



Distribution: General  
Date: 20 February 2018  
Original: English

Agenda Item 6  
WFP/EB.1/2018/6-F  
Operational matters  
**For information**

Executive Board documents are available on WFP's website (<http://executiveboard.wfp.org>).

## **Revision of Somalia protracted relief and recovery operation 200844 and budget increase**

### *Reducing malnutrition and strengthening resilience to shocks for a food-secure Somalia*

	<b>Current budget</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Revised budget</b>
<b>Duration</b>	<b>2016–2018</b>	<b>No change</b>	<b>No change</b>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	<b>3,780,000</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>	<b>4,170,000</b> (excluding overlap)
<b>Cost (United States dollars)</b>			
<b>Total cost</b>	<b>997,887,227</b>	<b>125,732,405</b>	<b>1,123,619,632</b>
Food and related costs	475,814,209	74,748,959	550,563,168
Cash-based transfers and related costs	285,181,323	38,579,864	323,761,187
Capacity development and augmentation costs	3,038,925	4,729,773	7,768,698
Direct support costs	169,739,009	-	169,739,009
Indirect support costs – 6.5 percent	64,113,761	7,673,809	71,787,570

Gender marker code 2A

<https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/system/files/documents/files/gm-overview-en.pdf>

### **Decision**

The Board approved by correspondence the revision of Somalia protracted relief and recovery operation 200844, “Reducing malnutrition and strengthening resilience to shocks for a food-secure Somalia”, and corresponding budget increase of USD 125,732,405 as outlined in the present document.

*19 February 2018*

#### **Focal points:**

Mr R. Sibanda  
Regional Director a.i.  
Eastern and Central Africa  
email: [ronald.sibanda@wfp.org](mailto:ronald.sibanda@wfp.org)

Ms L. Bukera  
Country Director  
email: [laurent.bukera@wfp.org](mailto:laurent.bukera@wfp.org)

## Rationale

1. In response to the continued food security and nutrition crisis in Somalia, this revision of protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200844 and corresponding budget increase will enable the country office to increase the number of relief beneficiaries in the first part of 2018 in order to maintain the same level of assistance as in 2017. It also adjusts activity targets based on current implementation levels and findings from the latest food security and nutrition assessments. Specifically, the revision:
  - increases the number of beneficiaries receiving relief assistance – household rations and cooked meals – from 221,000 to 1,537,000;<sup>1</sup>
  - increases the number of children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receiving treatment for moderate acute malnutrition from 390,000 to 1,228,000;
  - increases the number of children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls receiving assistance to prevent acute malnutrition from 100,000 to 324,000;
  - reduces the age group of children enrolled in the blanket supplementary feeding (BSF) programme from 6–36 months to 6–23 months;
  - increases the number of children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls in mother-and-child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes for preventing acute and chronic malnutrition from 195,000 to 450,000;
  - increases the number of people in food assistance for assets (FFA) and food assistance for training (FFT) programmes from 320,000 to 363,000;<sup>2</sup>
  - decreases the number of boys and girls receiving school meals daily from 200,000 to 150,000;
  - removes the take-home ration component of the school meals programme for 550,000 girls attending primary school; and
  - increases the number of beneficiaries in the anti-retroviral therapy (ART) and directly observed treatment for tuberculosis (TB-DOTS) programme from 5,000 to 7,000<sup>3</sup> in 2018.
2. The PRRO revision increases the total number of beneficiaries for 2018 from 1.6 million to 2.98<sup>4</sup> million, bringing the total planned number of beneficiaries for the PRRO to 4.2 million and requiring a total budget of USD 1.12 billion.
3. Through PRRO 200844, WFP is assisting vulnerable Somalis in drought-affected and food-insecure areas through activities in four programme areas:
  - nutrition – assistance for the treatment and prevention of malnutrition, targeting vulnerable groups including children, pregnant and lactating women and girls and people receiving ART/TB DOTS, and targeted behaviour change communication aimed at tackling the underlying causes of malnutrition;
  - relief – general food distributions and unconditional cash-based transfers to address urgent food gaps in populations facing acute food insecurity, and cooked meals for the most food-insecure people in Mogadishu;
  - livelihoods – recovery and resilience building through community asset creation or vocational training activities with cash-based transfers or in-kind food assistance to support participation; and
  - social safety nets – school meals.

