
Somalia Operational Update on EMOP 108120

Presentation to the

WFP Executive Board

2011 First Quarter Operational Briefing

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Overview



Operation:	April 2009 through June 2011
Total Budget:	US\$ 638 million
Beneficiaries 2011:	1.2 million
2011 Budget :	US\$ 180 million

Activities in 2011

- WFP is currently operational in Somalia through four Area Offices and two Sub-Offices covering Somaliland, Puntland, most of Central Region and Mogadishu
- WFP is not operational in Al Shabaab (AS) controlled areas in the south

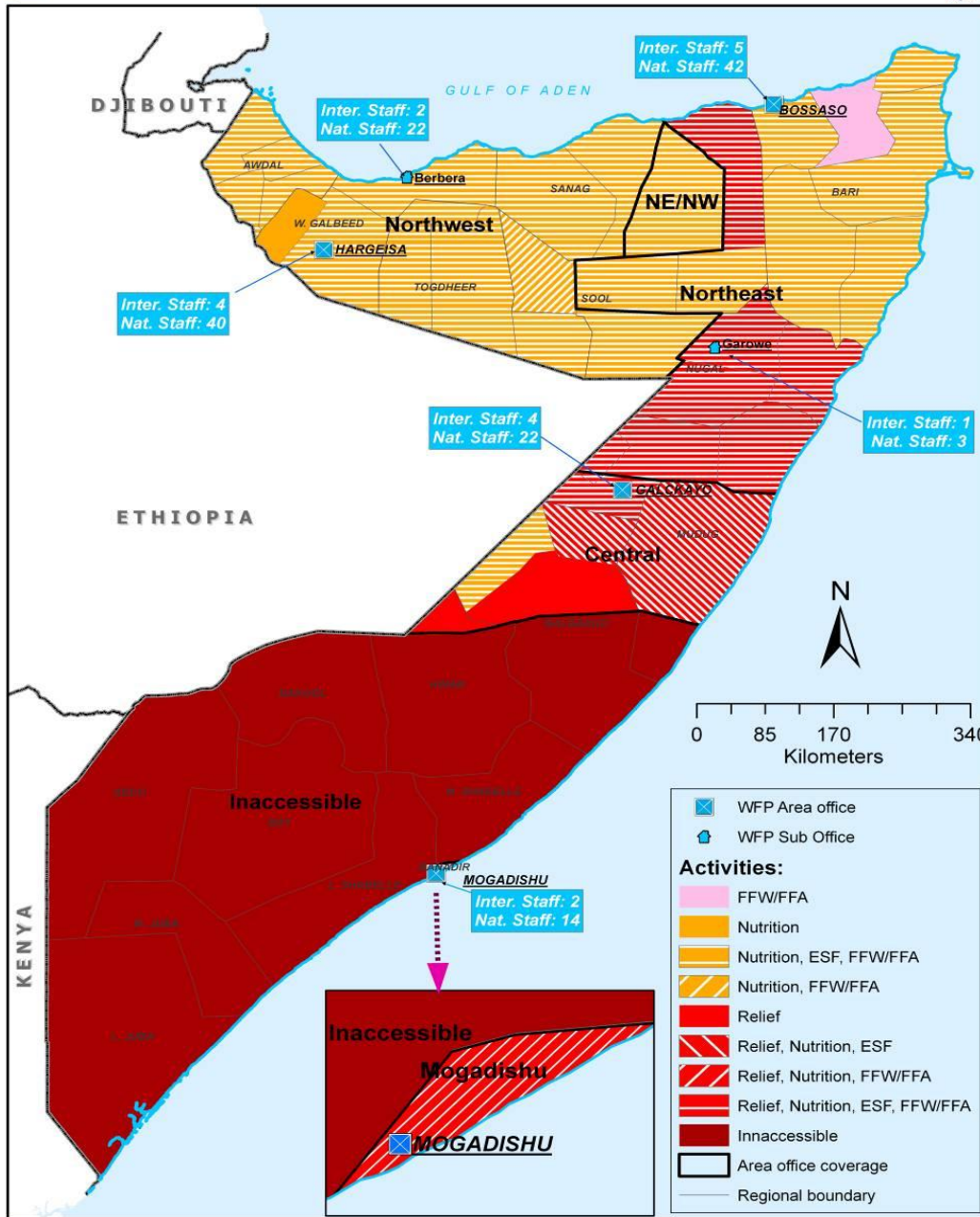
EMOP components:

