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Contact Info
Liljana Jovceva (Head of Programme)
liljana.jovceva@wfp.org

Country Director
Laurent Bukera

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SPR Reading Guidance



**Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks
for a Food Secure Somalia**
Standard Project Report 2016

World Food Programme in Somalia, Somali Republic (SO)



World Food Programme

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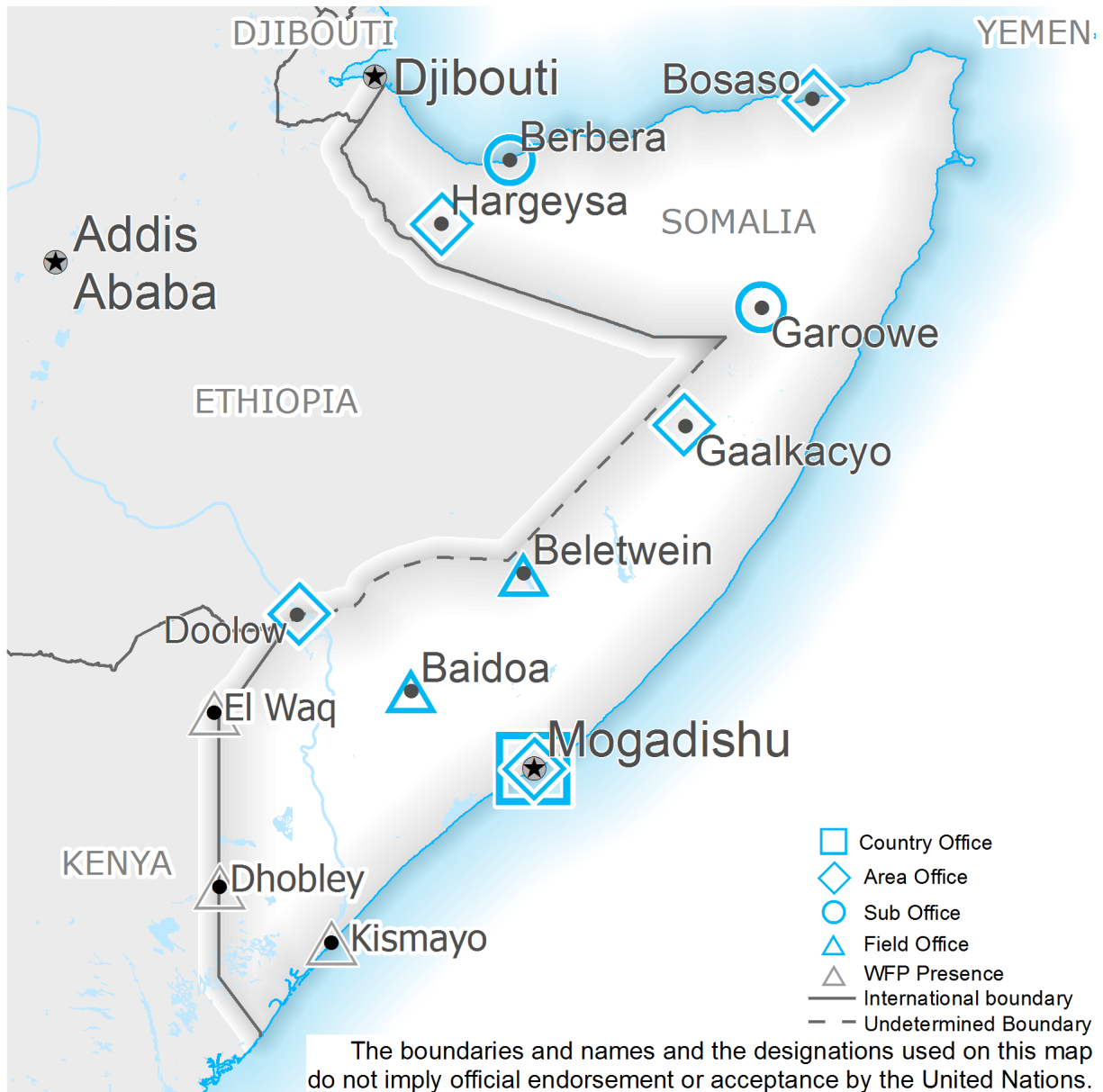
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Country Context

Over the past 25 years, Somalia has endured violence, political instability as well as environmental and economic shocks resulting in acute hunger and malnutrition. Most state services ceased in the 1990s, affecting the provision of education and health services, and food production, access and availability. This has left Somalia with some of the worst development indicators globally. Over half of Somalia's 12.3 million people live below the poverty line.[1] Mortality rates of 146/1,000 live births among children under the age of five and maternal mortality rates of 850/100,000 live births are among the highest rates in the world[2].

Traditionally, Somalis have relied on social capital, kinship networks and intra-clan support to address food gaps. However, years of conflict have diminished the natural capital, increasing vulnerability and acute hunger. Gender inequality in Somalia is among the highest globally[3], with high levels of gender based violence, child marriage, and maternal mortality. Literacy levels are low for both men and women while school enrollment rates are among the lowest in the world, especially for girls. Only 42 percent of children aged 6–12 years attend primary school. Of

these, only 36 percent are girls[4].

Poor Gu (April to June) rains, conflict related population displacement, trade disruptions, and El Nino related drought conditions led to a deterioration of the food security situation throughout the year. By the end of 2016, an estimated 5 million people (40 percent of the population) were food insecure and in need of humanitarian assistance, up from 4.7 million at the beginning of the year. Global acute malnutrition rates remained high, above the critical threshold (15 percent) in many parts of Somalia with over 300,000 children under the age of five suffering from moderate acute malnutrition.[5] The drought has continued into 2017 and in many areas is comparable to the crisis situation in 2010. However, unlike the 2010 drought which was preceded by a good season, by the end of 2016, the coping capacities of the most vulnerable households were already reduced, given the poor Gu rain.

Conflict and insecurity continue due to the presence of anti-government insurgents especially in the southern and central parts of the country. 1.1 million Somalis are internally displaced, highly vulnerable and in need of continued humanitarian assistance. In November 2013, Kenya, Somalia and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed a tripartite agreement to help Somali refugees from Dadaab in Kenya begin to voluntarily return home to designated areas in Somalia that were deemed relatively safe. Nearly 90 percent of the 33,000 voluntary returns to Somalia since the signing of the tripartite agreement took place in 2016.

In recent years, Somalia has slowly emerged from a “failed” to a “fragile” state, with the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in 2012. However, insecurity and bureaucratic impediments continue to hinder humanitarian access for millions of vulnerable Somalis in need of support. Other contextual and programmatic risks include changing geographic boundaries, limited capacity and presence of cooperating partners, corruption, and sustained food insecurity resulting from conflict and climate shocks. For these reasons, Somalia remains one of the most dire and complex humanitarian operating environments in the world.

[1] World Bank, Somalia Overview <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/somalia/overview> [2] UNDP (2015). *Human Development Report* [3] UNDP (2012). *Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development*, p. xviii [4] Somalia Federal Republic, Ministry of Human Development and Public Services, *Go 2 School Initiative 2013 - 2016: Educating for Resilience* [5] Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) for Somalia, *2016 Post Gu Food and Nutrition Assessment Report*

Response of the Government and Strategic Coordination

In February 2015, WFP re-opened the Somalia office in Mogadishu for the first time in twenty years. The move has allowed WFP to maintain strategic coordination and closer interaction with the Federal Government and local authorities, as well as partners and beneficiaries.

The Somali Compact has been a key strategic planning and coordination tool for the Somali Government and its partners. Endorsed in September 2013, the 2014–2016 Somali Compact outlined five Peace and State building Goals (PSGs) under the New Deal for Somalia. In 2016, WFP continued to be an active participant in the working group for PSG 4 (Economic Foundations) and the social protection sub working group for PSG 5 (Revenues and Services). From 2017 to 2019, the key priorities set out by the Somali Compact will continue under the National Development Plan (NDP), which is an ambitious and more comprehensive document outlining the challenges and goals for the Government and its partners over the next three years. WFP worked closely with government and other partners in the development of the NDP by participating in consultations, sharing information and providing support in the actual drafting of the document. In addition to the Somali Compact, PRRO 200844 contributed to achieving targets set under the United Nations Integrated Strategic Framework on development and the Strategic Response Plan on the humanitarian assistance.

WFP and UNICEF co-led the social protection sub-working group under the structure of the Peace and State building Goal 5. Together, WFP and UNICEF secured funding for a joint programme beginning in 2017, to assist the Government in developing a social protection policy. In addition, a two-day training on social protection theory was delivered to government counterparts. These activities were significant as there is currently no formal social protection system or policy in place in Somalia. WFP and UNICEF also advised and assisted the Government in the development of social protection goals under the resilience chapter of the National Development Plan.

Since 2012 WFP, FAO, and UNICEF partnered under the Joint Resilience Strategy with the aim of working towards complementary outcomes that provide the foundation for household and community resilience in vulnerable populations. A mid-line assessment undertaken in Dolow in 2015 using the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis methodology showed an improvement across all three pillars of the Joint Resilience Strategy, namely, production and productivity, access to basic services, and safety nets. However, lessons gathered over the implementation period (2012 to 2016) underscored the need to improve on joint implementation of programmes. As

such, advanced consultations between the three agencies took place in 2016 towards the development of a Joint Resilience Programme to begin in 2017.

Building on synergies between both organizations to address the alarming food insecurity levels in Somalia, WFP and UNICEF engaged in a strategic partnership to jointly implement a humanitarian augmented response using SCOPE [1] biometric registration and digital delivery of transfers. The joint response targeted internally displaced persons with critical levels of malnutrition, as well as Somali refugees returning from Dadaab. The use of SCOPE for both in-kind and cash-based programmes in Somalia played an important role in a country where nearly half of the population does not have an identity card. SCOPE was used for both registration and food assistance transfer, as well as ensuring that transfers were done securely, and that only the targeted beneficiaries received WFP assistance.

WFP is an active partner of the Return Consortium facilitating the voluntary return of Somali refugees from Kenya. Contributing to the tripartite agreement among Kenya, Somalia and the UNHCR, WFP supported the voluntary return of refugees and their integration through food security and nutrition programmes in their areas of return.