---

<sup>1</sup> Fifty percent of whom are women and girls.

<sup>2</sup> Fifty percent of targeted FFA beneficiaries are men; 60–70 percent of targeted FFT participants are women.

<sup>3</sup> Forty-five percent of whom are men.

<sup>4</sup> Fifty-two percent of targeted beneficiaries for 2018 are women and girls.

4. The previous – third – revision of PRRO 200844 covered the period from March to August 2017, leaving the PRRO’s original plan for 2018 unchanged.

## Changes

5. Somalia has been in a state of drought emergency since 2016. To address the severe food insecurity in the country, PRRO revision 3 increased the planned number of beneficiaries in 2017 from 1.45 million to 3.65 million, bringing the overall number of beneficiaries to 3.78 million<sup>5</sup> for the duration of the PRRO (2016–2018). WFP’s significant scale up has helped prevent famine and save lives, but food security and nutrition remain fragile and the risk of further deterioration and famine persists.
6. According to the most recent food security outlook by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and the Famine Early Warning Systems Network, issued in October 2017, 3.3 million people are now in “crisis” or “emergency”, phases 3 and 4 of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC); this represents an increase from the 3.1 million people identified during FSNAU’s 2017 post-Gu survey.<sup>6</sup> With another 3.1 million people classified as “stressed” – IPC phase 2 – and in need of livelihood support, more than half the population of Somalia continues to face acute food insecurity. Before the 2016–2017 drought, more than 1 million people were internally displaced. Between November 2016 and October 2017, an additional 1 million people were displaced<sup>7</sup> by drought and conflict. The majority of drought-related displacement has occurred in the Lower Shebelle, Bay and Bakool regions in south and central Somalia, with people migrating from rural to urban areas.
7. Malnutrition has worsened among children and their mothers. An estimated 388,000 children aged 6–59 months are acutely malnourished, of whom 87,000 are severely malnourished and at risk of disease and death. The prevalence of global acute malnutrition is above the World Health Organization “critical” threshold of 15 percent in two thirds of the 27 rural and displaced population groups surveyed in July 2017. At 17.4 percent, the national global acute malnutrition rate has risen to well above the emergency threshold of 15 percent and is 17 percent higher than it was in January 2017.
8. Below average rainfall is expected for the 2017 Deyr rainy season (October–December). Critical water shortages remain throughout the country, with severe impacts on crop production and pastoral assets leaving poor pastoral and agropastoral households particularly impoverished. Below average crop production has led to high prices for local grain in most regions of the country.
9. A fourth consecutive poor rainy season will lead to a poor harvest of grain planted during the 2017 Deyr season and further deterioration of livestock conditions, leaving millions of already vulnerable Somalis in acute food insecurity at least until the onset of the next Gu in April or May 2018. Continued food insecurity, morbidity and limited access to milk will lead to high incidence and severity of malnutrition among children and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

## Purpose of the PRRO revision and corresponding budget increase

10. Through this PRRO revision, WFP is increasing the number of planned beneficiaries in 2018 in order to meet the high level of needs expected to persist countrywide. WFP will continue to provide emergency and nutrition assistance, livelihood support and safety nets to the most affected populations, prioritizing regions with the largest numbers of internally displaced persons and the highest percentages of people in IPC phases 3 and 4.

---

<sup>5</sup> Fifty-three percent of the total beneficiaries targeted for the 2016–2017 period are women and girls.

<sup>6</sup> The “Gu” is Somalia’s main rainy season, usually lasting from April to June.

<sup>7</sup> With the current drought and subsequent displacement, the number of reported cases of gender-based violence, including sexual assault and violence against intimate partners, has spiked, according to information provided by the gender-based violence sub-cluster of the protection cluster.

