:** Coordination and facilitation of strategic priorities for food security responses; Contingency planning, Information Management; Capacity building; integration of cross cutting issues into all partners responses/activities. *3 full time staff* ( 1 international, 2 national)
- **Logistics:** Shipping service ex-Mombasa on a cost recovery basis; Common Air cargo uplift to inaccessible locations; Storage on a cost recovery basis and on a common basis at inaccessible locations  
*Funding:* CHF: \$480,000, CERF: \$480,000 for Common Air cargo service

# Critical Risks

## CONTEXTUAL RISKS:

- Insecurity and violence against civilians and humanitarian agencies
- Emergence of regional semi-autonomous entities and political instability
- Weak Somali institutions and financial structures
- Erratic climatic conditions and prolonged drought and flooding
- Fragile livelihoods with limited capacity to adapt to shocks

## PROGRAMMATIC RISKS:

- Restrictions on physical access
  - Diversion of humanitarian assistance
- Reduced programme oversight and monitoring challenges compounded by reliance on CPs and third-party monitoring
- Household ration sizes based on families of 6 may not correspond to actual numbers of people
- Sudden increased requirements for populations in and fleeing from inaccessible areas
- Substantial and sustained pipeline breaks

## INSTITUTIONAL RISKS:

- Weak government and judicial institutions to prevent/combat unintended use of food transfers (fraud/diversions)
- Limited access to some areas of operation due to insecurity; health and safety of WFP staff and assets at risk
- Challenging funding environment
- Limited capacity and availability of CPs and service providers



# Mitigation Measures

RISKS	MITIGATION MEASURES
Transfers used for unintended purposes (diversions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shift to more targeted interventions for those most in need</li> <li>• Improved standard operating procedures including coordination with CPS, beneficiary feedback system, community awareness</li> </ul>
Limited access due to insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Third party monitoring to ensure adequate coverage</li> <li>• Coordinate through Food Security Cluster to ensure coverage in inaccessible areas</li> <li>• Increase community and local authority engagement in WFP strategies and approaches</li> <li>• Adhere to minimum operating security standards</li> </ul>
Limited capacity and availability of cooperating partners (CPs) and service providers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue CP training on programme issues</li> <li>• Continue work to identify service providers</li> </ul>
Challenges in conducting population census; Household ration sizes based on families of 6 may not correspond to actual numbers of people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of village level database to prioritise areas for relief programming</li> <li>• Use of nutrition programming and screening to determine household nutrition requirements</li> </ul>
Increased needs; limited funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued advocacy among donors and with UNCT to draw on common humanitarian funds</li> <li>• Revise distribution criteria if necessary to focus on life-saving activities</li> </ul>

# Residual Risks

- Security risks remain; certain areas remain inaccessible
- Access constraints limit oversight over third party monitors; contribute to residual risks of food diversion
- Limited monitoring coverage or a continued focus on compliance limits outcome/impact analysis of operations
- Funding risks due to lower donor risk appetite and reduced resources for monitoring to further offset risk
- Exclusion or inclusion errors at the village level in certain areas remains
- Sudden influx of beneficiaries from inaccessible areas affects resources
- Limited pool of qualified international staff to draw upon due to reduced entitlements and incentives in UN policies