[1] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform that supports the programme intervention cycle from beginning to end.

Summary of WFP Operational Objectives

2016 marked the first year of the new protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) 200844 through which WFP aims to provide food and nutrition assistance to 2.4 million vulnerable people over three years. Under the PRRO, WFP continues the shift from relief to recovery and resilience-building activities with an emphasis on addressing the underlying causes of undernutrition. A 2015 external evaluation of WFP's programmes from 2013 to 2015 found that WFP's approach to linking relief and recovery according to local needs was successful in addressing the different needs of vulnerable Somalis. In continuing with this established approach, WFP aims to:

- i) stabilize and contribute to reducing the prevalence of moderate acute malnutrition in boys and girls aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs); provide life-saving relief assistance to populations in *Crisis* and *Emergency* [1]; and protect populations at risk of acute food insecurity due to shocks through predictable and reliable safety net programmes such as school meals (WFP Strategic Objective 1);
- ii) contribute to addressing the causal factors of acute malnutrition with renewed focus on integrated preventative programmes for children aged 6-23 months, PLWs and people living with HIV and TB; and stabilize seasonally vulnerable households through a resilience lens (WFP Strategic Objective 2), contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2;
- iii) enhance and invest in the livelihood food security and productivity of *Stressed* [2] households through investment in food production and sustainable income generation (WFP Strategic Objective 3), contributing to Sustainable Development Goal 2;

Over the three-year duration of the PRRO, WFP will utilize new technologies for biometric registration, transfer management and remote monitoring and evaluation. This will allow WFP to collect information more rapidly and refine its programming according to changing needs. With the envisaged increase in biometric registration and the use of SCOPE for transfer management, WFP will increase the use of cash-based transfers to at least 40 percent of total transfers whenever market functionality and seasonality permit.

WFP recognizes that there are significant gender challenges in the Somalia context, many of which directly impact food security. In support of objective 1 (food assistance adapted to different needs) of the gender policy, WFP will deliberately target specific groups which it has identified as being particularly vulnerable, such as IDP households headed by women. WFP will continue to undertake Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP), an inclusive community driven process that ensures women and men are involved in the planning, selecting, and implementation of programmes, taking into consideration the different obligations, challenges, time constraints, and priorities of women and men across seasons.

Building on continued capacity development of the Ministries of Health and Education, WFP aims to progressively hand over nutrition and education programmes to the Government. WFP will work with authorities and key nutrition partners to develop a national food fortification policy for the eventual handover of the school meals programme, and promote the commercial availability of fortified flour through an ongoing public/private initiative. WFP will also strengthen coordination with regional and federal disaster management departments by investing in capacity strengthening in monitoring, needs assessments, early warning, triggers for early response, targeting, and response coordination. WFP will also continue to coordinate with other United Nations agencies and non-governmental partners to ensure maximum complementarity and impact.

In 2016, WFP also implemented two special operations to support the provision of humanitarian assistance in Somalia. Special operation 200924 “Provision of Humanitarian Air Services in Somalia and Kenya” continued to facilitate the provision of safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Somalia and Kenya including medical and security evacuations. The special operation, set to end in December 2017, is linked to Strategic Objective 1 (Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies) of WFP's Strategic Plan (2014–2017), and to Sustainable Development Goals 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (Partnerships). Special operation 200440 “Food Security Cluster Augmentation in Response to the continued Humanitarian Situation in Somalia” enabled the food security cluster that is co-led by WFP and FAO to assume humanitarian leadership around coordination and information management of emergency food security responses. The special operation ended in June 2016 after which the food security cluster activities were integrated into WFP's PRRO and the ongoing FAO programme.

[1] Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification. Individuals categorized as Crisis (IPC 3) are those whose household group has food consumption gaps with high or above usual acute malnutrition or is marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with accelerated depletion of livelihood assets that will lead to food consumption gaps. Emergency (IPC 4) are those whose household group has large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or has extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps in the short term.

[2] Individuals categorized as Stressed (IPC 2) are those whose household food consumption is minimally adequate but are unable to afford essential non-food expenditures without resulting to unsustainable coping mechanisms.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

The overall funding received in 2016 remained at approximately the same levels as in the last five years and was augmented by resource transfers from the previous project. However, drought conditions and a deteriorating food security situation in 2016 led to an increase in the number of vulnerable men, women and children in need of humanitarian assistance, which placed added pressure on the limited resources available for WFP's activities throughout the year. As a result, WFP scaled back its programmes, prioritizing the provision of emergency relief assistance and targeted supplementary feeding programmes for children aged 6-59 months, and pregnant and lactating women. This also meant that WFP had to regularly revise the allocation of resources, providing reduced rations (up to fifty percent in some months) throughout the year and significantly reducing its livelihoods and seasonal safety net programmes. Compared to previous years, more of the directed resources received in 2016 were earmarked for specific interventions or locations. This compounded the funding situation as WFP was not able to implement activities that did not have resources earmarked for them, such as incentives for girls' school attendance and HIV and TB nutrition programmes in Puntland and Somaliland. However, multilateral contributions and advance financing considerably helped offset immediate pipeline breaks as they allowed WFP to quickly access commodities from the Global Commodity Management Facility in Berbera and Mombasa. Through increased donor engagement and investment in innovations that support cost efficiency, WFP saw its donor base expand to include new donors such as Russia, Slovenia, China and Republic of Korea.

WFP remains committed to exploring innovative ways to provide high quality assistance to populations in need while maintaining cost benefits for our partners, donors and the local economy. In 2016, reductions in costs associated with cash-based transfers, food transportation and handling (Landside Transportation Storage and Handling) and administration (Direct Support Costs) were effected through two budget revisions.

With the introduction and scale up of SCOPE, WFP was able to remove many of the transactional overheads for its cash based transfer activities. WFP now signs agreements directly with food retailers for value voucher redemption, leading to a reduction in the cost of delivering cash-based transfers. The associated cost of delivering cash-based transfers further reduced from 16 percent to 10 percent due to the combined effect of a reduced partnership cost per dollar and the economy of scale of delivering a higher transfer value.

The decrease in the transportation and handling costs was due to the reduction of the fuel price on the market as well as the regular review of transport contracts. An increase in nutrition-related activities (high value, small tonnage commodities) as well as an increase in cash-based transfers also helped reduce the overall reduction in the LTSH rate. The opening of the Berbera corridor for shipments to Ethiopia and Yemen in the last quarter of 2015, led to a considerable increase in activities at Berbera Port in Somaliland from January 2016. Consequently, a cost sharing agreement was made with WFP Yemen and Ethiopia country offices, that led to a 90 percent drop in fixed costs at the Berbera port as the costs were absorbed by operations in the two countries. Storage costs were further reduced by optimizing the use of WFP's storage facilities through provision of space to other WFP operations (Ethiopia and Yemen in Berbera) and other UN agencies such as UNICEF in Bossaso and IOM in Kismayo.

Achievements at Country Level

Somalia continued to face large-scale food insecurity due to the drought-affected poor harvest in the first half of 2016, which deteriorated as severe drought conditions persisted and spread from the north into other parts of the country in the second half of the year. To address and reverse this situation, WFP prioritised its nutrition programmes and scaled up the relief programme which led to a 26 percent surge in the overall number of people that WFP assisted in 2016, and high beneficiary achievements in the nutrition programmes. Internally displaced persons, as a particularly vulnerable part of the Somali population, made up 20 percent of WFP's overall beneficiaries.

Due to limited resources and pipeline breaks, livelihoods activities, TB/HIV nutrition and the take home rations given to school girls to encourage them to attend school were significantly affected. No take home rations were distributed in schools in Puntland and Somaliland while the TB/HIV programme was only implemented in Mogadishu. WFP reached nearly all the people targeted for the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme in 2016. However, the actual needs for livelihood activities were much higher than anticipated, as identified by WFP's bi-annual seasonal analysis response planning exercise carried out after the major rain seasons. In fact, for the second consecutive year, WFP not only reduced its livelihood activities over the course of the year, but also provided a smaller food

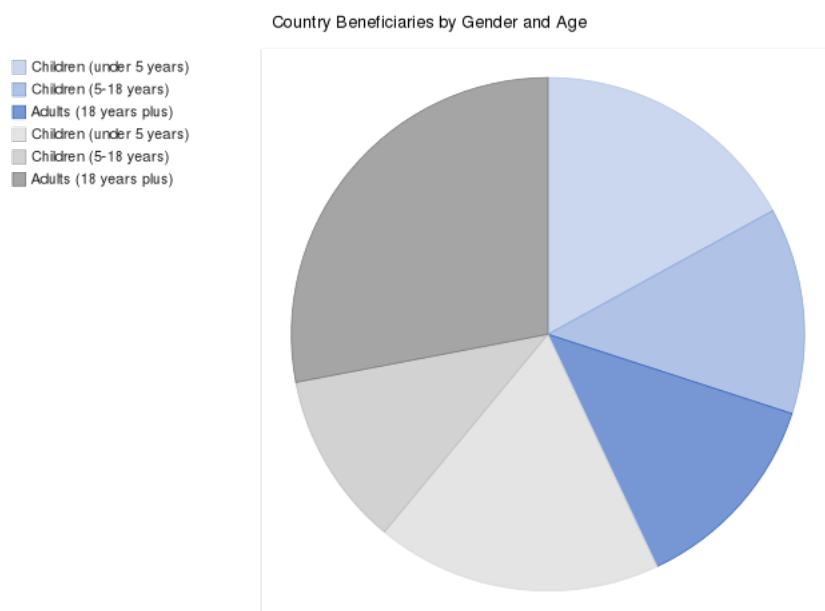
basket for the people participating in the programme. Livelihood and resilience activities remain critical to enable recovery and to avert future deterioration of the situation.

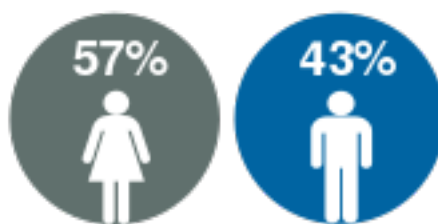
The coverage and number of mother and child health nutrition (MCHN) sites has increased from 138 sites in 2013 to 186 in 2016. Similarly, MCHN coverage increased from two regions to five by the end of 2016. This expansion was not factored in the initial PRRO targets. This led to a much higher coverage and beneficiary achievement than initially anticipated. This target will be revised in a budget revision planned for 2017.