11. WFP will continue to deliver relief and livelihood assistance to meet the food security needs of 1.9 million people – 80 percent of those in IPC phases 3 and 4<sup>8</sup> – with a gradual decrease in the number of targeted beneficiaries throughout the year. Relief activities will include unconditional food and cash-based transfers and the distribution of high-energy biscuits and cooked meals; livelihood activities will include conditional cash-based transfers through FFA and FFT activities.
12. Between January and June 2018, relief activities will constitute 80 percent of WFP's food security response, and livelihood recovery programmes the remaining 20 percent. The target for the cooked meals programme will remain constant throughout the year.
13. Assuming ample rainfall during the 2018 Gu season, WFP will reduce its overall food security response by 50 percent from July 2018. It will, however, take more than one good rainy season for vulnerable Somali households, including vulnerable woman-headed households,<sup>9</sup> to recover from several consecutive seasons of failed rains. Even if the 2018 Gu rains are favourable, many of the populations affected by the prolonged drought will continue to struggle to recover and to rebuild their livelihoods.
14. In the second half of 2018, WFP will move these beneficiaries to conditional livelihood and safety net programmes, with 50 percent relief and 50 percent livelihood activities. Through the three-pronged approach and community-based planning, WFP will ensure that both men and women are involved in the selection, prioritization and implementation of FFA activities. Targeting will be based on food insecurity status and level of asset holdings or access to income, and efforts will be made to ensure equal access to assets or income from FFA activities by women, men, girls and boys. Protection issues will be taken into account when considering benefits for disadvantaged groups such as marginalized tribal groups, persons with disabilities or people who are ill. People who are unable to participate in FFA activities will be targeted through the safety net programme.
15. Complaint and feedback mechanisms, including calls to beneficiaries, will be used to track issues with targeting and to understand whether beneficiaries face challenges with access to their cash or food entitlements. Beneficiaries will receive messages about programmes and entitlements; they will also be able to obtain such information on dedicated hotlines, through which they can also provide feedback and register complaints. Accountability to affected populations will be ensured through complaint and feedback mechanisms and direct communications with beneficiaries in order to facilitate operational efficiency and community buy-in.
16. The number of pupils receiving school meals will be reduced to 150,000,<sup>10</sup> matching the actual number of children reached in WFP-assisted schools in 2017; the target in the original plan for 2018 was an overestimate. A 2017 review of the school meals programmes advised that the take-home rations for girls be discontinued because gender disparity in targeted schools was negligible. Take-home rations for girls will therefore be discontinued in 2018.
17. To streamline activities for preventing malnutrition, the age group of children enrolled in the BSF programme will be aligned with that of the MCHN programme, which targets children aged 6–23 months. This revision is based on the funding outlook for 2018 and the country office's prioritization strategy, which focuses on providing support to the most vulnerable women and children during the first 1,000 days following conception, in compliance with global guidelines.

---

<sup>8</sup> In areas with large numbers of people in IPC phases 3 and 4 and to which WFP has access, and reflecting WFP's share of the food security response in the Food Security Cluster in 2017.

<sup>9</sup> Following the severe drought in the second half of 2016, woman-headed households reported lower food consumption and dietary diversity scores than man-headed households, indicating greater vulnerability in these households.

<sup>10</sup> Forty-eight percent of whom are girls.