- Nutrition Programming (targetd SFP, blanket SFP, MCHN)
 - General Food Distributions (incl. Mogadishu wet feeding)
 - Food-for-Work/Assets/Training
 - Emergency school feeding and institutional feeding
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Implementation

- WFP activities are implemented by Local Administration (Somaliland, Puntland and Galmudug) and Central Government (TFG), NGOs and community-based organizations (CBOs).
 - WFP works with PATs, NGOs, and Community Based Organizations to ensure the greatest outreach to beneficiaries.
 - In 2010, WFP distributed about 112,000 Mt of food to some 2 millions beneficiaries through the following partners:

37 Government & CBOs:	20 percent
12 INGOs:	7 percent
134 NNGOs:	73 percent
 - Cooperating Partners also assist in providing monitoring support for relevant projects.
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Monitoring & Evaluation

Area Offices

- WFP has 4 Area Offices in Hargeisa, Bossaso, Galkayo and Mogadishu and 2 Sub-offices (Berbera and Garowe)
- Over 160 staff including Field Monitors and 21 International staff (including Mogadishu) are present in the country
- In 2010, WFP monitors conducted over 2,300 monitoring missions.

Third Party Monitoring

- WFP Somalia has outsourced monitoring activities in areas with WFP activities but inaccessible for monitoring. These independent entities have started deploying missions in the fields since late December 2010.

Beneficiary Hotline

- The hotline was launched in May 2010 so concerned beneficiaries can call in complaints or issues related to the equity of WFP distributions
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Key issues of concern

- No accessibility in Al Shabaab controlled areas
 - The number of people in need of emergency humanitarian assistance has increased by 20% from 2 to 2.4 million (IA assessment led by FSNAU in January 2011)
 - Increased movement of people due to drought and conflict
 - Likelihood of a further deterioration in both nutrition and food security situation with possibility of localized famine conditions
 - High food prices after failure of last seasonal rains
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SOMALIA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