By the end of 2016, WFP had registered 1,473,940 beneficiaries from 413,265 households in SCOPE. WFP expanded the use of SCOPE from only delivering value vouchers to also delivering in-kind food assistance and cash to beneficiaries. In-kind assistance was delivered to 37,000 people displaced by conflict in Central Somalia while 3,132 beneficiaries received in-kind food assistance through SCOPE after participating in community asset building activities. Over 60 percent of all the people assisted through the relief programme received cash based transfers.

Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	306,337	324,357	630,694
Children (5-18 years)	234,258	198,218	432,476
Adults (18 years plus)	234,258	504,556	738,814
Total number of beneficiaries in 2016	774,853	1,027,131	1,801,984





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	30,308	3,404	4,701	12,990	-	51,403
Total Food Distributed in 2016	30,308	3,404	4,701	12,990	-	51,403



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	34,966	26,359,663	-
Total Distributed in 2016	34,966	26,359,663	-

Supply Chain

Logistics is at the core of WFP operations, ensuring that food is delivered at the right time and place, despite insecurity and inadequate infrastructure. In Somalia and globally, WFP is at the forefront of humanitarian logistics, with a leadership role in the logistics cluster as well as its role as the humanitarian logistics focal point with the national authorities. In 2016, WFP mobilised up to 200 contracted trucks, a time-charter vessel and 15 ships each month, in order to deliver food to various locations in Somalia.

In the areas that were not accessible by road, such as trading centres in south and central Somalia including Wajid, Baidoa, Buldo Burte, and Dinsoor, WFP used cargo planes to deliver essential nutrition products. WFP assets were also used to airlift specialized nutritious foods and other items for UNICEF and the WASH cluster partners in response to a cholera outbreak in the second half of 2016. This resulted in more optimal use of the cargo planes and helped reduce the operating cost for all agencies. To enable faster responses during emergencies, over 10,000 mt of food were strategically prepositioned in 13 WFP warehouses across the country.

Somaliland and Puntland are supplied mainly through Berbera and Bossaso ports while Mogadishu and Kismayo are the principal ports for southern Somalia. In 2016, the Berbera port in Somaliland became a strategic operational and Global Commodity Management Facility hub for Somalia, Ethiopia and Yemen. The new corridor offers increased efficiency, shorter transit times compared to Djibouti and competitive port related costs. In order to efficiently respond to the WFP Yemen and Ethiopia logistics needs and establish critical regional collaborations, the quantity of volumes handled at the port in 2016 rose by over 250 percent compared to the previous year. In 2016,

WFP purchased 42 percent of its food through the Global Commodity Management Facility facilities in Mombasa, Berbera and Djibouti. WFP continued to utilize its Global Commodity Management Facility as a mechanism to shorten food delivery time by four and a half months, from when contributions are confirmed until when they are delivered.

Due to the fluid security situation in Somalia, road transport is often disrupted by violent conflict or the presence of militants, especially in south central Somalia, leading to delays in the delivery of WFP food. During the year, WFP conducted a road assessment in order to find alternative means to deliver food by road from Mogadishu to Baidoa and Dolow in south and central Somalia. The assessment found that the route was longer in distance and time than the existing overland route from Mombasa and was more expensive but remained a possible fall back in the event that military operations along Kenya/Somalia border intensified. Following militant attacks against the local government office in north Galkayo in August 2016, Puntland authorities imposed a ban on commercial trucks passing through north Galkayo in September. As a result, WFP operations were temporarily affected as movement of food to and from the WFP warehouse in south Galkayo was halted. By the end of 2016, the roads were still blocked, but WFP had found an alternative route to deliver food to its beneficiaries through Galkayo.

To strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers to access reliable markets, WFP procured 4,000 mt of high quality^[1] local maize from 500 small-scale farmers in Lower Shabelle (up from 200 mt from 100 farmers from the same farmers' cooperatives in 2015) through a shared initiative with FAO. The farmers were supported with agricultural productive assets, extensive trainings on modern warehouse management techniques for reducing post-harvest losses and facilitation of market linkages. By enabling the farmers to sell their surplus crops at competitive prices, the initiative is helping them to increase their income, improve their livelihoods and enhance agriculture-based entrepreneurship.

To match the expansion of cash based transfers and SCOPE registration, WFP significantly expanded its nationwide network of retailers and equipped them with global positioning system enabled point-of-sale technology. By the end of the year, WFP had conducted on-site market assessments and inspection of potential retailers, and registered 500 retailers throughout the country. While the number of retailers continues to grow, a new retailer management system has been established to strengthen working relationships with WFP. Regular meetings in locations with an active retailer base are resulting in increased performance and crisis management along with decreased operational risks.

[1] The maize bought from the farmers met East African Standards for Maize, which WFP uses as a benchmark in Somalia.

Annual Global Commodity Management Facility Purchases Received in Country (mt)

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	5,366
Maize	3,510
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	3,262
Sorghum/Millet	4,930
Split Peas	1,901
Vegetable Oil	1,474
Wheat	7,508
Total	27,951

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

An external evaluation of the last PRRO project carried out in 2015 recommended the streamlining of nutrition activities for maximum effectiveness in view of the Somali context and the funding limitations. More specifically, the

evaluation recommended the discontinuation of nutrition programmes in areas where malnutrition rates were not so high and the subsequent expansion of mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programmes to integrate both the preventative and treatment approaches to malnutrition. Considering the persistently high global acute malnutrition rates in 2016, WFP not only scaled up its MCHN programme but also expanded coverage to three additional sites in Mogadishu. However, due to the prevailing poor nutrition situation throughout the year, WFP could not scale down on prevention and treatment of acute malnutrition programmes. WFP remained an active member of the nutrition cluster as well as a member of the Strategic Advisory Group of the nutrition cluster. Through these different avenues WFP continued to ensure that its nutrition programmes were well aligned for an effective collaboration with the Ministry of Health, local authorities and United Nations agencies under the Joint Health and Nutrition Programme.

A WFP-commissioned nutrition causal analysis undertaken in 2015 emphasized the role of behaviour change communication (BCC) in addressing the cultural issues of child care, health, food preparation and immunization. Unlike previous BCC messaging that was primarily targeted at caretakers who are mostly women, the new strategy included specific messaging for girls, boys, men and women. WFP and UNICEF continue to train community nutrition workers on BCC especially in areas where Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition and resilience programs are running.

A Strategic Review of the school meals programme was initiated in December 2016. Results are expected to provide insight into the future management of the programme, in particular on the issues of sustainability and increased government ownership of the school meals programme.

WFP Contribution to Infrastructure Development in Somalia

In order to achieve the core objective of tackling chronic malnutrition and recurrent food insecurity, WFP delivers essential food supplies and cash-based transfers largely utilizing local physical and financial capacity, and infrastructure. Regular and sustained access represents a critical challenge due to the surging insecurity, capacity limitations and inadequate infrastructure. Road access continues to be constrained by illegal checkpoints, road blockages, clashes along major access roads, and direct threats on humanitarian and commercial goods during transit. With the longest coastline (3,333km) in Africa, Somali ports are an important element of the supply chain for efficient and resilient humanitarian response, not only for WFP, but also other humanitarian actors operating in the region.

Through its special operations, WFP has over the years made significant contributions to the development of logistical infrastructure in Somalia by investing in port rehabilitation and capacity strengthening of port staff and management, repair of the feeder roads to the ports, and building of warehouses. Through special operation 105780 (2007-2013), WFP completed a thorough rehabilitation of the port of Mogadishu and the northern port of Bossaso. By dredging the port basins, and by installing navigation systems, communication and cargo handling equipment, WFP contributed to increased port traffic capacity. This has allowed the ports to operate larger vessels and decrease turn-around time. To help reduce the shortage of skilled workers within Somalia ports, and reduce shipping costs and losses through improved cargo superintendence and management, WFP also conducted training for 19 young pilots and 22 port personnel in the Mogadishu, Bossaso and Berbera ports under special operation 200475 (2013-2014). Upgrading Somalia's ports has had a positive economic impact, expanding market opportunities in both national and international trade. In 2017, WFP plans to support the rehabilitation of the Kismayo port and strengthen the capacity of the Kismayo Port Authority and the Ministry of Ports and Marine Transport.

Well operating ports play a crucial role in local trade and development by not only reducing the cost of supply and supporting fishery, but also by attracting transit operations, ship repairs and shipbuilding. As Somalia is positioned on the most important world sea trade routes, the maritime sector represents a major potential to the country's economy. By supporting the rehabilitation of the maritime infrastructure in southern Somalia, WFP will significantly advance the local economy. The increased commercial opportunities will in turn generate new national and international public and private investments.

Project Objectives and Results

Project Objectives

WFP aims to reduce malnutrition and build the resilience of vulnerable communities in Somalia through flexible and scalable relief, nutrition and livelihoods and safety net programmes.

Relief (Strategic Objective 1)

In 2016, WFP provided relief distributions, through in-kind and cash-based transfers to internally displaced persons (IDPs), returnees and host communities throughout the country. Through relief activities, WFP played a critical role in meeting the urgent food gaps for populations affected by conflict-related displacement, flooding, harsh lean seasons and drought. WFP also provided unconditional cash-based transfers to help Somali returnees from Dadaab meet 100 percent of household food needs for the first six months of their return.

Nutrition

PRRO 200844 places a focus on addressing undernutrition in children aged 6-59 months as well as pregnant and lactating women. WFP has developed a nuanced approach factoring in seasonality, geography and access to provide a mixture of curative and preventative assistance. In 2016, nutrition activities included:

- i) prevention of acute malnutrition spikes during lean seasons through blanket supplementary feeding for children aged 6-36 months (Strategic Objective 1);
- ii) treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (Strategic Objective 1);
- iii) prevention of stunting and chronic and acute malnutrition through the first 1,000 days of life through the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme. WFP also provided incentives for pregnant women to deliver their babies at clinics staffed by skilled health workers, and to improve their diet diversity through the e-vegetable programme, to purchase fresh vegetables and fruit (Strategic Objective 2); and
- iv) support to malnourished people living with HIV and TB (Care and Treatment) in treatment facilities (Strategic Objective 2);

Nutrition insecurity goes back to a number of root causes, among them food insecurity, poor sanitation and hygiene as well as poor childcare and feeding practices. Recognizing the complexity of this challenge, WFP worked with health and WASH actors to address the underlying causal factors of malnutrition. A special emphasis was placed on targeted behaviour change communication tailored to boys and girls, men and women.