Figures in USD Source: FTS, 07 July 2014

## WFP PRRO 200443

Jan 13 - Dec 15

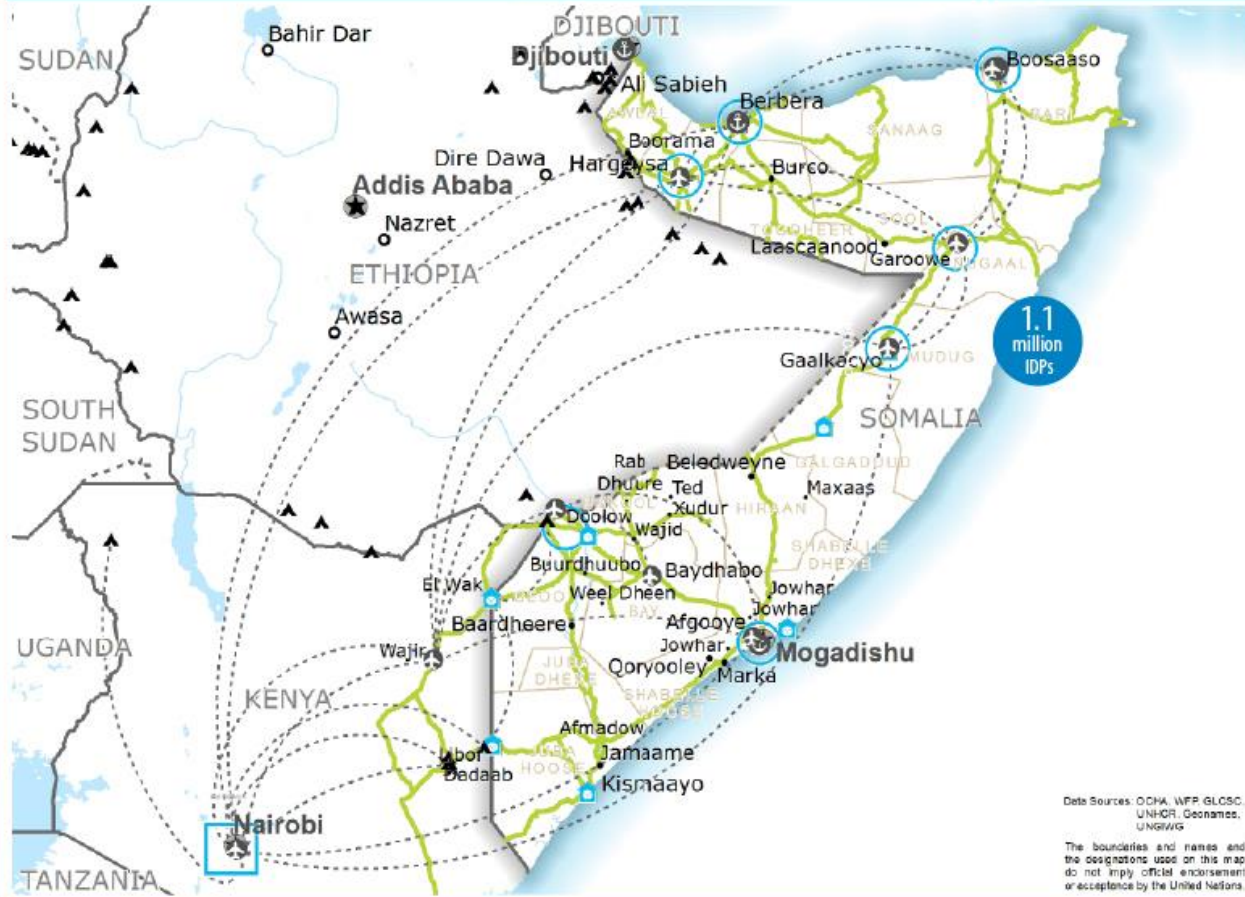
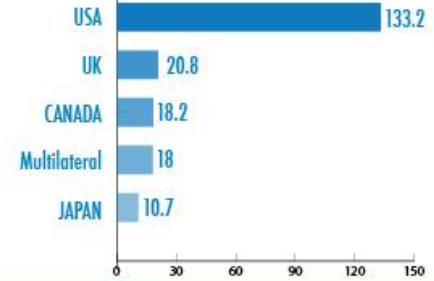


Received 272.2 million  
Requirement 864.3 million

BENEFICIARIES  
(May 2014)

602,757  
Reached

TOP 5 DONORS  
(PRRO 200443)  
USD million



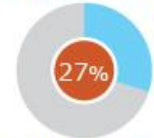
## CLUSTERS

Requirements & Funding (US\$)

Received Requirements

Source: Financial Tracking Service, 07 July 2014

Food Security



104.7 million  
387.6 million



UNHAS (June 2014)

Somalia and Kenya joint operation

PASSENGERS TRANSPORTED  
5,782

LIGHT CARGO TRANSPORTED  
49.8MT

4 PEOPLE EVACUATED

HUMANITARIAN ENTITIES SERVED  
122

Data Sources: OCHA, WFP, GLSC, UNHCR, Geonames, UNOSAT

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- Country Office
- Field Office
- Warehouse
- Refugee / IDP Camp
- Sub Office
- Food Distributions Points
- Road Supply Route
- National Capital
- Major Town
- Intermediate Town
- Small Town
- International boundary line
- Port
- UNHAS Connection
- UNHAS Route

WFP

Clusters

WFP LEVEL 2 EMERGENCY  
SINCE 02 August 2012

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