Rural, Urban and Selected IDP Populations: July - December 2010



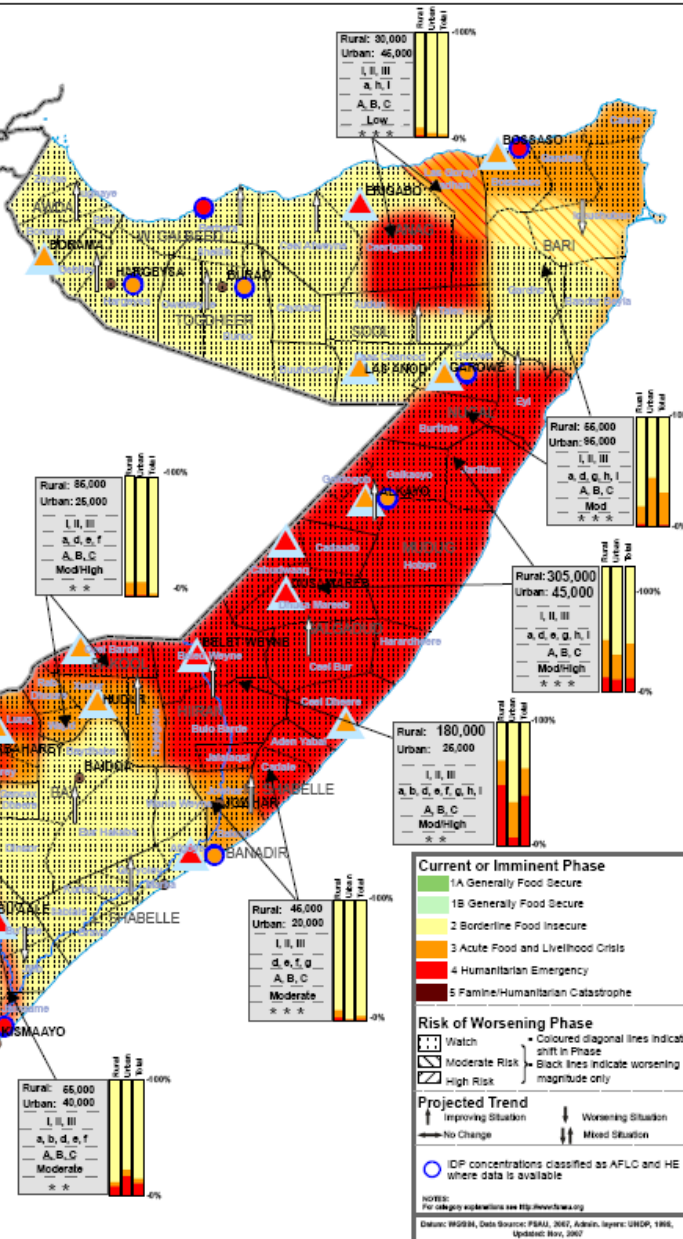
Defining Attributes of Crisis Areas in Phase 3, 4 or 5
Population in Phase (includes High Risk)
 0-100,000 101,000-500,000 >500,000

Percent population in respective phase

Criteria for Social Targeting
 I Livelihood system
 II Wealth group
 III Gender
Key Immediate Cause
 a Drought
 b Floods
 c Tsunami
 d Civil insecurity
 e Market Disruptions
 f Disease Outbreaks
 g Population Influx
 h Inflation
 i Water Shortages
Key Underlying Cause
 A Post State Conflict
 B Environmental Degradation
 C Social Marginalization

Recurrence of Crisis in Past 10 yrs
 Low(1-2yrs), Moderate(3-4), High (>=5)