Livelihoods and seasonal safety nets (Strategic Objectives 2 and 3)

Following extensive consultations and seasonal planning, WFP supported communities in creating seasonal assets and in constructing and expanding livelihood infrastructures. These programmes not only improve the livelihoods of the people and strengthen their ability to withstand shocks such as drought and floods, but also address localized food insecurity. WFP worked with local authorities in Somaliland and Puntland to provide daily school meals to primary school pupils both as safety nets for vulnerable Somali families facing acute food insecurity, but also to provide access and keep children in school. UNICEF supported the Government by providing incentives for teachers, training materials and institutional capacity strengthening for the Government, training for the community education committees and supporting construction of classroom and WASH facilities. To encourage school girls to enrol and stay in school throughout the school year, WFP planned to provide take home rations to girls with sustained attendance levels (over 80 percent).

Capacity development and augmentation (Strategic Objective 3)

Using the limited funds available for capacity development in 2016, WFP supported the Government by posting a consultant to work closely with them on port development, maritime law and legislation, and the organizational structure of marine port authorities. WFP also trained smallholder farmers on avoiding post-harvest losses.



Approved Budget for Project Duration (USD)

Cost Category	
Capacity Dev.t and Augmentation	3,038,925
Direct Support Costs	151,767,708
Food and Related Costs	338,246,351
Indirect Support Costs	47,712,072
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	188,548,052
Total	729,313,108

Project Activities

In response to the deteriorating food and nutrition situation and a persistent drought that ranged from moderate to severe in different locations, WFP scaled up its relief activities, providing unconditional cash-based transfers and in-kind food distributions to over half a million people in the country. Relief beneficiaries constituted nearly a third of the overall beneficiary achievement and received either in-kind food assistance or through value vouchers. Generally, the cost of delivering assistance through cash-based transfers to a single household per month is up to six times lower than for in-kind assistance. WFP provided value vouchers to 2,855 households (15,002 individuals) of refugees voluntarily returning to Somalia from Dadaab, Kenya. Each returning refugee received USD 15 per month for six months. Returnee households could redeem their value vouchers with food items including fresh fruits and vegetables from any of the 500 retailers in Somalia who were contracted to provide value voucher redemption services to WFP. The transfer value for relief beneficiaries ranged between USD 28 – USD 41 depending on the geographical area as the programme was implemented in different regions of Somalia.

WFP addresses malnutrition in Somalia through an integrated programme that features a continuum of care, from prevention to treatment, reaching nearly all of the beneficiaries planned for 2016. During the lean season, and in reflection of the poor nutrition situation in 2016, WFP also scaled up and reached more children under the prevention of acute malnutrition programme than planned. Due to lack of funding, the food by prescription programme for TB/ HIV was only implemented in Mogadishu, resulting in the extremely low beneficiary achievement for the activity. Beneficiaries of the TB/HIV care and treatment programme received a monthly entitlement of cereals (maize, sorghum or rice), pulses, SuperCereal and vegetable oil based on availability of foods.

In the course of the year, global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates increased from 12.2 to 14.9 percent nationwide. In response to the worsening situation, WFP implemented an integrated programme that featured a continuum of care, from prevention to treatment, reaching nearly all of the beneficiaries planned for 2016. WFP significantly increased its prevention of acute malnutrition programme targeted at children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) under the mother and child health and nutrition (MCHN) programme. This contributed to a high beneficiary achievement for this activity. In addition, the calculation methodology for the planned beneficiaries in the project document did not take into account the new admissions over the course of the year, thereby underestimating the total planned beneficiaries per year. The planned figures for MCHN will be adjusted in the next budget revision and annual report.

WFP expanded the e-vegetable programme, which has been providing complementary cash-based transfers to PLWs attending maternal and child health clinics in Mogadishu since 2015, to Puntland. Value vouchers enabled PLWs to access fresh vegetables and fruits from local markets. The transfer value for PLWs ranged between USD 14 – USD 25 as this was dependent on the price monitoring findings for the vegetables and fruits in each geographic area the programme was implemented. In Mogadishu, the programme evolved from value vouchers to delivery of cash to PLWs through a local financial institution, to help improve their dietary diversity and that of their households. Behaviour change communication was scaled up at MCHN centres in order to increase utilization of nutritious foods as well as uptake of essential health services.

Once enrolled in the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme, children and mothers received a daily supplement of specialized nutritious food (Plumpy'Sup for children, SuperCereal and oil for women) to complement their diet, help them regain weight and replenish their micro-nutrient stores. Children in the prevention of acute malnutrition programmes received energy and nutrient-dense supplements (Plumpy'Doz) to assure their continued health and growth and prevent them from sliding into malnutrition.

Livelihood activities in Somalia (both recovery and resilience), supported communities in providing food assistance while encouraging the creation and renovation of assets and rehabilitation of the natural environment. WFP supported food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities in all regions except Middle Juba and parts of Gedo, Lower

Juba and Bay that could not be accessed due to insecurity. Beneficiaries were targeted through community consultations to prioritize projects, identify project sites and select beneficiaries. Consultations were carried out with men and women separately to ensure all voices were heard. Communities were able to prioritize activities that were beneficial and supportive of their livelihoods through community based participatory planning, with technical support from partners and WFP technical staff. Despite the challenges in resources and pipeline break, substantial assets were created by communities that gave them a chance to recover and strengthen community capacity to cope with future climatic shocks. WFP underscored the link between food security and environmental conservation with an emphasis on rehabilitation of rangelands that supported a majority of pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods. This was done through soil and water conservation, soil-erosion control through check dams, and harvesting of surface water runoff that was concentrated for production of fodder.

There was an increased exploitation of ground water through shallow wells for human and livestock uses as birkads and other surface water sources dried up due to failed rains. Irrigated agriculture especially enhanced smallholding production at the village level, supporting dietary diversity and income generation from the sale of vegetables and fruits. These were complemented with the use of solar energy water pumps to assist in water abstraction. In the urban areas, skills transfers primarily supported vulnerable groups in and around urban areas, including ex-pastoralists, unemployed youths and internally displaced persons, especially women that enhanced their capacity to employment and engage in income generation activities

The food assistance for training (FFT) programme was implemented in urban areas with the aim of imparting alternative skills to support income generation, employability and enhance alternative sources of income. Courses attracting a higher proportion of women participants included cooking classes, hospitality, tie and dye, literacy skills while those attracting men included masonry, wiring and electrical works, plumbing, mobile phone repair and computer literacy. The lower achievement for the programme is attributed to reduced resourcing levels. FFA and FFT assistance was provided through both in-kind and value voucher distributions. The transfer value for FFA and FFT value vouchers ranged from USD 42 - USD 133 per household depending on the geographical location of the activities. Households benefiting from FFA and FFT programmes, community nutrition workers received a monthly ration of cereals (maize, sorghum or rice), pulses, SuperCereal and vegetable oil based on availability of funds and commodities. In some instances, however, beneficiaries of livelihood activities received up to 50 percent reduced rations of cereals, pulses and vegetable oil because of resource constraints.