18. Considering the persistent high levels of acute malnutrition throughout the country, WFP will scale up its malnutrition prevention activities in 2018. The total number of boys and girls supported by the BSF programme will increase from 100,000 to 324,000,<sup>11</sup> while the MCHN programme will reach 450,000 women, boys and girls, including pregnant and lactating adolescent girls.<sup>12</sup>
19. To address the multi-sector causes of malnutrition, in 2017 WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided "multi-wallet" transfers allowing targeted beneficiaries to cover both their food needs and their water and hygiene needs. In 2018, where feasible, the two agencies will continue to provide an integrated package of assistance in order to address the underlying causes of malnutrition jointly.
20. WFP will prioritize locations and vulnerable populations based on the findings of regular household screening by trained community volunteers and considering the needs and vulnerabilities of women, men, girls and boys. Nutrition counselling and messaging will target women and men in different age groups to ensure a widespread understanding and application of good nutrition behaviour within households. WFP will also provide cash transfers to 41,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls attending MCHN clinics in order to improve dietary quality and diversity, reduce micronutrient deficiencies and support growth before birth.
21. To address the critical rates of malnutrition throughout the country, WFP will target 928,000 boys and girls aged 6–59 months<sup>13</sup> and 300,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls for a targeted supplementary feeding (TSF) programme to treat moderate acute malnutrition through existing treatment centres and mobile outreach clinics in rural communities. The number of beneficiaries, representing a threefold increase from the original plan, is in line with the burden of malnutrition in 2018 as projected by the nutrition cluster.
22. WFP will continue to build on its strong partnership with UNICEF in seeking to expand the integrated treatment of malnutrition in accordance with the integrated management of acute malnutrition protocol. Activities for the treatment of malnutrition already follow a fully integrated approach at more than 250 sites throughout the country. Resources allowing, the network of Government-owned MCHN clinics, which offer a comprehensive package of nutrition and health activities at more than 210 sites, will be expanded into southern and central Somalia.
23. Based on the current resourcing outlook, the budget for capacity development will be increased to accommodate activities in the social protection, food security, nutrition and logistics components of the PRRO. WFP will provide technical assistance to the Government in the development of a social protection policy and framework and will contribute strategies for reaching vulnerable populations. Technical assistance will include a review of information from the database of WFP's corporate digital beneficiary and transfer management system, SCOPE, to identify the main characteristics of vulnerable households, the geotagging<sup>14</sup> of social service facilities and an analysis of the social networks of marginalized communities.
24. Other capacity development activities envisioned for 2018 include providing technical support to the Government through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) initiative and sharing innovations such as SCOPE in order to enhance accountability in reporting on nutrition issues and in referrals to nutrition programmes. WFP will carry out consultations with the ministries of health, humanitarian affairs and ports on mapping the country's current logistics capacity and will support fishing communities through jetty construction and training.

---

<sup>11</sup> The ratio of boys to girls targeted in the BSF programme is 48:52. In the MCHN programme, a third of the total beneficiaries targeted are pregnant and lactating women and girls and 52 percent of the children are girls.

<sup>12</sup> Many pregnant and lactating women and girls are adolescent girls under the age of 18. An anecdote in the *Field Exchange* of November 2016 suggests that 57 percent are adolescent girls:  
<http://www.ennonline.net/fex/53/integrationalcycleinsomalia>.

<sup>13</sup> 48 percent of the children targeted for the TSF programme are boys.

<sup>14</sup> Geotagging is a process for identifying and mapping access, capacities and gaps.