Confidence Level of Analysis
 * Low ** Medium *** High



SOMALIA INTEGRATED FOOD SECURITY PHASE CLASSIFICATION

Rural, Urban and Selected IDP Populations: January - June 2011



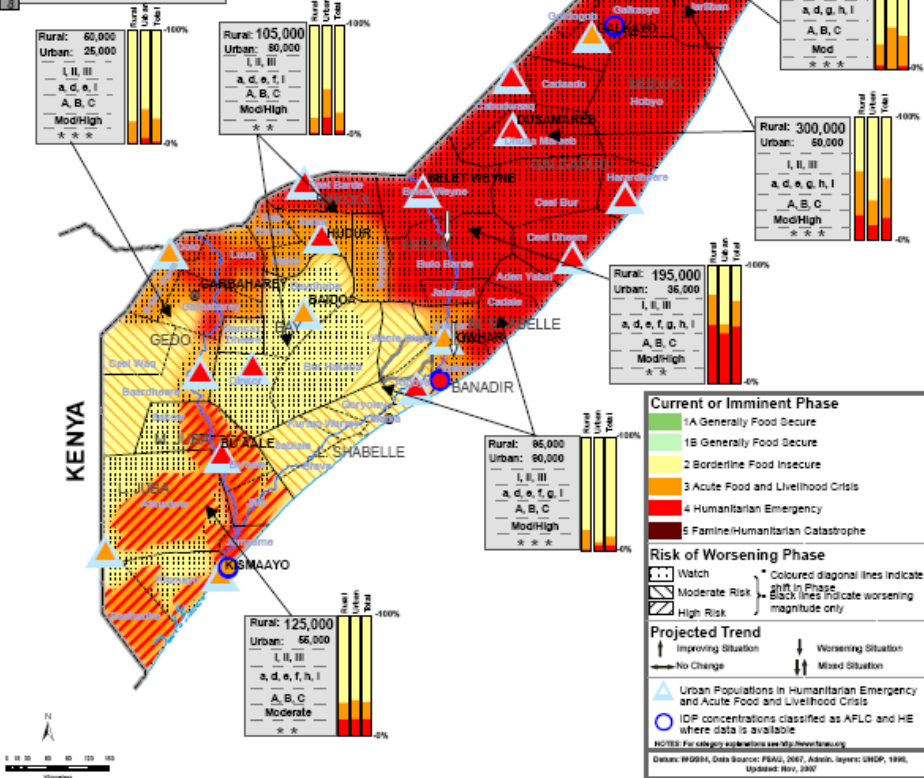