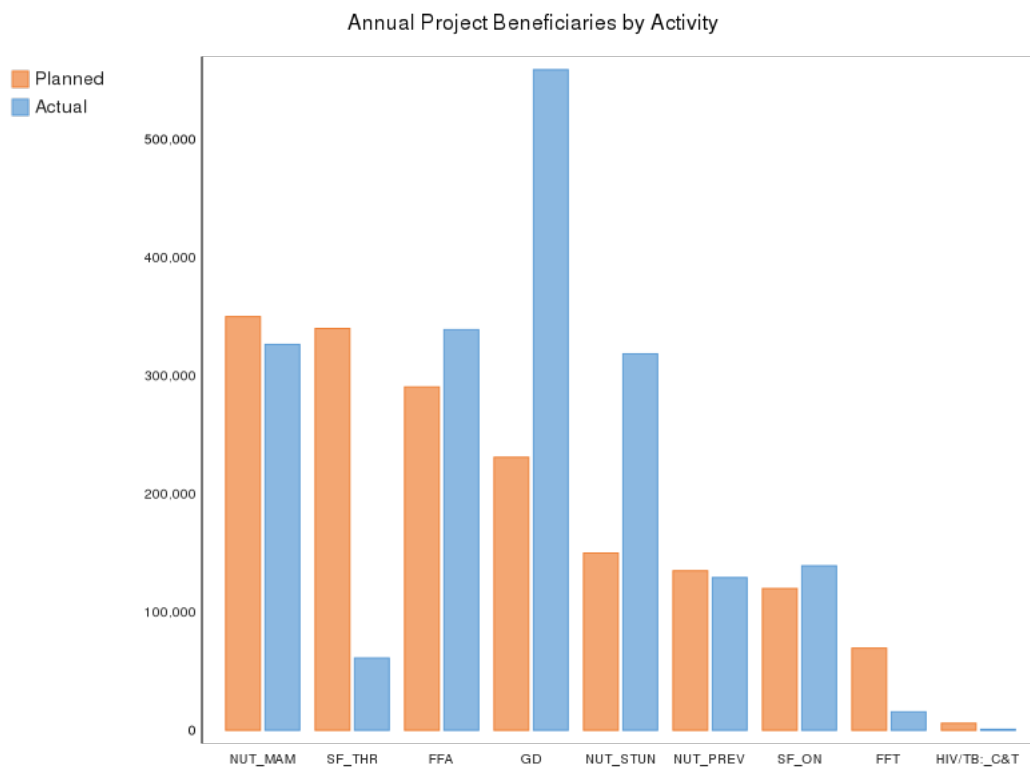
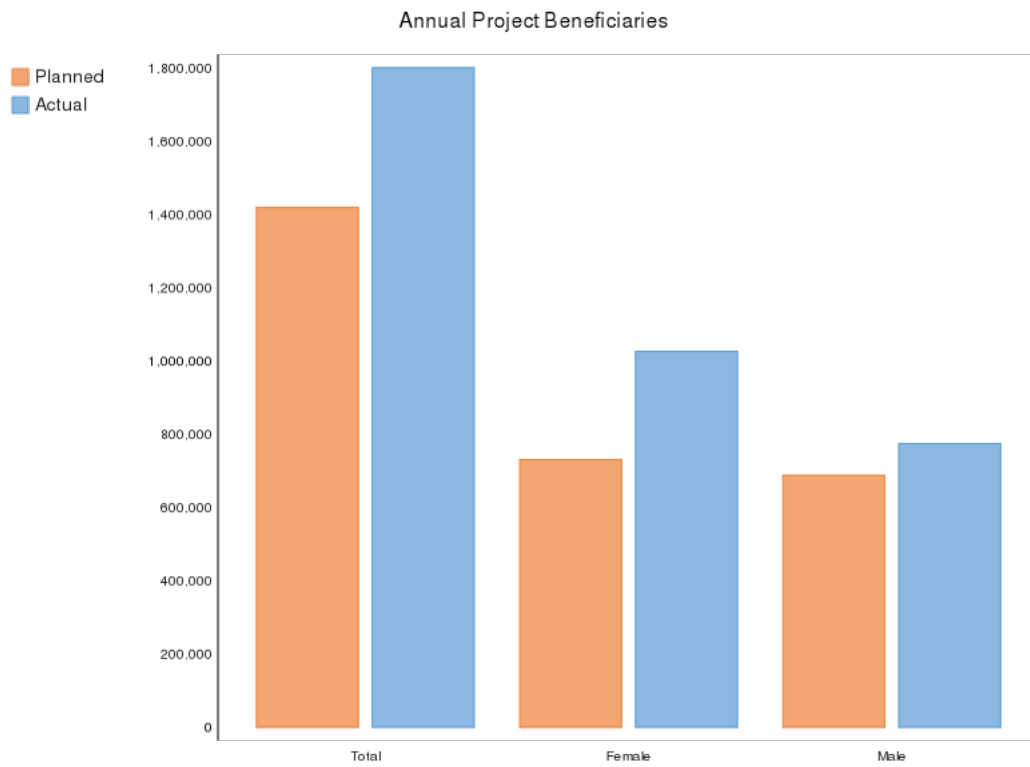
Under the school meals program, WFP continued to provide two cooked meals per day for 26 days a month. The meals consisted of pulses, cereals and SuperCereal to boys and girls in targeted primary schools in Somaliland and Puntland and south-central Somalia. Insecurity in the south-central region affected WFP's ability to implement the school meals programme in six schools. Though the PRRO envisioned engagement with fewer schools in 2016 due to administrative challenges, actual implementation of the schools meals programme continued to be maintained at the same level from the previous PRRO except for schools that were discontinued due to performance issues, hence the over-achievement in the overall beneficiary figure.

The girls' take home rations programme in all regions in Somalia was significantly affected by the pipeline breaks experienced in the year. Only school girls from south-central Somalia were reached through the incentive programme. To address the pipeline breaks affecting the take home rations, WFP conducted a pilot to test the viability of value vouchers in lieu of the vegetable oil provided to the girls. Registration and other preparatory activities were completed in ten schools in south-central, but no transfers were effected. In 2017, WFP plans to expand the use of value vouchers for take home rations where market access allows.

Between March and April 2016, WFP trained 71 government and NGO partner staff members on the use of fuel-efficient stoves at all WFP area offices. The participants, 66 percent of whom were male^[1], received instructions on how to use the fuel-efficient stoves. As Training of Trainers (TOTs), the participants are expected to train Community Education Committees in all schools supported in the programme, so that all school meals supported by WFP are cooked using fuel-efficient and environmentally friendly stoves.

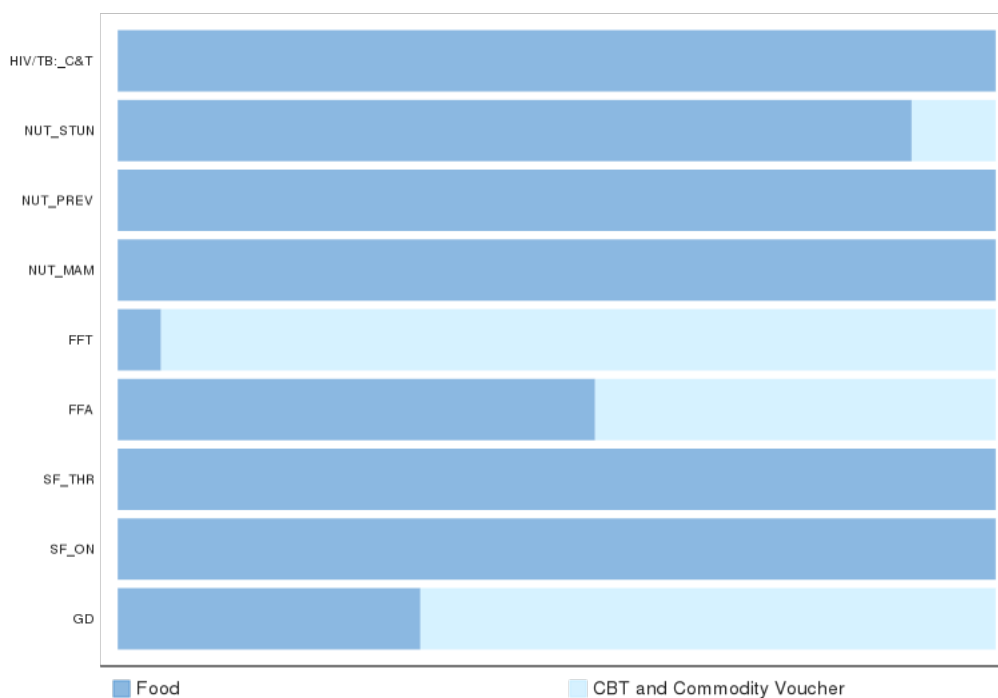
In the face of commodity shortages due to funding constraints, WFP purchased wheat and wheat flour from a contribution with a short timeline for utilization of the funds, even though these commodities were not in the project plan. Similarly, WFP did not purchase any sugar as it was not a priority considering the limited resources available throughout the year.

[1] Majority of staff in local NGO staff in Somalia tend to be men, hence the higher ration of men attending the training



NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
GD: General Distribution (GD)
NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
HIV/TB:_C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment

Modality of Transfer by Activity



GD: General Distribution (GD)
 SF_ON: School Feeding (on-site)
 SF_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets
 FFT: Food-Assistance-for-Training
 NUT_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition
 NUT_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting
 HIV/TB: _C&T: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	15,887	8,931	56.2%
High Energy Biscuits	-	11	-
Maize	8,744	4,633	53.0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	7,202	4,048	56.2%
Sorghum/Millet	37,954	20,398	53.7%
Split Peas	6,729	4,701	69.9%
Sugar	396	-	-
Vegetable Oil	5,522	3,404	61.7%
Wheat	-	5,104	-
Wheat Flour	-	173	-
Total	82,433	51,403	62.4%

Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution for the Project (USD)

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	34,966	-
Value Voucher	56,347,596	26,359,663	46.8%
Total	56,347,596	26,394,629	46.8%

Operational Partnerships

WFP continued to improve the collaboration with the Government and local administrations in Somalia. In 2016 WFP signed a Letter of Understanding (LoU) with the Ministry of Health in Mogadishu to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry in terms of planning, coordination, monitoring and overall supervision of WFP supported nutrition activities in Somalia. For example, in 2016, WFP supported the government and local administration review the nutrition strategy, policy formulation and coordination, training on planning and development of nutrition interventions. WFP also provided program implementation related training including warehouse training and training in fuel-efficient stoves as some government authorities are implementing activities directly. WFP had previously entered into a similar agreement with the administrations in Puntland and Somaliland. Collaboration was also established with the Ministry of Interior, Local Government and Rural Development in Puntland where an LOU was signed to establish a platform for coordination and capacity strengthening with the line ministries. This will ensure smooth project implementation and provide overall guidance on operational and technical issues related to food assistance for asset activities.

WFP also continued the umbrella agreement previously established in 2015 with WFP's strategic partners (Danish Refugee Council, Save the Children and World Vision International). The partnership has created a forum for programmatic discussions and solving of operational issues. This has yielded deepened collaboration in the usage of SCOPE by the partners, in gender and protection training, and programmatic improvements through shared learning, among others.

In October 2016, WFP collaborated with World Vision International to train 27 community nutrition workers in Garowe and 30 in Dolow, on the use of mobile phones for collection of middle and upper arm circumference screening data and referrals of children aged 6-59 months. WFP also trained 34 cooperating partner staff from 15 mother and child health and nutrition sites in Garowe, Dolow and Mogadishu on the use of tablets for collection of admissions, treatment and discharge information at health facilities.

In response to the deteriorating food security and malnutrition situation in the drought-affected areas in northern Somalia in the first half of 2016, UNICEF and WFP teamed up to deliver an integrated package of life-saving humanitarian assistance to people affected by the drought in northern Somalia. The augmented response package included unconditional food assistance, preventive and curative nutrition programmes, livelihoods activities, health services, and support to communities to enable them access safe water and improve sanitation and hygiene conditions. Assistance was delivered through the SCOPE multi-wallet function. This allowed WFP and UNICEF to jointly provide affected households with cash-based assistance to purchase food, hygiene and sanitation kits, and enhancing complementarity of the transfers from the two agencies at the household level.

The operational context in Somalia continues to be difficult given the low capacity of partners and clan dynamics that limit the number of partners WFP can work with in any given area. In order to better identify and assess partner capacity, WFP developed a new partner evaluation tool. The new tool is more collaborative and focuses directly on current operational hurdles. It will help WFP to systematically evaluate the partners and collect information on partners' evaluation of WFP. In addition, WFP will now be able to design capacity development plans tailored to each partner based on gaps identified by the tool, which will be rolled out in 2017.