25. Cash-based transfers will be delivered to beneficiaries through 850 retailers providing e-voucher redemption services to people registered on SCOPE and through financial service providers.
26. Overall, the relief ration is 80 percent of a full ration: the most vulnerable households – classified as being in IPC phase 4 – will receive 100 percent of a full ration while smaller rations will be provided in areas where other food sources are available. WFP will monitor implementation continuously in order to ensure that transfers meet beneficiaries' needs, and will revise rations as necessary.
27. Based on the trend in 2017, cash-based transfers are expected to represent 60 percent of relief assistance. In locations where markets are functional but WFP cannot establish a network of retailers, unrestricted cash transfers will be provided through financial service providers. With its partners, WFP will continue to track price trends in order to factor inflation into modality choices.
28. Analysis of the 2017 response has shown that beneficiaries purchased mostly imported food items that were not affected by drought conditions. As a result, food prices remained stable in 2017. To ensure that prices remain stable, information from local market monitoring will continue to be shared monthly through the cash working group. In case of spikes or drops of at least 10 percent in the cost of a minimum expenditure basket, transfer values will be adjusted.
29. To monitor its assistance and the food security situation of households, WFP monitors 30 percent of all activities in a given month, either through its own monitors or through third-party monitors in locations where WFP staff have limited access.<sup>15</sup> Both WFP and third-party monitors use monitoring checklists – developed in accordance with WFP monitoring and evaluation guidelines – to develop an understanding of WFP's performance in terms of processes, outputs and outcomes. For cash-based transfers, this information is triangulated with transaction reports from SCOPE. WFP uses the call centre in Galkayo to cross-check information collected through physical monitoring and will provide beneficiaries with opportunities to contact WFP directly with questions, feedback and complaints and to provide feedback on actions taken. The call centre is also used to monitor the food security situation at selected locations throughout the year.
30. Security conditions in Somalia continue to be extremely fluid, with access to most of south and central Somalia remaining a challenge. Military operations by the Somali Government and allied forces in recent years, however, have increased humanitarian access to areas previously controlled by non-state armed actors,<sup>16</sup> including urban locations in southern Somalia. WFP maintains an extensive presence in Somalia with a country office in Mogadishu, area offices in Galkayo, Hargeisa, Garowe and Dollow and suboffices in Kismayo, Berbera, Baidoa, Bossaso and Beletweyne. WFP also has staff in Dhobley in southern Somalia.
31. WFP will continue to focus on the catchment areas – distribution points in urban centres and distribution centres in small towns – from which it can serve populations in surrounding areas that are hard to reach. WFP's logistics assets in Somalia include an extensive network of warehouses covering every PRRO region and facilitating the pre-positioning of food and a chartered vessel to supply stocks by sea in areas where roads are closed or not accessible because of insecurity, weather or poor infrastructure. In areas with access challenges, WFP will deploy third-party monitoring and remote monitoring through call centres to ensure that beneficiaries receive their entitlements and can communicate to WFP any concerns they have.

---

<sup>15</sup> To enhance participatory monitoring processes, WFP ensures that monitoring activities such as focus group discussions are conducted separately for men and women while a facilitator of the same gender moderates the discussion. Gender-sensitive monitoring, which takes into account gender issues, has increased the active participation of beneficiaries while allowing them to air their views without limitation. In addition, WFP uses gender-responsive monitoring tools to capture information that reflects gender issues. Disaggregation of data by gender has allowed analysis of how a person's gender is reflected in social perceptions and how the different needs of men and women are taken into account.

<sup>16</sup> The armed actors have played a significant role in gender-based violence in settlements for internally displaced persons in urban and peri-urban areas.