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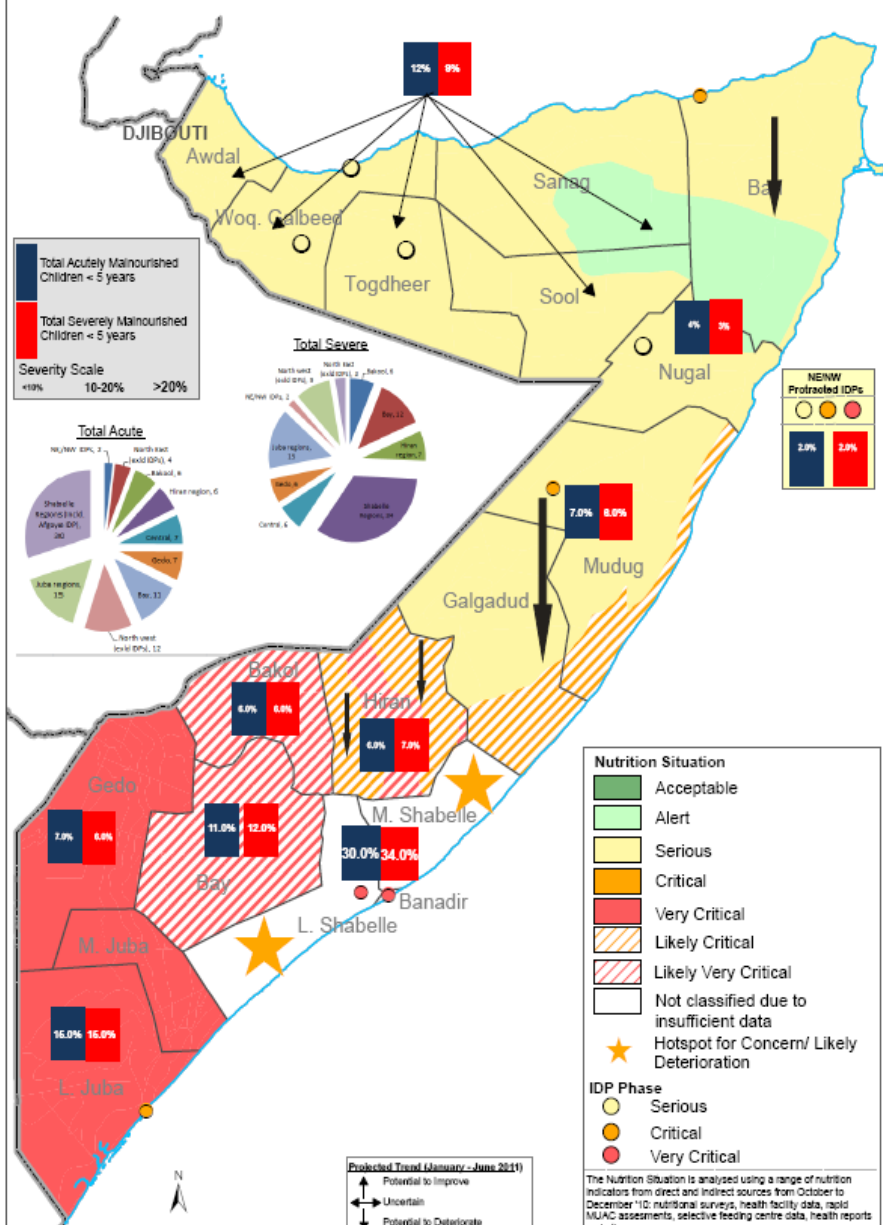
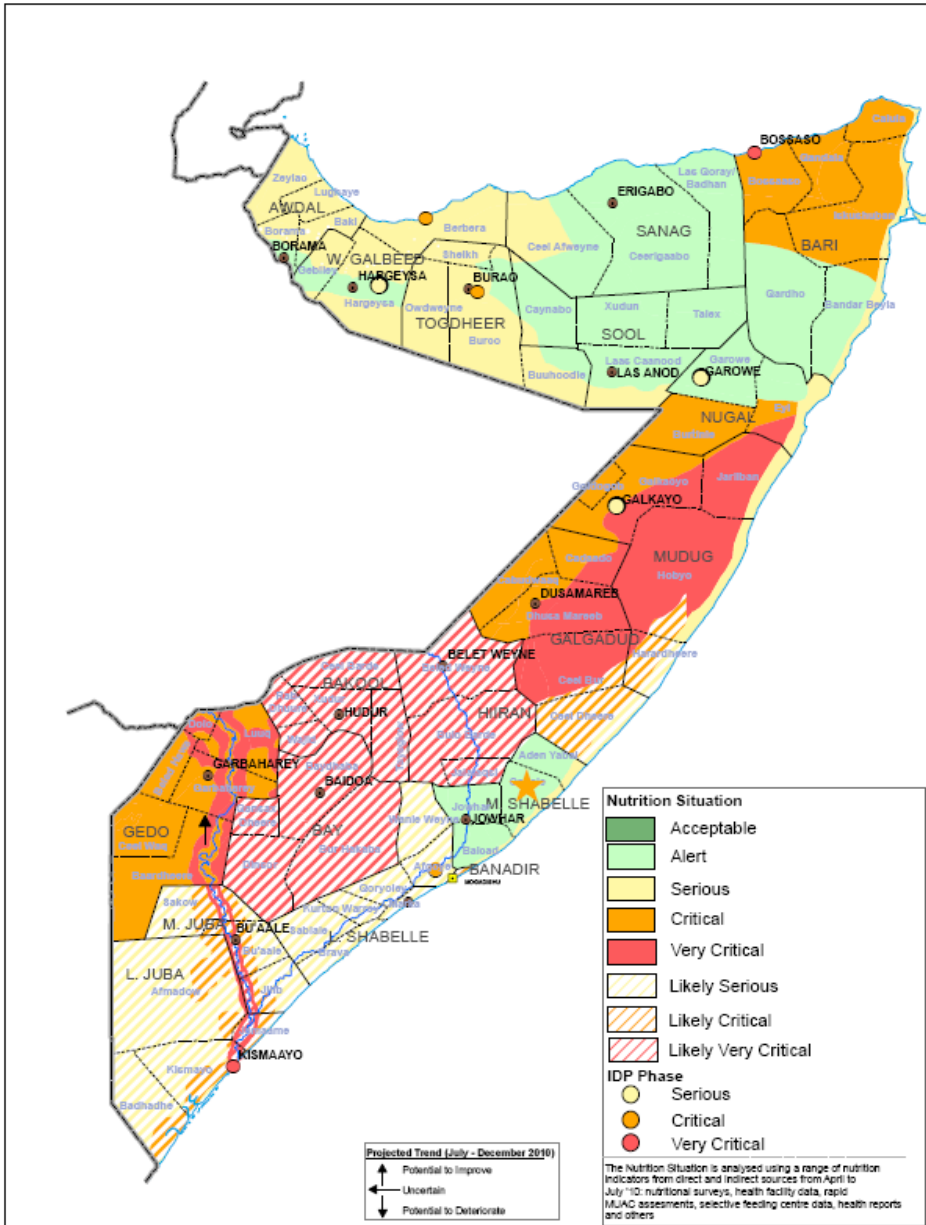
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Current operational priorities