WFP continued its close coordination with UNHCR to repatriate Somali refugees coming from the Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya. WFP through the Danish Refugee Council registered the returnees in SCOPE, and through the same platform provided a 6-month assistance value voucher package to those that made the journey to Somalia. WFP also worked with UNICEF to provide the returnees a USD 50 cash voucher from UNICEF through the SCOPE multi-wallet function. In response to the ad hoc returnees from Yemen and other countries, WFP also registered

returnees and/or provided cooked meals through Danish Refugee Council Somalia, Mercy Corp, INTERSOS and International Organization for Migration in different areas within Somalia.

Performance Monitoring

WFP conducted physical monitoring activities engaging its monitors in locations where access permitted, and used third party monitors in locations where access was limited for WFP staff. To develop an understanding of performance in terms of processes, outputs and outcomes, both WFP monitors and third party monitors used monitoring checklists developed by WFP through the ONA[1] data platform. For cash-based transfers, whenever possible, information was triangulated with SCOPE transaction reports to find out what beneficiaries were spending their transfers on, in order to gauge their food consumption status and food insecurity coping mechanism they were using to bridge household food gaps.

WFP used its call center in Galkayo to crosscheck information collected through physical monitoring and allowed beneficiaries to contact WFP directly, in case they had any questions, feedback and/or complaints, and to provide them with feedback on the actions taken. The call centre was also used to monitor the food security situation of selected locations throughout the year.

WFP continued to utilize a number of innovations to improve processes, strengthen the triangulation of data and generate data for decision making. These included:

- enhanced data collection through the innovative mKormeer[2] technology for digital data collection in areas with limited access. Building on WFP's mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping tool, the country office has linked six applications into a single information source and one single repository;
- linking biometric beneficiary registration to distribution and food security monitoring; and
- visualization of information from different sources for decision-making. WFP started preparing tableau dashboards on SCOPE data and the VAM data warehouse with the objective of minimizing data processing time and increasing the time spent in analysis.

In 2016, WFP embarked on a pilot satellite imagery project to monitor FFA activities with support from the regional bureau in Nairobi. Initial results from the exercise indicated that satellite images could be used to support monitoring of activities particularly in Somalia, to understand the longer-term impact of asset creation activities through vegetation monitoring ('greening'). The imagery could also be provided as part of public information activities and for fundraising purposes to demonstrate impact and accountability for resources provided to WFP. Observations made from the pilot will be used to increase monitoring of asset creation activities in 2017.

WFP aimed to monitor 30 percent of all the on-going activities in a given month. However, access and security conditions affected the physical monitoring in terms of both monitoring coverage and the locations monitored. As a result, outcome indicators, which required interviewing community panels were affected and the data did not meet the minimum representation required for reporting.

Based on the implementation of activities in the first year of the current PRRO, WFP has realized the need to revise guidelines on the monthly monitoring and evaluation plan to ensure that monitoring and evaluation coverage targets are met and that data collected is representative enough to derive conclusions from. Through its experience in 2016, WFP learned that integrating the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER)[3] as an evaluation tool requires significant time, resource investment and political will. WFP will engage with the Ministry of Education early in 2017 to determine its feasibility in Somalia. Following challenges with the collection of data on cross-cutting indicators in 2016, WFP plans to strengthen the capacity of cooperating partners in cross-cutting issues, especially in regards to gender.

[1] ONA is a data visualization software, which allows for real-time aggregation and visualization of data [2] *Kormeer* means 'monitoring' in Somali [3] SABER is a government led process that helps to build effective school meals policies and systems. These in turn provide the foundation for strong nationally led and sustainable school meals programmes that ensure school children receive the nourishment they need.

Results/Outcomes

WFP supported vulnerable groups such as pregnant and lactating women (PLWs) and internally displaced persons (IDPs) to improve their dietary diversity through provision of value vouchers, and behaviour change communication to increase uptake of nutritious foods. Majority of nutrition programmes were implemented within health facilities, with the aim of increasing uptake of health services. The proportion of men receiving nutrition counselling for both treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting prevention was lower than that of women as most of

the counselling was done at mother and child health centres, where women (PLWs and mothers seeking health care services for their children) were the main attendants. Strengthening capacity of community nutrition workers through training and provision of mobile phone for uploading of screening data, laid the foundation for increased contact with beneficiaries and regular monitoring of the nutrition situation. In 2017, WFP aims to further increase the strong integration that it already has with UNICEF-supported programmes and through the augmented response, as well as continue to engage with other sectors such as agriculture, WASH and education to address underlying causes of undernutrition.

Due to funding constraints and the reallocation of resources to meet the immediate needs of communities affected by the drought, WFP scaled down livelihood activities in most parts of Somalia including activities contributing to improved access to water such as water catchments, berkads and shallow wells. Agricultural support activities such as irrigation canals and soil conservation activities such as check dams, soil bunds, and food-for-training (FFT) activities geared towards improving access to incomes were also reduced and in some instances cancelled for the same reason. Under food-assistance-for-assets (FFA) and FFT, 300,000[1] beneficiaries (80 percent) were reached in 2016, compared to 360,000 in the project plan. This was significantly lower than the actual needs (473,000) identified through the seasonal analysis response plan carried out early in the year. The shift affected the gains that were made in the previous year of supporting communities to gain sustenance through investments in creation or rehabilitation of community assets. Despite the setback, the quality of activities undertaken under FFA improved, mainly due to focused community consultations as a result of capacity building in livelihood programming, and community based participatory planning (CBPP) conducted across most areas of Somalia. WFP increased the number of technical support visits to partners, in order to help improve their capacities, and assessed partner activities using work norms and guidance from the WFP FFA guidance manual.

Planned targets for rehabilitation activities under Strategic Objective 2 were mostly achieved. However, some of the planned targets, such as soil and water conservation, constructions of water ponds were only partially achieved due to the effect of pipeline breaks. For Strategic Objective 3, FFA activities that focused on resilience building in select communities in Somalia, productive activities such as supporting vegetable gardens, small farmer holding production and agro-forestry techniques were largely below target. This was primarily as a result of financial constraints, but also due to the drought situation in the second part of 2016, which hampered the progress of the agriculture related activities. However, most of flood protection works and soil conservation activities targets were achieved. A more detailed discussion of the outcome indicators measured in 2016 follows below:

Strategic Objective (SO) 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies,

Outcome: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: Relief

The food consumption score (FCS) for relief activities in IDP settlements improved during the first half of 2016. However, despite the improvements against the baseline defined at the beginning of the year, the food consumption score remained far from the target by the end of the year. The percentage of households with poor food consumption decreased by nearly two thirds, with the most positive impact being reported for female headed households. On the other hand, the dietary diversity score (DDS) from all households deteriorated slightly during this period with a noticeable reduction in the consumption of animal proteins in the households and an increase in the consumption of pulses. Livestock production deteriorated following a hotter and dryer than normal Haggaa season as a result of the drought caused by El Niño from 2015.

Strategic Objective (SO) 1: Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies

Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition

The performance indicators for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition were within SPHERE standards. This can be linked to the training of health workers in 2016 that improved the quality of care. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition coverage rate improved from 50 percent in 2015 to 77 percent in 2016, which could be attributed to increased community mobilization. In addition, mobile teams were launched in early 2016 in response to drought in Somaliland and Puntland. Similarly, prevention of moderate acute malnutrition participation and coverage rates were high, due to increased mobilization and training of community nutrition workers, and consolidation of WFP's wide network of community nutrition workers through training and provision of tools such as mobile phones for remuneration.

Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**Outcome: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children****Activity: Prevention of stunting (Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme) and support to malnourished people living with HIV and TB**

MCHN was implemented in 186 sites supported by 18 partners. The expansion in south central Somalia and Mogadishu contributed to overachievement compared to targets. The MCHN programme also contributed to integration of services such as health, immunization and hygiene education thus contributing to reduced morbidity and undernutrition among targeted groups. Throughout the year, WFP strengthened its work on behaviour change communication and 90 percent of the targeted caregivers (men and women) were exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP. Due to limited resources, the MCHN coverage survey was carried out only in a few sites. WFP is looking into methods of collecting data from more sites in order measure this indicator more accurately. Performance indicators for HIV and TB activities were within Sphere standards with no default rates reported in 2016. Despite the low number of participants in the programme due to lack of funds, as well as the short period of implementation, there were positive treatment outcomes.

Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**Outcome: Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs****Activity: All nutrition activities**

The National Capacity Index for nutrition was not measured, as the development of the guidelines is still ongoing. However, WFP trained partners on nutrition modalities and strengthened its coordination with the Ministry of Health, as well as its collaboration with UNICEF and FAO through the Joint Resilience Programme. The number of participants that turned up for the training sessions were lower than the planned figures, due to competing priorities on the scheduled training dates. A series of sensitization meetings were also organized by the Global Fund, for key stakeholders on the new funding model. Through WFP participation, resource mobilization for nutritional support for HIV and was prioritized.

Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies**Outcome: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households****Activity: Food assistance for assets**

The food security outcomes indicators showed improvement during the first half of 2016. The percentage of households with poor and borderline FCS decreased, with the most positive impact being reported for households headed by women. Similarly, the DDS from all households improved during this period. Although a causal link could not be established, the positive FCS trends could be attributed to steady imports and food prices in that period. However, due to reduced resourcing levels, compounded with the increase in household food insecurity as a result of severe drought conditions in the second half of 2016, the FFA programme recorded overall declines in FCS and DDS towards the end of the year. The lower outcomes were particularly pronounced in households headed by women highlighting a higher vulnerability for these households. Seasonality in the implementation of livelihood activities may have also impacted the outcome results gathered throughout the year. Livelihood activities are mostly implemented during dry seasons (Jilaal and Hagaa) to support the communities to cope with the lean period. Conversely, during rainy seasons (Gu and Deyr), FFA activities typically decrease. The food security outcomes for the first and second semester were measured during Hagaa season and Deyr seasons respectively. Failure of the rainy season may have contributed to the deterioration of the food security situation in the second half of the year.