**TABLE 1: BENEFICIARIES BY ACTIVITY, 2016–2018**

Activity	Beneficiary category	Current – cumulative 2016–2018 <sup>i)</sup>			Increase/decrease – 2018 <sup>ii)</sup>			Revised – cumulative 2016–2018 <sup>iii)</sup>		
		Boys and men	Girls and women	Total <sup>iv)</sup>	Boys and men	Girls and women	Total	Boys and men	Girls and women	Total <sup>iv)</sup>
Relief	Household rations	1 027 650	987 350	<b>2 015 000</b>	657 390	631 610	<b>1 289 000</b>	1 027 650	987 350	<b>2 015 000</b>
Relief – cooked meals	Individuals	44 100	45 900	<b>90 000</b>	14 280	13 720	<b>28 000</b>	52 920	55 080	<b>108 000</b>
MCHN	Children aged 6–36 months and PLWG	315 200	669 800	<b>985 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	315 200	669 800	<b>985 000</b>
MCHN	Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG	0	0	<b>0</b>	81 600	173 400	<b>255 000</b>			
BSF	Children aged 6–36 months <sup>v)</sup>	213 600	231 400	<b>445 000</b>	107 520	116 480	<b>224 000</b>	213 600	231 400	<b>445 000</b>
TSF	Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG	336 000	364 000	<b>700 000</b>	402 240	435 760	<b>838 000</b>	589 440	638 560	<b>1 228 000</b>
Delivery incentive for MCHN programme	Household rations	68 600	71 400	<b>140 000</b>	2 940	3 060	<b>6 000</b>	73 500	76 500	<b>150 000</b>
School meals	Children	109 200	100 800	<b>210 000</b>	(26 000)	(24 000)	<b>(50 000)</b>	83 200	76 800	<b>160 000</b>
Take-home rations	Household rations	284 200	295 800	<b>580 000</b>	(269 500)	(280 500)	<b>(550 000)</b>	230 300	239 700	<b>470 000</b>
Tuberculosis/HIV treatment	Individuals	9 000	11 000	<b>20 000</b>	900	1 100	<b>2 000</b>	9 000	11 000	<b>20 000</b>
FFA/FFT	Individuals	219 300	210 700	<b>430 000</b>	21 930	21 070	<b>43 000</b>	198 900	191 100	<b>390 000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>2 626 850</b>	<b>2 988 150</b>	<b>5 615 000</b>	<b>1 140 300</b>	<b>1 244 700</b>	<b>2 085 000</b>	<b>2 793 710</b>	<b>3 177 290</b>	<b>5 971 000</b>
<b>Total excluding overlap<sup>vi)</sup></b>				<b>3 780 000</b>			<b>1 380 000</b>			<b>4 170 000<sup>vii)</sup></b>

PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls.

<sup>i)</sup> Cumulative number of beneficiaries in the original project plans and subsequent revisions.

<sup>ii)</sup> Increase/decrease in planned beneficiaries for 2018.

<sup>iii)</sup> Cumulative number of beneficiaries over the entire project period.

<sup>iv)</sup> The number of total beneficiaries for all years for relief, MCHN, BSF and TSF is equal to the highest number for any one year; for MCHN programme delivery and tuberculosis/HIV treatment it is equal to the sum of the numbers for the three years; for school meals and take-home rations it is equal to the sum of the highest number for any one year plus 6 percent to capture new admissions; and for FFA/FFT it is equal to the highest number for any one year plus 20 percent to capture new beneficiaries.

<sup>v)</sup> In 2016–2017, the age group of children enrolled in the BSF programme was 6–36 months. This PRRO revision reduces the age group to 6–23 months in 2018, in line with that of the MCHN programme.

<sup>vi)</sup> The overlap calculation is based on the assumption that 40 percent of beneficiaries supported through nutrition activities are also covered by relief assistance. Revised total overlap includes relief beneficiaries + 60 percent of nutrition beneficiaries – BSF, TSF and MCHN – + 75 percent of school meals beneficiaries and 40 percent of take-home ration beneficiaries + clients of tuberculosis/HIV treatment and FFT beneficiaries, and 13 percent of FFA beneficiaries.

<sup>vii)</sup> A total of 1,210,000 beneficiaries will receive cash-based transfers.