- Ongoing drought conditions might lead to an 40% increase of affected populations up to 3 million (including AS controlled areas)
 - While there is a (limited) possibility that a deterioration and possible pockets of famine conditions could lead AS to open up the south to WFP assistance, the likelihood or further and increased population movement both inside and outside Somalia is extremely high.
 - Current cereal shortfalls
 - Serious partial pipeline breaks through July/August
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Pipeline update

Total requirements 2010-2013

- Total requirements from April 2009 – June 2011 are US\$ 638 million.
- To date, approximately \$337 million, or 47 percent of total requirements, have been received.

Resources required for 2011

- WFP has a shortfall of some 39,000 mt of food valued US\$ 38 million through August 2011
 - WFP will be experiencing a full pipeline break from August onwards
 - A worst-case drought scenario (beneficiaries increase up to 3 million) would leave a shortfall of US\$ 127 million
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Resource mobilization

Top Donors to PRRO 108120 in 2010 (*in Mt*)

Multilateral	57,579
Spain	26,834 ⁽¹⁾
USA	18,650 ⁽¹⁾
Japan	5,694
Switzerland	1,247
Luxembourg	418
Korea	140

(1) 2009 CONFIRMED CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED IN 2010

Critical Risks in Somalia

Contextual Risks:

- General Insecurity
- Government instability
- Weak institutional / financial structures
- Threat of widespread drought

Programmatic Risk:

- Ability to access beneficiaries with needed food assistance (esp in sth)
- Restricted programme oversight leading to misuse of commodities
- Pipeline breaks

Institutional Risk:

- Limited options to mitigate risk leading to:
- Incomplete fulfilment of mandate
 - Reputational Risk and reduced trust among key stakeholders

Risks

Key risks

Drought

General insecurity

Ban on WFP operations
in AS controlled south

Mitigation measures

In WFP operational areas: Inclusion of additional IDPs into existing activities; Agreements with NGOs for SFP in 5 districts finalized; establishment of a permanent network of facilities to respond to emerging crises

In inaccessible areas: Localized air drops in strategic locations; increase distribution points along borders with Kenya, Ethiopia; support to NGOs to distribute non-WFP food; partnership with OIC

Third party monitoring; negotiations with parties in control allowing unhindered access to beneficiaries

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Risks

(continued)

Key risks

Mitigation measures

Limited capacities of operational partners

CP training on programme specific aspects; shortlist of transporters expanded

Misuse of commodities

Shift towards more targeted interventions; beneficiaries hotline; radio broadcasts highlighting the distribution system