Strategic Objective (SO) 3: Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs

Outcome: Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households

Activity: Food assistance for assets

The number of households with poor food consumption seemed to decrease while those with borderline food consumption increased in the second half of the year, indicating a slight improvement in the status of those in the poor consumption category, as they moved into the borderline category. Findings of data disaggregated by sex of the head of the household were not conclusive, as the percentage of households headed by women was low as a result of random sampling. The DDS of all households also improved throughout the year. Although the food consumption and diet diversity stayed stable or improved, more households resorted to negative coping mechanisms such as asset depletion to enable them to meet their immediate food needs in the second half of 2016. This could be linked to the increase in acute food insecurity following the spread of the drought during this period with communities increasing their levels of negative coping strategies to maintain their access to food. However, if this situation continues, a serious deterioration of the FCS and DDS is expected. The programme was not able to conclude the results of the improvement in capacity of the targeted communities to manage climatic shocks and risks, and the community asset score, as baseline information and the follow-up were collected in different districts due to access and security challenges, making the data set incomparable.

Strategic Objective (SO) 2: Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies

Outcome: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School meals

Social norms that favour boys' education over girls, low availability of gender segregated sanitation facilities, lack of female teachers and safety concerns are some of the factors that prevent families from enrolling their daughters in school. Children from families displaced by conflict and environmental shocks such as flooding face limited educational opportunities. Compared with the previous school year, there was a steady increase in the average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted schools, with the change in enrolment rate for girls being slightly higher than for boys. The retention rate showed improvement from the previous year, with a slightly higher retention rate for girls than for boys. There was no significant difference in the retention rates between Puntland and Somaliland where no take home rations were distributed, and schools in south central that provided the take home rations. The strategic review of the school meal programme initiated at the end of 2016 will focus on reviewing the basis for providing take home rations among other issues. Due to the complex nature of the Somalia context, WFP was not able to implement the use of the Systems Approach for Better Education Results evaluation tool in 2016.

[1] This number excludes community nutrition workers and school support staff who receive the same ration as participants in the asset creation activities and who were added to the overall number of FFA beneficiaries, resulting in the higher beneficiary overachievement for this activity.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Somalia continues to struggle with significant challenges in its efforts towards gender equality and women's empowerment. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Social Institutions and Gender Index[1] places Somalia at the 6th lowest position in the world, with 'very high' levels of discrimination against women across a range of categories. Men are also subjected to gender challenges, with significant expectations around masculinity being difficult, if not impossible to meet in Somalia's context of protracted conflict and socio-political and economic instability. This impacts their social status and income potential, leaving both men and their household vulnerable.

In recognizing the significant challenge of gender equality in Somalia, and the importance of working with partners, WFP was an active participant in the United Nations Gender Theme Group in 2016. Through this forum, WFP contributed towards the development of a common United Nations Gender Strategy for Somalia covering the period 2017 – 2019. Capacity in gender mainstreaming among local partners in Somalia remains low. WFP began a process with its strategic partners to address this by identifying potential solutions for capacity development moving forward, including a training to be developed and delivered in Somalia. WFP also drafted a Gender Action Plan in

line with its Regional Gender Implementation Strategy, and the recommendations coming out of the Somalia Gender Baseline.

While men typically control household assets, women are primarily responsible for household food management and as such they are slightly more involved in household food decision making. Women are also increasingly involved in earning income to meet their families' economic needs[2]. WFP data from 2016 suggests that there was a general shift towards more joint decision making over the use of both in-kind food and value vouchers but most especially over the use of value vouchers.

Under the food assistance for assets programme, the corporate target (30 percent) for joint decision making over the use of in-kind food, cash or value vouchers was achieved. Where in-kind food was provided, more women than men (36 percent of women and 21 percent of men) made the decisions over the utilization of the food. This is line with local cultural practices. However, where value vouchers were provided, fewer households had women deciding over the use of value vouchers. The data sample for the food assistance for training was too small to allow a conclusive interpretation. However, there was a clear trend towards increased joint decision-making. As for general food distributions, the data collected was unrepresentative. This is attributed to the majority of the field monitors being male, which possibly led to a bias towards interviewing more men compared to women.

Unfortunately, data related to proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees and proportion of women project management committee members trained on food/cash distribution is not available for 2016. As part of its commitment to facilitating and monitoring progress towards gender equality and empowerment, WFP made information on this indicator a requirement for the approval of cooperating partners' project proposals. Nevertheless, this information was frequently not reported in the monthly cooperating partners' reports. WFP will explore alternative ways to collect this data in 2017, including strengthening capacity for cooperating partners.

[1] http://www.genderindex.org/ranking?order=field_sigi_value14_value&sort=asc [2] Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU). 2012. "Gender in Emergency Food Security, Livelihoods, and Nutrition in Somalia". Nairobi.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Significant protection risks remain a challenge in Somalia, including but not limited to physical safety from death and injury, sexual and gender based violence, forced recruitment of children, displacement, marginalization, and discrimination. Access remains a challenge in the delivery of assistance.

In addition to employing channels that facilitate collection of feedback and complaints, WFP remained committed to sharing information regarding targeting, distributions, and rights and entitlements with the populations targeted for assistance. To this end, use of the complaint and feedback mechanism significantly increased in 2016 (from nearly 150 calls in a week in 2015, to 250 calls a week) due to a deliberate effort on the part of WFP to increase community awareness and improve the hotline system. Complaints and feedback received through the hotline were recorded in the SUGAR system[1], which maintained the privacy of the caller, while allowing for referral to the most appropriate staff member for resolution. Callers received feedback when their issues were resolved. Cases that were flagged as high priority or risk were raised to a 'compliance task force' for review and action. Baseline data reveals that over two-thirds of participants in livelihoods activities were aware of targeting and selection criteria used, days and time of distributions, entitlements and available complaints and feedback mechanisms. Subsequent follow up data showed an improvement in this indicator, with the corporate target being surpassed by the end of the year for the food assistance for training programme.

WFP continued to ensure that its operations were safe, secure and free of risks to the communities and individuals it assisted. WFP has focal points for protection against sexual exploitation and abuse and in 2016 raised awareness on this issue among its staff in an effort to ensure functioning response and understanding of the code of conduct. Call centers operators are also trained on appropriate referral mechanisms if they receive a report of sexual exploitation and abuse. In keeping with the trend from previous years, high positive scores were reported for this indicator. However there remains a great concern over the reliability of Somalia data on protection risks as despite the significant protection concerns in the country, these concerns are not discussed openly. Although there were plans for a protection analysis of SCOPE implementation in 2016, they could not be carried out due to competing priorities and security concerns.

[1] An open source data platform for data collection

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ K. Prinsloo

In 2016, cash based transfers rose to seven times the amount of cash transferred in 2014 -the year WFP introduced value vouchers in the country

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	688,700	731,300	1,420,000	774,853	1,027,131	1,801,984	112.5%	140.5%	126.9%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	139,160	144,840	284,000	306,337	324,357	630,694	220.1%	223.9%	222.1%
Children (5-18 years)	208,740	217,260	426,000	234,258	198,218	432,476	112.2%	91.2%	101.5%
Adults (18 years plus)	340,800	369,200	710,000	234,258	504,556	738,814	68.7%	136.7%	104.1%
By Residence status:									
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	48,209	51,191	99,400	154,971	205,426	360,397	321.5%	401.3%	362.6%
Returnees	-	-	-	6,455	8,556	15,011	-	-	-
Residents	640,491	680,109	1,320,600	613,428	813,148	1,426,576	95.8%	119.6%	108.0%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	94,140	136,860	231,000	192,652	366,278	558,930	204.6%	267.6%	242.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	120,000	-	120,000	139,195	-	139,195	116.0%	-	116.0%

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
School Feeding (take-home rations)	340,000	171,600	340,000	61,140	-	61,140	18.0%	-	18.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	105,139	185,361	290,500	184,278	154,704	338,982	175.3%	83.5%	116.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	26,285	43,215	69,500	771	14,856	15,636	2.9%	34.4%	22.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	350,000	-	350,000	326,450	-	326,450	93.3%	-	93.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	135,000	-	135,000	129,228	-	129,228	95.7%	-	95.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	150,000	18,650	150,000	318,591	33,726	318,591	212.4%	180.8%	212.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,000	-	6,000	832	-	832	13.9%	-	13.9%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)	15,690	22,810	38,500	32,109	61,046	93,155	204.6%	267.6%	242.0%
School Feeding (on-site)	120,000	-	120,000	139,195	-	139,195	116.0%	-	116.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	56,667	28,600	56,667	10,190	-	10,190	18.0%	-	18.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	17,523	30,894	48,417	30,713	25,783	56,497	175.3%	83.5%	116.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	4,381	7,202	11,583	129	2,476	2,606	2.9%	34.4%	22.5%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	350,000	-	350,000	326,450	-	326,450	93.3%	-	93.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	135,000	-	135,000	129,228	-	129,228	95.7%	-	95.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	150,000	18,650	150,000	318,591	5,603	318,591	212.4%	30.0%	212.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	6,000	-	6,000	832	-	832	13.9%	-	13.9%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Table 3: Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
General Distribution (GD)									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
People participating in general distributions	19,250	19,250	38,500	46,577	46,578	93,155	242.0%	242.0%	242.0%
Total participants	19,250	19,250	38,500	46,577	46,578	93,155	242.0%	242.0%	242.0%
Total beneficiaries	117,810	113,190	231,000	285,054	273,876	558,930	242.0%	242.0%	242.0%
School Feeding (on-site)									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	62,400	57,600	120,000	80,733	58,462	139,195	129.4%	101.5%	116.0%
Total participants	62,400	57,600	120,000	80,733	58,462	139,195	129.4%	101.5%	116.0%
Total beneficiaries	62,400	57,600	120,000	80,733	58,462	139,195	129.4%	101.5%	116.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	56,667	56,667	-	10,190	10,190	-	18.0%	18.0%
Total participants	-	56,667	56,667	-	10,190	10,190	-	18.0%	18.0%
Total beneficiaries	168,980	171,020	340,000	29,958	31,182	61,140	17.7%	18.2%	18.0%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets									
People participating in asset-creation activities	23,724	24,693	48,417	28,248	28,249	56,497	119.1%	114.4%	116.7%
Total participants	23,724	24,693	48,417	28,248	28,249	56,497	119.1%	114.4%	116.7%
Total beneficiaries	148,154	142,346	290,500	172,881	166,101	338,982	116.7%	116.7%	116.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Training									
People participating in trainings	3,475	8,108	11,583	782	1,824	2,606	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%
Total participants	3,475	8,108	11,583	782	1,824	2,606	22.5%	22.5%	22.5%
Total beneficiaries	35,444	34,056	69,500	6,723	8,913	15,636	19.0%	26.2%	22.5%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,530	1,470	3,000	180	125	305	11.8%	8.5%	10.2%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	1,530	1,470	3,000	311	216	527	20.3%	14.7%	17.6%
Total participants	3,060	2,940	6,000	491	341	832	16.0%	11.6%	13.9%
Total beneficiaries	3,060	2,940	6,000	491	341	832	16.0%	11.6%	13.9%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition									
Activity supporters (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Children (6-23 months)	43,512	47,138	90,650	40,271	43,627	83,898	92.6%	92.6%	92.6%
Children (24-59 months)	80,808	87,542	168,350	74,789	81,020	155,809	92.6%	92.5%	92.6%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	91,000	91,000	-	86,743	86,743	-	95.3%	95.3%
Total beneficiaries	124,320	225,680	350,000	115,060	211,390	326,450	92.6%	93.7%	93.3%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition									
Children (6-23 months)	42,795	46,305	89,100	40,965	44,584	85,549	95.7%	96.3%	96.0%
Children (24-59 months)	22,005	23,895	45,900	21,064	22,615	43,679	95.7%	94.6%	95.2%
Total beneficiaries	64,800	70,200	135,000	62,029	67,199	129,228	95.7%	95.7%	95.7%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting									
Children (6-23 months)	28,175	29,325	57,500	73,923	76,941	150,864	262.4%	262.4%	262.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	92,500	92,500	-	167,727	167,727	-	181.3%	181.3%
Total beneficiaries	28,175	121,825	150,000	73,923	244,668	318,591	262.4%	200.8%	212.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies				
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	83.40
MAM treatment recovery rate (%)				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	>75.00	92.00	94.00	94.00
MAM treatment mortality rate (%)				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	<3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MAM treatment default rate (%)				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
MAM treatment non-response rate (%)				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey</i>	>50.00	44.90	-	77.10
Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.08, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=5.80	29.00	-	11.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.08, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=5.40	27.00	-	6.80
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.08, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=7.20	36.00	-	23.80
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.08, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.77	4.77	-	4.67
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.08, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.75	4.75	-	4.72
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>IDPS, Project End Target: 2016.08, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.86	4.86	-	4.51

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies				
Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=20.15	40.30	23.49	22.16
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=9.00	18.00	22.60	26.35
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=22.90	45.90	28.89	30.82
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.25	38.50	22.13	18.59
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=11.00	22.00	17.78	23.97
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=8.50	17.00	23.81	27.32
Diet Diversity Score				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.85	4.55
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.89	4.19
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)				
<i>ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.83	4.70
Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
ALL REGIONS EXCEPT THOSE FOR JOINT RESILIENCE STRATEGY, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring	>80.00	0.00	-	-
Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>80.00	98.23	-	99.01
Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>80.00	99.06	-	99.67
Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>80.00	97.56	-	98.48
Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>2.00	0.89	-	1.25
Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>2.00	1.32	-	1.70
Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	>2.00	0.55	-	0.88
Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.09, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data	=1.00	0.80	-	0.80
Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
ART Default Rate (%)				
ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Report, Base value: 2016.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Monthly report, Base value: 2016.01, Secondary data	>75.00	0.00	-	-
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions				
MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>66.00	0.00	-	75.00
Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)				
MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, WFP survey	>70.00	0.00	-	45.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	0.00	-	6.00
Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12, Secondary data</i>	=16.00	0.00	-	26.00
TB Treatment Default Rate (%)				
<i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP monthly report, Base value: 2016.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)				
<i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP monthly report, Base value: 2016.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2016.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, Secondary data</i>	>75.00	0.00	100.00	99.00
Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs				
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>PUTLAND, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey</i>	>1.50	1.50	-	-
NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index				
<i>SOMALILAND, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey</i>	>1.10	1.10	-	-
SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs				
Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2016.01, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>80.00	0.00	-	-
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=24.05	48.10	29.17	24.24
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=10.20	20.40	43.50	30.30
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=30.00	59.90	53.85	8.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed) REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	=22.90	45.70	20.00	26.59
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed) REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	=10.80	21.70	23.08	31.21
FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed) REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	=10.05	20.20	51.43	24.00
Diet Diversity Score REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>3.30	3.30	3.94	4.17
Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households) REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>2.80	2.82	4.00	4.88
Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households) REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	>3.45	3.45	3.91	4.07
CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average) REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	<12.70	12.70	14.67	19.62
CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Previous Follow-up: 2016.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring	<48.00	48.00	14.50	56.57

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
SO1: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	96	96	100.0%
Number of guidance documents developed and circulated to the cluster	item	1	-	-
Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally	agency/organization	244	205	84.0%
Number of regional cluster coordination cells created	unit	14	14	100.0%
Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	2	2	100.0%
SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	207,721	138,435	66.6%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	257,164	230,743	89.7%
SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	2	2	100.0%
Number of national programmes developed with WFP support (nutrition, school feeding, safety net)	national programme	1	1	100.0%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	5	100.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Volume (m3) of debris/mud from flooded/disaster stricken settlements (roads, channels, schools, etc)	m3	2	2	100.0%
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	8,321	7,316	87.9%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	112	60	53.5%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	80	64	80.9%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared	Ha	9	8	89.2%
Hectares (ha) of land cleared of garbage	Ha	390	-	-
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	4,942	4,942	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads built and maintained	Km	38	38	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	587	543	92.4%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	112	84	75.0%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	21	17	81.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	170	177	104.1%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	334,500	330,500	98.8%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	10,300	10,300	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	13,640	10,981	80.5%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	20,250	20,454	101.0%
Volume of water harvesting system constructed	m3	4	2	50.0%
SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training				
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	2,080	1,550	74.5%
SO2: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	30	9	30.0%
SO2: HIV/TB: Care&Treatment; and Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	75	48	64.0%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	65	32	49.2%
SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	89	61	68.5%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	173	131	75.7%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	98	64	65.3%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	26,789	25,204	94.1%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	14,453	10,387	71.9%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	327,559	276,259	84.3%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	216,789	183,433	84.6%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	121,586	110,822	91.1%
SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	650	697	107.2%
SO2: School Feeding (on-site)				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	506	490	96.8%
SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	5,664	3,186	56.3%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	201	199	99.2%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)	Ha	10	6	66.0%
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	200	200	100.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	23	23	100.0%

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	20	18	90.0%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	2	1	50.0%
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	18	14	77.8%
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	9,000	9,000	100.0%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	800	800	100.0%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	2,120	2,120	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>30.00	42.15	37.07	47.60
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>30.00	15.38	-	40.91
Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08</i>	>30.00	10.00	-	-
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>50.00	36.61	36.79	30.13
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	>50.00	23.08	-	45.45
Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08</i>	>50.00	8.00	-	-
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Previous Follow-up: 2016.11, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11</i>	<20.00	21.23	26.12	22.26

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.08	<20.00	61.53	-	13.63
Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08	<20.00	82.00	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees				
SOMALIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12	>50.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12	>60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12	>60.00	-	-	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution				
SOMALIA, School Feeding, Project End Target: 2018.12	>60.00	-	-	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	>80.00	70.00	-	77.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	>80.00	79.00	-	94.00
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08	>80.00	37.00	-	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	>90.00	91.90	-	99.50
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08, Latest Follow-up: 2016.11	>90.00	80.70	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.08	>90.00	97.10	-	-

Partnership Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Latest Follow-up
Amount of complementary funds provided to the project by partners (including NGOs, civil society, private sector organizations, international financial institutions and regional development banks)		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	>4,000,000.00	8,205,190.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	104.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Latest Follow-up: 2016.12	=100.00	100.00

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00530-19	Maize	-	1,402
China	CHA-C-00047-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	596
China	CHA-C-00047-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	233
China	CHA-C-00047-01	Vegetable Oil	-	30
European Commission	EEC-C-00593-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	568
European Commission	EEC-C-00593-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	150
European Commission	EEC-C-00593-01	Vegetable Oil	-	50
Finland	FIN-C-00113-04	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	272

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Finland	FIN-C-00113-04	Sorghum/Millet	-	899
Germany	GER-C-00461-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	109
Germany	GER-C-00461-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	278
Germany	GER-C-00461-01	Wheat	-	673
Germany	GER-C-00492-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	250
Germany	GER-C-00531-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	147
Germany	GER-C-00531-01	Vegetable Oil	-	95
Germany	GER-C-00531-01	Wheat	-	1,105
Italy	ITA-C-00202-01	Wheat	-	1,018
Japan	JPN-C-00444-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	295
Japan	JPN-C-00444-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	810
Japan	JPN-C-00479-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	75
Japan	JPN-C-00479-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	91
Japan	JPN-C-00479-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	635
Japan	JPN-C-00479-01	Split Peas	-	39
Japan	JPN-C-00479-01	Vegetable Oil	-	25
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,251
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Maize	-	2,101
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	611
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	99
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	1,402
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	936
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Wheat	-	4,712
Switzerland	SWI-C-00514-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	33
Switzerland	SWI-C-00514-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,969
UN CERF	001-C-01416-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,407
UN CERF	001-C-01416-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,167
UN CERF	001-C-01416-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	241
UN CERF	001-C-01416-01	Split Peas	-	365
UN CERF	001-C-01416-01	Vegetable Oil	-	317
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01513-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	26
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01513-01	Maize	-	236

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2016 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01513-01	Split Peas	-	95
UN Common Funds and Agencies (excl. CERF)	001-C-01513-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
United Kingdom	UK -C-00178-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	345
USA	USA-C-01215-01	Corn Soya Blend	1,040	-
USA	USA-C-01215-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	600	-
USA	USA-C-01215-01	Sorghum/Millet	8,440	-
USA	USA-C-01215-01	Split Peas	880	-
USA	USA-C-01215-01	Vegetable Oil	850	-
USA	USA-C-01215-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	420	-
USA	USA-C-01215-03	Corn Soya Blend	4,500	-
USA	USA-C-01215-03	Sorghum/Millet	9,440	-
USA	USA-C-01215-03	Split Peas	3,140	-
USA	USA-C-01215-03	Vegetable Oil	1,700	-
		Total	31,010	28,181