Activity	Beneficiary category	Current – 2018*			Increase/decrease			Revised – 2018		
		Boys and men	Girls and women	Total	Boys and men	Girls and women	Total	Boys and men	Girls and women	Total
Relief	Household rations	71 400	68 600	<b>140 000</b>	657 390	631 610	<b>1 289 000</b>	728 790	700 210	<b>1 429 000</b>
Relief – cooked meals	Individuals	39 200	40 800	<b>80 000</b>	14 280	13 720	<b>28 000</b>	55 080	52 920	<b>108 000</b>
MCHN	Children aged 6–36 months and PLWG	62 400	132 600	<b>195 000</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>	62 400	132 600	<b>195 000</b>
MCHN	Children aged 6–23 months and PLWG	0	0	<b>0</b>	81 600	173 400	<b>255 000</b>	81 600	173 400	<b>255 000</b>
BSF	Children aged 6–23 months	48 000	52 000	<b>100 000</b>	107 520	116 480	<b>224 000</b>	155 520	168 480	<b>324 000</b>
TSF	Children aged 6–59 months and PLWG	187 200	202 800	<b>390 000</b>	402 240	435 760	<b>838 000</b>	589 440	638 560	<b>1 228 000</b>
Delivery incentive for MCHN programme	Household rations	29 400	30 600	<b>60 000</b>	2 940	3 060	<b>6 000</b>	32 340	33 660	<b>66 000</b>
School meals	Children	104 000	96 000	<b>200 000</b>	(26 000)	(24 000)	<b>(50 000)</b>	78 000	72 000	<b>150 000</b>
Take-home rations	Household rations	269 500	280 500	<b>550 000</b>	(269 500)	(280 500)	<b>(550 000)</b>	0	0	<b>0</b>
Tuberculosis/ HIV treatment	Individuals	2 250	2 750	<b>5 000</b>	900	1 100	<b>2 000</b>	3 150	3 850	<b>7 000</b>
FFA/FFT	Individuals	163 200	156 800	<b>320 000</b>	21 930	21 070	<b>43 000</b>	185 130	177 870	<b>363 000</b>
<b>Total</b>		976 550	1 063 450	<b>2 040 000</b>	1 140 300	1 244 700	<b>2 085 000</b>	2 118 450	2 306 550	<b>4 125 000</b>
<b>Total excluding overlap</b>				<b>1 600 000</b>			<b>1 380 000</b>			<b>2 980 000**</b>

\* Number of beneficiaries in 2018 in the original project plans and subsequent revisions.

\*\* A total of 1,060,000 beneficiaries will receive cash-based transfers.



32. In areas where markets are functioning and WFP has sufficient delivery capacity, WFP will provide either unconditional food e-vouchers or unrestricted cash transfers. Both types of cash-based transfer and in-kind food transfers will be provided using SCOPE and fingerprint authentication to ensure that support is provided to targeted people only. The bulk of cash transfers will be e-vouchers, which not only ensure that targeted beneficiaries can purchase food but also allow WFP to track the foods purchased in real time in order to monitor supply and demand. WFP will assess, monitor and mitigate protection risks associated with the decrease in value of cash-based transfers and the introduction of unconditional transfers, where relevant.

**TABLE 3: REVISED DAILY FOOD RATIONS AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER  
VALUES BY ACTIVITY (g/person/day)**

	<b>Relief – 80% of full ration</b>	<b>Relief – 50% of full ration</b>	<b>Relief – 100% of full ration</b>	<b>FFA/FFT</b>	<b>Supplementary cash-based transfers for PLWG</b>	<b>High- energy biscuits – relief</b>
Cereals	278	139	417	417		
Pulses	56	56	56	56		
Vegetable oil	29	29	29	29		
Supercereal	56	56	56	56		
Sugar		3				
Cash-based transfers* (USD/person/day)	0.36	0.22	0.45	0.45	0.03	
<b>Total</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>558</b>		
<b>Total kcal/day</b>	<b>1 631</b>	<b>1 167</b>	<b>2 119</b>	<b>2 119</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>200</b>
% kcal from protein	12	12	12	12		
% kcal from fat	25	28	22	22		200
Number of feeding days per month	30	30	30	30	30	3

\* In-kind rations remain as planned while the value of cash-based transfers has been revised in accordance with recent market assessments.

## Cost

33. Through this PRRO revision and corresponding budget increase, food requirements are increased by 46,889 mt and cash-based transfer requirements by USD 36,329,643 because of the increases in beneficiary numbers from the approved 2018 plan. Reductions in transfer value per beneficiary are in line with the 2017 costs included in the minimum expenditure basket for items in the PRRO's food component; these costs were revised in June 2017.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> FSNAU revised the costs included in the minimum expenditure basket in order to better reflect the commodities actually purchased by Somalis around the country. The revision introduced a variable basket of cereals based on local preferences.