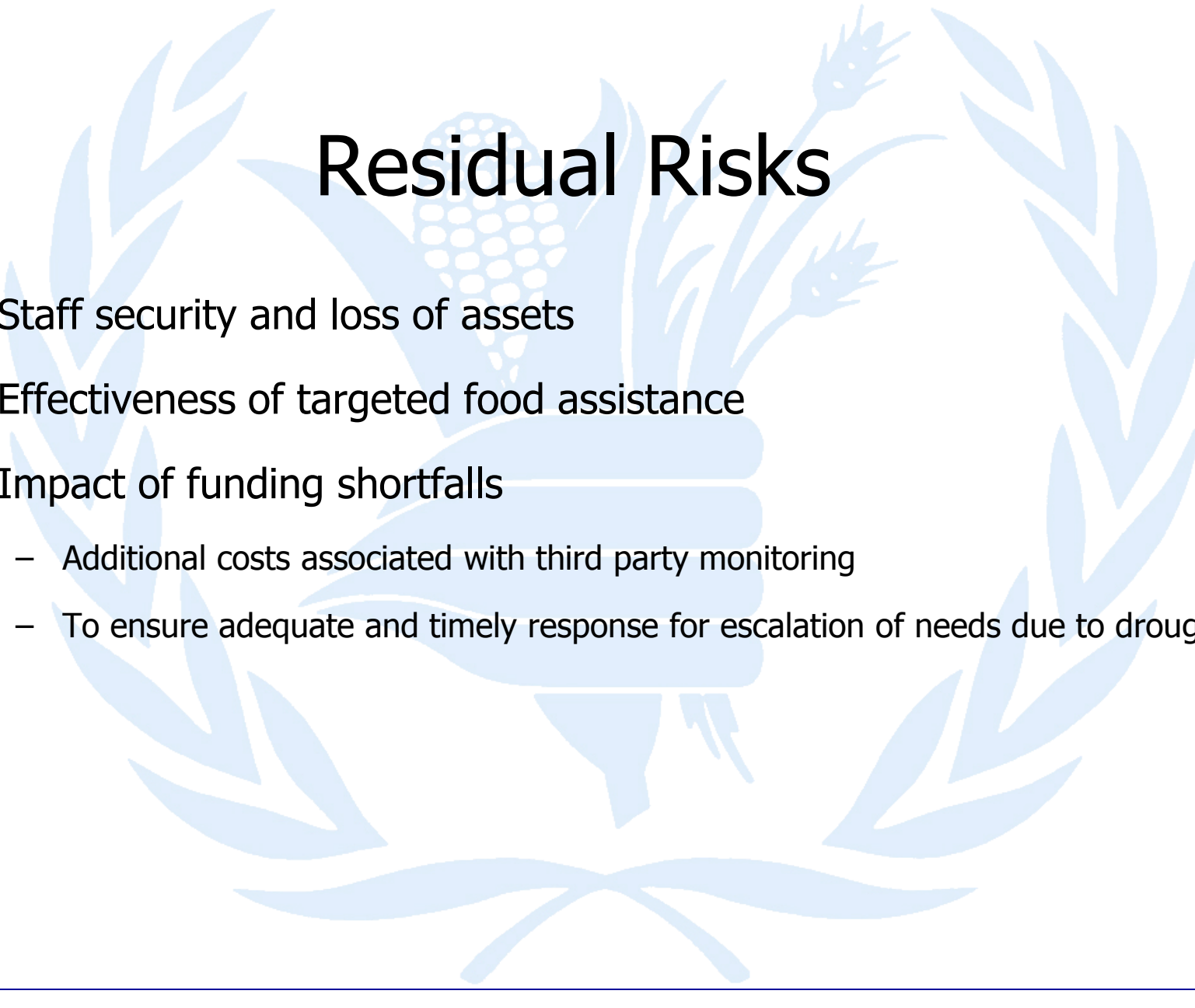
Pipeline breaks

Advocate for donor support; WFP is currently forced to cut rations to certain vulnerable groups

Government instability

Consultations with government and local administrations are underway to develop mid-term strategies to respond to food and nutrition security issues

Residual Risks

- Staff security and loss of assets
 - Effectiveness of targeted food assistance
 - Impact of funding shortfalls
 - Additional costs associated with third party monitoring
 - To ensure adequate and timely response for escalation of needs due to drought
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The way forward

- **Close monitoring of drought situation**
 - **Coordination with Local Administrations and Central Government, NGOs and CBOs**
 - **Strengthening WFPs Strategy in Somalia**
 - **Enhanced partnership to address underlying causes of food insecurity**
 - **Enhance resource mobilization**
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Thank You