**TABLE 4: FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS BY ACTIVITY, 2016–2018**

Activity	Food or cash-based transfers	Food (mt) or cash-based transfers (USD)		
		Current	Increase (or decrease)	Revised total
BSF – children aged 6–36 months and PLWG	Food	7 591	5 188	12 779
MCHN – children aged 6–23 months	Food	8 434	2 972	11 406
TSF – children aged 6–59 months and PLWG	Food	31 420	14 981	46 401
MCHN – PLWG	Food	40 406	8 898	49 304
FFA – in kind	Food	90 494	(21 951)	68 543
FFA – cash	Cash-based transfers	88 920 941	(10 395 887)	78 525 054
MCHN – e-vouchers	Cash-based transfers	20 875 517	(7 482 952)	13 392 565
Relief – 80% of full ration	Food	84 736	35 975	120 711
Relief – 80% of full ration	Cash-based transfers	105 568 113	66 001 560	171 569 673
Relief – 50% of full ration	Food	4 532	(1 511)	3 021
Relief – 50% of full ration	Cash-based transfers	5 502 599	(2 049 988)	3 452 611
High-energy biscuits – relief	Food	200	100	300
School meals	Food	36 049	(4 525)	31 524
Incentive for girls' attendance	Cash-based transfers	15 150 000	(2 750 000)	12 400 000
Incentive for girls' attendance	Food	3 990	(1 650)	2 340
MCHN – delivery incentive	Food	7 056	2 964	10 020
MCHN – delivery incentive	Cash-based transfers	6 804 000	(2 250 690)	4 553 310
Cooked meals	Food	47 577	5 243	52 820
Cooked meals	Cash-based transfers	15 116 400	(4 742 400)	10 374 000
ART/TB DOTS	Food	1 485	204	1 689
<b>Total</b>	<b>Food</b>	<b>363 970</b>	<b>46 889</b>	<b>410 859</b>
	<b>Cash-based transfers</b>	<b>257 937 570</b>	<b>36 329 643</b>	<b>294 267 214</b>

## ANNEX I-A

<b>PROJECT COST BREAKDOWN</b>			
	<b>Quantity (mt)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>	<b>Value (USD)</b>
<b>Food</b>			
Cereals	9 174	2 096 195	
Pulses	3 751	2 278 806	
Oil and fats	1 805	1 939 894	
Mixed and blended food	32 187	36 883 379	
Other	(27)	39 554	
<b>Total food</b>	<b>46 889</b>	<b>43 237 828</b>	
External transport		5 740 487	
Landside transport, storage and handling		17 804 376	
Other direct operational costs – food		7 966 268	
<b>Food and related costs<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>74 748 959</b>	
Cash-based transfers		36 329 643	
Related costs		2 250 221	
<b>Cash-based transfers and related costs</b>			<b>38 579 864</b>
<b>Capacity development and augmentation</b>			<b>4 729 773</b>
Direct operational costs			118 058 596
<b>Total direct project costs</b>			<b>118 058 596</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent) <sup>2</sup>			7 673 809
<b>Total WFP costs</b>			<b>125 732 405</b>

<sup>1</sup> This is a notional food basket for budgeting and approval. The contents may vary.

<sup>2</sup> The indirect support cost rate may be amended by the Board during the project.

**ANNEX I-B**

<b>DIRECT SUPPORT REQUIREMENTS (USD)</b>	
<b>Recurring and other</b>	<b>(500 000)</b>
<b>Capital equipment</b>	<b>3 500 000</b>
<b>Security</b>	<b>(1 000 000)</b>
<b>Assessments, evaluations and monitoring<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>(2 000 000)</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>

---

<sup>1</sup> This figure reflects estimated costs when these activities are performed by third parties.

**Acronyms used in the document**

ART	anti-retroviral therapy
BSF	blanket supplementary feeding
FFA	food assistance for assets
FFT	food assistance for training
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
MCHN	mother-and-child health and nutrition
PLWG	pregnant and lactating women and girls
PRRO	protracted relief and recovery operation
TB-DOTS	directly observed treatment for tuberculosis
TSF	targeted supplementary feeding
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund