

Project Number: 200844 | Project Category: **Single Country PRRO**

Project Approval Date: November 11, 2015 | Planned Start Date: January 01, 2016

Actual Start Date: January 01, 2016 | Project End Date: December 31, 2018

Financial Closure Date: N/A

**Contact Info**

**Liljana Jovceva (Head of Programme)**

[liljana.jovceva@wfp.org](mailto:liljana.jovceva@wfp.org)

**Country Director**

**Laurent Bukera**

**Further Information**

<http://www.wfp.org/countries>

**SPR Reading Guidance**



**Reducing Malnutrition and Strengthening Resilience to Shocks  
for a Food Secure Somalia**

**Standard Project Report 2017**

World Food Programme in Somalia, Somali Republic (SO)



**World Food Programme**

# Table Of Contents

## **Country Context and WFP Objectives**

Achievements at Country Level

Country Context and Response of the Government

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

## **Country Resources and Results**

Resources for Results

Supply Chain

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

## **Cash provides a vital lifeline in Somalia**

## **Project Results**

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Results

Performance Monitoring

Progress Towards Gender Equality

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

## **Figures and Indicators**

Data Notes

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

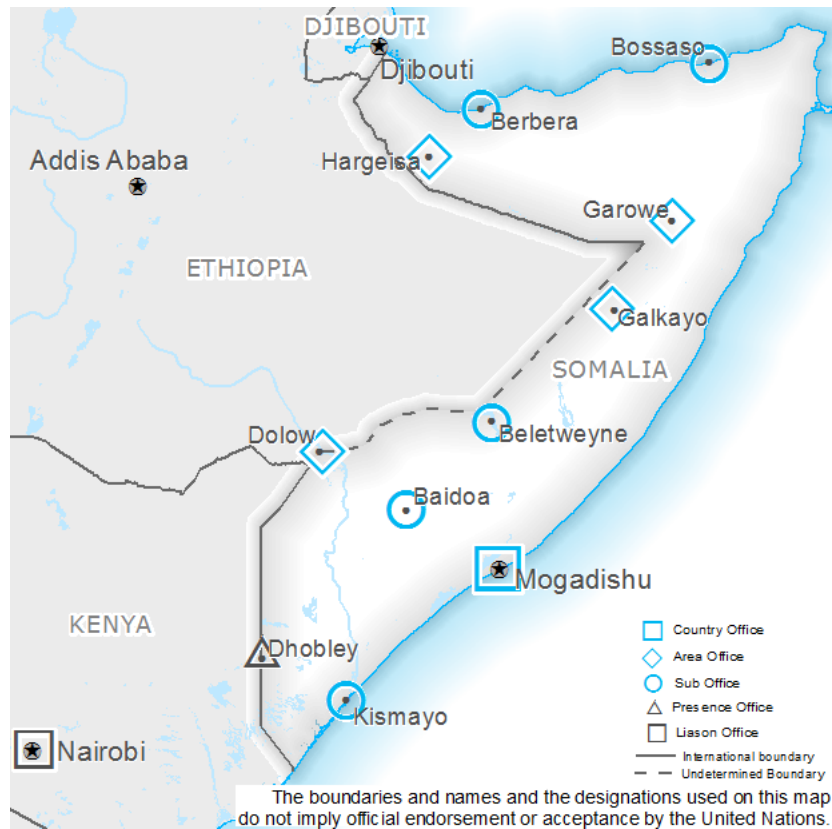
Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Project Indicators

Resource Inputs from Donors

# Country Context and WFP Objectives



## Achievements at Country Level

Somalia has been in a state of drought emergency since 2016. This led to a severe food and nutrition crisis affecting more than half of the Somalia population in 2017. From February 2017, WFP rapidly scaled up its nutrition and food assistance, consistently reaching over 2 million beneficiaries each month between April and December 2017. By the end of the year, WFP had reached a total of 3.1 million women, men and children - a third of whom were internally displaced persons (IDPs) - in the worst-affected areas of Somalia with lifesaving food and nutrition support. WFP's relief assistance represented 61 percent of the total Food Security Cluster (FSC) response [1] and 98 percent of the total curative response for moderate acute malnutrition under the Nutrition Cluster. While the overall food security situation remained grim throughout the year, food consumption levels and dietary diversity among households receiving WFP assistance progressively improved, with beneficiaries being five times more likely to have a good or acceptable food consumption compared to non-beneficiary households [2]. The nutrition situation among IDPs also improved, from an average global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 18.1 percent in June 2017, to 14.3 percent in November [3]. In general, in 2017 WFP's drought response significantly contributed to the wider humanitarian effort and helped to save lives, prevent famine and reduce malnutrition .

WFP assistance included the provision of unconditional cash, in-kind food and nutrition assistance, prioritizing regions in Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) 3 and 4 [4], as well as those with high GAM rates and a high number of IDPs. Over 80 percent of all the people assisted through the relief programme (including over 66,000 Somali returnees from the Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya), received cash based transfers through WFP's electronic transfer management system - SCOPE. In 2017 alone, WFP transferred USD 134 million to beneficiaries throughout Somalia, including several new locations in southern Somalia, through an expanded network of around 900 retailers. WFP also distributed 88,002mt of food during the reporting period to over 1.5 million beneficiaries.

Where markets were not fully functional, WFP utilized an extensive network of warehouse hubs in each region to preposition food, a time charter vessel, and the WFP-operated UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) to supply

food to the regions where roads were not accessible due to insecurity, weather conditions or poor infrastructure. WFP's response was strengthened and effects maximized through enhanced partnership and coordination with government authorities at both federal and local levels, UN agencies, international and local NGOs, as well as the Nutrition, Logistics and Food Security Clusters in Somalia.

[1] Under the FSC's Improved Access to Food and Safety Nets Objective

[2] Acceptable food consumption score improved at the end of the year from 24 percent in August to 35 percent in December. The dietary diversity score of the households also improved from 4.0 in August to 4.3 in December.

[3] Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) Nutrition Update, November 2017

[4] Individuals categorized as Crisis (IPC 3) are from the households with high food consumption gaps or above usual acute malnutrition, or are marginally able to meet minimum food needs. Emergency (IPC 4) are those whose households have large food consumption gaps resulting in very high acute malnutrition and excess mortality; or have extreme loss of livelihood assets that will lead to large food consumption gaps in the short term.

## Country Context and Response of the Government

After more than two decades of political and economic instability, Somalia remains one of the poorest countries in sub-Saharan Africa. Over half of the country's 12.3 million population lives below the poverty line [5]. Years of conflict have forced more than 1 million people in Somalia to leave their homes and seek refuge in urban areas where they often live in appalling conditions, face constant eviction and have no access to health or education services. In 2017, an additional 1 million people were newly displaced due to drought related factors and conflict [6].

Although considerable political progress has been made since the establishment of the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) in 2012, the country still struggles with fragmented and weak governance and institutional systems, clan conflicts and widespread insecurity, as well as poor health and education infrastructure and services. Somalia's 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 [7].

Gender inequality in Somalia is the sixth highest globally [8], with high rates of gender-based violence (GBV) and discriminatory family laws and customs. Following the 2017 drought and the subsequent increase in displacement, the number of reported cases of GBV spiked, including sexual assault and intimate partner violence [9]. In Somalia, women are generally excluded from most decision-making processes, and despite the 30 percent parliamentary quota system in place, have limited influence in public governance.

More than half of children and youth are out of school [10]. Literacy levels are low for both men and women, while school enrolment rates are among the lowest in the world, especially for girls. Only 42 percent of school-aged children (6–12 years) attend primary school [11]. Of these, only 36 percent are girls [12].

Somalia's economy is highly dependent on imports, creating a large trade deficit that is financed by remittances and international aid. Traditionally, Somalis have relied on social capital, kinship networks and intra-clan support to address food gaps. However, years of conflict and drought have deteriorated natural capital, increasing vulnerability and acute hunger. Market assessments conducted by WFP suggest that Somali markets are generally integrated. However, disruptions can occur due to insecurity resulting in access restrictions. The level of trade for nationally produced food and livestock varies according to seasons, but the main agriculture and livestock markets function throughout the year. Regionally, markets are linked with Kenya and the Gulf States through ports and towns bordering Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti.

Since 2016, Somalia has experienced severe drought conditions due to consecutive failed rainy seasons [13]. This, coupled with conflict, increased displacement, lack of access to basic services as well as the absence of a formal social protection system led to an acute food and nutrition crisis that brought Somalia to the brink of famine in 2017. The drought particularly impacted crop production and further eroded livelihood assets such as livestock, leading to below-average food production and loss of livelihoods. The food security and nutrition situation in Somalia marginally improved by the end of the year, thanks in part to a significant humanitarian investment in emergency assistance and recovery, and favourable environmental factors. Even so, half of the Somali population were still facing acute food insecurity, with 3.1 million people classified as in "crisis" or "emergency" [15] and experiencing dangerous levels of hunger. Another 3.1 million people were classified as "stressed" [15] and in need of livelihood support to cope with the effects of the drought.

Malnutrition rates among women and children remained high in 2017. An estimated 388,000 children aged 6-59 months across the country were acutely malnourished, including 87,000 who were severely malnourished and at risk of disease and death. Halfway through the year, the national global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate had risen well



above the emergency threshold at 17.4 percent (a 17 percent increase from January 2017). The high malnutrition rates were mainly due to high incidences of Acute Watery Diarrhoea (AWD) and measles outbreak, as well as to the poor consecutive rainy seasons. The HIV and AIDS prevalence in Somalia is geographically heterogeneous, with higher prevalence rates reported in locations of significant trade-driven mobility across all areas. Approximately 31,000 adults and children are living with HIV and AIDS, of whom 51 percent are women and 49 percent are men.

Somalia launched a New Deal Compact in 2013, following the establishment of the Federal Government. 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 three years. The NDP has a strong focus on poverty reduction, economic development and resilience building, while recognizing the need to first address security, the rule of law, and governance. Gender equality, employment creation and skill development - especially for the youth and women - is also recognized as a key factor in the promotion of economic growth, human development and poverty reduction.

Security conditions in Somalia remain extremely fluid especially in south central Somalia where many areas are still not accessible. However, military operations by the Somali government and allied forces in recent years have increased humanitarian access to areas previously controlled by non-state armed actors, including urban locations in the southern parts of the country. Somalia is one of the most complex operating environments in the world and, although large-scale humanitarian assistance in 2017 managed to avert famine, the food security and nutrition situation remains incredibly fragile and at risk of deterioration if emergency relief efforts are not sustained.

[5] World Bank, Somalia Overview <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/somalia/overview>

[6] OCHA Humanitarian Snapshot,

[7] UNDP (2015). *Human Development Report*.

[8] OECD Development Center, *Social Institutions and Gender Index, 2014*.

[9] Source: GBV Sub-cluster under the Protection Cluster

[10] World Bank, *Somali Poverty Profile 2016*

[11] World Bank *Macro Poverty Outlook for Sub-Saharan Africa- October, 2017*  
<http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/752311492188170790/mpo-som.pdf>

[12] Somalia Federal Republic, Ministry of Human Development and Public Services, *Go2 School Initiative 2013-2016: Educating for Resilience*

[13] present since October 2016

[14] IPC Phase 3 & 4, respectively, according to the Integrated Phase Classification

[15] IPC Phase 2, according to the Integrated Phase Classification

## WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2017, WFP's objectives in Somalia focused on addressing the drought emergency through a protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO) and two special operations. WFP relied on the strength of its existing partnerships with local stakeholders and donors, as well as new strategic collaborations with new partners to meet the needs of millions of vulnerable Somalis facing hunger, malnutrition and loss of livelihoods as a result of the ravaging drought.

The **Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200844)**, (2016-2018), with an approved budget of USD 999 million [16], aimed at strengthening nutrition and food security through the provision of life-saving curative and preventive nutrition services to children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women (PLW); delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance through in-kind and unconditional cash based transfers (CBT) to the most vulnerable households; livelihood support to help poor urban households to cope with the shocks resulting from the drought; and school meals to enhance access to education for primary school boys and girls in food insecure areas throughout Somalia.

The **Special Operation (SO 200924)**, (2016-2018), with an approved budget of USD 87 million, continued to provide safe and reliable air transport services to the humanitarian community in Somalia and Kenya. Under this operation, the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) facilitated access to key locations in both countries, supporting life-saving emergency programmes, medical evacuations, and the voluntary repatriation of Somali refugees from the Dadaab refugee complex in Kenya. UNHAS also transported light cargo such as medical supplies, specialized food commodities and high value equipment for humanitarian agencies implementing programmes in Kenya and Somalia.

The **Special Operation (SO 201051)**, (2017-2018), with an approved budget of USD 1.6 million, was created to facilitate the rehabilitation of the Kismayo Port in Somalia. This will allow for more efficient humanitarian operations, augment the capacity of the port as a gateway for local trade and consequently contribute to economic growth in Somalia.

WFP and other UN agencies continued to support the Somali government's development priorities and efforts towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals through the United Nations Strategic Framework (UNSF). The UNSF articulates the UN's collective strategy, commitments and actions in support of the Somali government for the period 2017–2020. Priority areas for the UNSF include support for state-building, conflict resolution and reconciliation; improved peace, security, justice, and the rule of law for Somalis; and strengthening the resilience of Somali institutions towards poverty reduction, access to basic social services and sustainable, inclusive and equitable development.

In the last quarter of 2017, WFP worked on a Drought Impact Needs Assessment (DINA) with UNDP, the World Bank, the EU, the Somali government and other UN agencies, FAO, UNICEF and UNHCR. WFP provided its technical expertise towards the design of the food security, social protection and nutrition components of the assessment. The DINA and the Recovery and Resilience Framework (RRF) are due to be launched in 2018, with a focus on medium term recovery and resilience activities as the foundations for development in Somalia. In addition, WFP is a member of the Resilience Pillar Working Group and contributes to the Economic Growth Pillar Working Group under the National Development Plan (NDP). Under the Joint Resilience Programme, WFP partnered with FAO in the Canada Rome Based Agencies Programme, with the goal of strengthening resilience in Somalia while prioritizing the most vulnerable in the region.

WFP remains an active partner of the Return Consortium led by UNHCR and in 2017 continued its support for the voluntary return of Somali refugees from Dadaab and their reintegration through food security and nutrition programmes, in their areas of return.

WFP continued to engage in the UN Joint Team on HIV and AIDS as the convener of the food and nutrition pillar and co-convener of the HIV in Emergencies pillar. This ensured the integration of nutrition for HIV and tuberculosis (TB) in national policies and programs. Somalia is a recipient of the Global Fund for the TB, HIV and Malaria grant and WFP participated in the development of the concept note for the next funding cycle (2018-2022) highlighting the need for nutritional support for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and people on TB treatment.

In 2017, WFP embarked on a process to develop an Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) to guide its operations in Somalia from 2019-2021. The ICSP will be developed using findings from a desk review of food security and nutrition programmes and policies in Somalia; an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) in the form of a food security and nutrition trend analysis; a country portfolio evaluation of WFP's operations in Somalia, and a multi-stakeholder consultative process. The Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) mission took place in the final quarter of 2017 and findings are expected by the first quarter of 2018. An external research institute to support the ICSP desk review and consultations was also identified. Stakeholder consultations, involving participation from the government, the UN, NGOs, international institutions and the Somali private sector and civil society are planned for February 2018.

[16] Budget Revision 3 (2017-2018).

# Country Resources and Results

## Resources for Results

Through the generous support of donors, WFP's activities under the PRRO (200844) were well resourced in 2017 [17]. As a result, following the release of a famine alert in February 2017, WFP was able to rapidly scale up its emergency interventions in order to meet the immediate life-saving needs. By May 2017, WFP was assisting up to five times the number of people assisted at the beginning of the year. To incorporate the new needs, WFP carried out a third budget revision, raising the beneficiary target from 1.45 million people to 3.65 million. The significant deterioration of the food security situation required the prioritization of drought emergency assistance in the form of unconditional relief and nutrition assistance, as well as school meals. Consequently, WFP scaled down food and voucher for assets programmes between January and August 2017 to only those funded through multi-year grants.

WFP's substantial scale up was facilitated by the early adoption of and investment into the SCOPE technology in the preceding years. Through the platform, WFP was able to rapidly register new drought-affected households, enroll those that were already registered in the system, and expand its cash-based transfers into new hard-hit areas using a network of around 900 retailers throughout Somalia. WFP's well-established complaints and feedback mechanism and community engagement also supported a more efficient response, as it allowed for monitoring of concerns (including protection) likely to arise with the massive scale up, and the implementation of immediate mitigation measures.

Relying on its proximity to WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) in Berbera and Mombasa, the Somalia country office was able to offset immediate pipeline breaks. As a result, WFP was able to reach its beneficiaries and provide assistance in a timely, flexible and efficient manner. Multilateral contributions, advance financing, and exceptional donor waivers also allowed WFP to maintain and quickly scale up the high levels of assistance provided to the most vulnerable beneficiaries in 2017.

WFP remained committed to exploring innovative ways to provide high quality assistance to populations in need while maintaining cost benefits for its partners, donors and the local economy. Continuing with trends from 2016, WFP experienced reductions in costs associated with cash-based transfers, food transportation and handling (Landside Transportation Storage and Handling) and administration (Direct Support Costs). WFP also sought and enhanced strategic partnerships with organizations that covered the operational costs, while WFP provided food support therefore enhancing value for money. One such partnership was with an NGO consortium (BRCiS) to ensure coordinated coverage of nutrition treatment services. WFP benefitted from the nutrition expertise of partners as well as from the cost sharing for the associated costs. UNFPA and WFP also partnered to provide nutritional support and to promote sexual and reproductive health seeking behaviours of PLW in UNFPA-supported maternity homes.

In a similar trend to the year before, 60 percent of the total operational cost for the UNHAS operation was covered through the cost recovery mechanism, while 40 percent was received from donors. Among countries that are adopting the cost recovery model for UNHAS operations, Somalia has the highest share of funds secured through this mechanism, which confers a certain level of self-sustainability to the operation, in case of uncertainty of donors funding. UNHAS undertook a budget revision in early 2017 to extend the operation up to the end of 2018, and align it with the planned introduction of the Interim Country Strategic Plan in 2019.

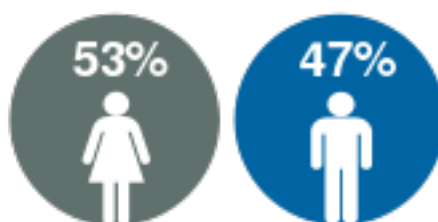
Through increased donor engagement and investment in innovations and processes that support cost efficiency, WFP saw its donor base expand to include non-traditional donors such as Russia, Slovenia, China and the Republic of Korea. WFP also received contributions from many first time donors to Somalia (since 2011), such as Czech Republic, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Lithuania and Luxembourg. WFP saw an increase in directed contributions from Nordic countries, and continues to cultivate those relationships with a focus on relief and resilience programmes.

[17] The PRRO project portfolio was over 80 percent funded in 2017.



## Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	446,162	478,031	924,193
Children (5-18 years)	414,293	382,425	796,718
Adults (18 years plus)	637,374	828,587	1,465,961
<b>Total number of beneficiaries in 2017</b>	<b>1,497,829</b>	<b>1,689,043</b>	<b>3,186,872</b>



## Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	42,100	5,469	8,526	31,907	-	88,002
<b>Total Food Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>42,100</b>	<b>5,469</b>	<b>8,526</b>	<b>31,907</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>88,002</b>



## Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	14,813,693	120,178,435	184
<b>Total Distributed in 2017</b>	<b>14,813,693</b>	<b>120,178,435</b>	<b>184</b>

## Supply Chain

The 2017 drought response relied on the WFP's ability to rapidly switch between different transfer modalities as well as its agility in the delivery of assistance. As a result, the role of WFP Logistics in Somalia evolved from the physical supply of in-kind food commodities to assuring local supply through a stronger emphasis on cash-based modalities. In addition, the prolonged drought and the subsequent poor harvests had left many Somalis relying on imported foods. This kept most markets functioning and made cash based transfers a more appropriate modality of response. To reach the people in need, WFP enlisted new retailers, prioritizing remote and hard-hit drought affected areas. As a result, the retailer base was significantly increased from 500 contracted retailers in January to almost 900 by the



end of the year. Cash-based transfers provided a lifeline for vulnerable communities in Somalia, where regular and sustained humanitarian access to some of the most food insecure areas remains a challenge.

Where roads were inaccessible, especially in the south of the country, critical supplies were airlifted with up to three cargo planes positioned in Mogadishu at a time. Air operations quadrupled compared to the previous year, airlifting up to 4,100 mt of cargo on behalf of partner agencies and the government. As the volumes of cargo airlifted for the drought response continued to increase, WFP installed two Mobile Storage Units (MSUs) and two new refrigerated containers to store heat-sensitive nutrition items at the Mogadishu and Baidoa airports to ensure more efficient prepositioning of emergency items for WFP and its partners.

The humanitarian emergency in 2017 significantly increased the volume of food commodities handled by WFP Logistics and the need for a flexible and affordable storage solution that did not compromise on quality. Consequently, WFP set up cocoons in critical locations in central and south Somalia such as Mogadishu, Dinsoor and Baidoa to support its emergency drought operations. A cocoon is a gastight and watertight outdoor storage unit, designed for long-term storage of agricultural commodities. Each unit can store between 100 and 150 mt for a year with close to no losses. Unlike other storage units, cocoons are simple to set up and dismantle, making them ideal for quick setup during emergencies.

WFP transported its food into Somalia through the major ports of Berbera, Bosasso, Mogadishu and Kismayo. The food was then transported inland by contracted trucks, monitored with the latest vehicle tracking technology. WFP purchased a total of 47,000 mt through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), which represents 97 percent of cash-funded purchases. The food purchased through the GCMF was delivered after an average of 22 days, a 79 percent reduction of the average lead-time. The share of local and regional GCMF purchases increased from 4 percent in 2013 to 36 percent in 2017.

In response to the drought emergency in Somalia, the Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, scaled up its logistics support on behalf of the humanitarian community and the Somali government. The cluster worked closely with the Ministry for Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to build the capacity of local partners. In 2017, this was done through three trainings in Southern Somalia with more countrywide trainings planned for 2018. The cluster also assigned two temperature control units and rub halls specifically designed to store heat-sensitive items to the Ministry of Health.



## Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

Commodity	Local	Regional/International	Total
Rice	8	2,822	2,830
Split Peas	-	462	462
Vegetable Oil	2	-	2
Wheat	-	608	608
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,891</b>	<b>3,902</b>
<b>Percentage</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>99.7%</b>	

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

Commodity	Total
Corn Soya Blend	14,112
High Energy Biscuits	114
Maize	490

Commodity	Total
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	12,191
Sorghum/Millet	14,713
Split Peas	906
Vegetable Oil	1,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,680</b>

## Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

Lessons gathered over the implementation period [18] of the Joint Resilience Strategy (JRS) implemented by WFP, UNICEF and FAO underscored the need to improve on joint implementation of programmes, a common beneficiary database, a common theory of change with a focused set of objectives and outcomes, and joint monitoring and reporting of results. As such, advanced consultations between the three agencies took place in 2017 towards the development of a Joint Resilience Action which places food security and nutrition at the core of building resilience in Somalia.

As a preparedness measure learned from previous emergency operations, WFP embarked on a large scale registration of households on the SCOPE platform in food insecure areas across the country in 2016 and 2017. As a result, more than 1.1 million additional people were registered in 2017, bringing the total number of people registered in SCOPE since October 2014 to 2.7 million (705,514 households). The massive registration exercise enabled WFP to quickly respond to the drought through the use of the registration information already in SCOPE, hence making it possible for beneficiaries to receive assistance in the shortest possible time. However, WFP noted the importance of continued sensitization of registered household members to distinguish between what it means to be a beneficiary and non-beneficiary on the SCOPE platform.

The Strategic Review of the school meals programme initiated the previous year was completed in 2017. The review assessed the relevance of the project approach, the extent to which its strategy is efficient and effective, and whether it is likely to have a sustainable impact. Findings from the review indicated that the take home ration (THR) given to incentivize girls' enrolment and retention in school, had made a positive impact on their retention in the reviewed schools but had potentially negatively affected the retention of boys. The review also found that the gender gap between boys and girls enrolled in the school meals programme had decreased since the start of the project, with a less than 25 percent gender gap in enrolment across the assessed schools. Based on these findings, WFP will discontinue the take-home rations programme in 2018, whilst closely monitoring the enrollment and retention rates of both boys and girls over the coming year.

Somalia's markets have always proven resilient even during times of crisis and local food production shortages. However, food insecure people often do not have sufficient economic purchasing power for food. Cash based transfers (CBT) help food insecure populations access food from the local markets while strengthening local demand, economy and trade, and incentivizing traders and local farmers to stay in businesses even in crisis. Based on this knowledge, WFP significantly scaled up its use of cash based transfers in 2017 as the quick mobilization of food assistance was key to responding to the drought emergency. WFP analysis confirmed that delivery of food assistance through CBT was faster than in-kind food delivery. The time it takes from grant confirmation until a food voucher is in the hands of the beneficiary is half the time the same process takes for in-kind food.

The introduction in 2017 of a new assistance mechanism in the form of multi-purpose cash, gave rise to new challenges in programme implementation on different levels. One of these challenges was crowd control and disorder at some cash distribution points. WFP received two reports on this through the complaints and feedback mechanism during the reporting year. As the reported incidents were a result of too many beneficiaries trying to redeem their entitlements at the same place and time, WFP took action by dividing the beneficiaries into different batches and planning the top-ups and distribution cycles of each batch for different days and over longer periods of time. This helped to mitigate overcrowding at distribution points during the redemption period and also enabled the bank to ensure sufficient resources, both in terms of staffing and cash. WFP also worked closely with local authorities to enhance security measures at distribution points and with cooperating partners to improve beneficiary sensitization about entitlements and cycle validity.

The complex Somali context continued to present unprecedented situations in the field requiring innovative thinking and providing lessons to draw from. The WFP office in Galkayo, located at the border of Puntland and Galmudug

states and providing assistance to beneficiaries all over central Somalia faced one such situation in early 2017. Violent clashes between the Puntland and Galmudug authorities over historically disputed land led to the closure of the border at Galkayo and the interruption of trade and flow of goods (including humanitarian assistance). Over 1,100mt of assorted WFP food commodities [19] destined for the WFP warehouse in the south was stuck on the northern side of the border. As the impasse persisted, WFP decided to offload the cargo in eight temporary storage facilities (cocoons) on its compound, eventually managing to dispatch the food to the warehouse in the south through alternative routes, months before the border was reopened. This allowed WFP's beneficiaries in the south to receive much needed food assistance in the midst of a crisis and saved WFP from a considerable amount of resources that would have been spent if the consignment had been transported back to the original warehouse in the north. This incident underscored the need for WFP teams, especially those working at border points prone to conflicts, to be prepared to store and dispatch food through alternate storage facilities and routes so as to reach our beneficiaries in time, in the midst of a crisis.

[18] From 2012 to 2016.

[19] For distribution to 200,000 beneficiaries.

# Cash provides a vital lifeline in Somalia

*Delivering money directly into the hands of drought-hit families means greater freedom to choose*

Hawo Ahmed slowly climbs the staircase inside the massive concrete building — the tallest one in the city — and enters the modern, glass-encased room. She sits and nervously fiddles with the digital blue card in her hands. Hawo has never set foot in a bank before.

A teller calls Hawo's name. She approaches and hands over her card, which the teller inserts into a point-of-sale machine. Hawo places a finger on the scanner next to it.

*Cash can be managed better*

Her identity confirmed, the teller asks Hawo whether she'd like her US\$90 in cash or mobile money. She prefers cash, so the teller hands over several dollar bills, then motions to the next customer.

“Cash is good,” says the grandmother of five orphaned children as she shuffles away from the desk and tucks the bills into a fold in her skirt. “I can manage it better and use it for food, medicines and school expenses.”

Hawo and her grandchildren moved to Galkayo in central Somalia after drought wiped out most of their livestock in their village along the Ethiopian border. Of their 300 goats and 30 camels, only three goats and three camels survived.

For five months, Hawo had received e-vouchers from WFP that enabled her to buy food. From October, she began receiving cash, opening up new possibilities for her and her family.

*Cash provides vital support*

Through the support of key donors, WFP introduced cash assistance in Somalia in June 2017 and assisted over 62,000 vulnerable families. The drought left 3.1 million Somalis in need of immediate life-saving humanitarian assistance. Many lost their livelihoods because of widespread losses of livestock and poor harvests. The drought drove over 1 million people from their homes in search of food, water and assistance in 2017.

For Habiba, a single mother of six from Lower Shabelle, receiving cash is a lifeline. Drought and conflict forced her and her family to move to Mogadishu, where she barely scrapes a living through irregular washing jobs. Of the monthly US\$80 in cash Habiba receives through WFP, US\$50 goes on food while the rest is stored on her mobile phone to cover other expenses.

*Cash boosts local trade*

Cash-based transfers – whether cash or e-vouchers – through SCOPE, has the added benefit of supporting and stimulating local trade in areas where markets continue to function, even during the drought.

Hilaal is the owner of one of seven shops in Dollow that have agreements with WFP. She says that ever since WFP scaled-up its operations in the town in 2017, WFP customers make up 80 percent of her monthly revenue. It's a relationship that works: “I serve the community,” she says, “and my business benefits.”

Above all, delivering cash directly into the hands of families upholds WFP's guiding principle to provide humanitarian responses that address the basic needs of people most in need with greater flexibility, dignity and choice. As the crisis in Somalia continues, WFP will keep exploring ways that it can further serve and support vulnerable people.

# Project Results

## Activities and Operational Partnerships

In 2017, WFP's activities under the PRRO mainly focused on the drought emergency response and encompassed the following activities:

### **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: General food distributions and cooked meals for drought affected populations, IDPs and urban poor.**

General food distributions in the form of unconditional cash-based transfers and in-kind food assistance, as well as cooked meals, formed a significant part of WFP's drought emergency response in 2017. The monthly transfer value for relief beneficiaries ranged between USD 50-USD 100, depending on the geographical area and the market rates at each location. The criteria for household targeting, based on a mutually agreed definition of a food insecure household, were developed in consultation with local communities in the affected areas, local authorities and WFP partners. In rural, urban and IDP settlements WFP prioritised households headed by females, minors, orphans, and widowers, disabled or critically ill, with the elderly.

WFP provided in-kind food assistance in the form of monthly rations comprising up to 75 kg of cereals, pulses, SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil. WFP also distributed daily cooked meals to relief beneficiaries in Mogadishu that met their daily caloric requirements. The use of cash-based transfers expanded from primarily using electronic vouchers in previous years to include the use of cash. Over the years, WFP had noted that its target beneficiaries were migrating from areas highly affected by drought to the urban centres of Dolow, Baidoa, Kismayo and Mogadishu in search of assistance. Similarly, newly displaced persons always had needs beyond food. As such, in 2017, WFP introduced unrestricted cash to enable the new IDPs access their food needs and some basic NFIs for preparing food. The new modality was implemented in 13 districts of the country through the services of a financial service provider – Standard Chartered Bank, working through a local agent in Somalia, AMAL, to provide cash to the targeted beneficiaries.

WFP also provided unconditional cash transfers (USD 15 per person per month) to help Somali returnees from Dadaab to meet 100 percent of their food needs for the first six months of their return. The programme was implemented in close collaboration with the governments of Kenya and Somalia, UNHCR, UNICEF and the Danish Refugee Council. UNICEF complemented this assistance by providing each of the households with USD 50 cash per month for six months for purchase of non-food items. UNHCR provided a repatriation package and settling-in grants for the returnees, while DRC provided additional grants for targeted households to start small businesses. All UNICEF, WFP and DRC assistance was delivered through SCOPE, using one card with multiple wallets. This meant that a household could use one household SCOPE card to redeem assistance from different service providers contracted by the three different agencies.

WFP closely coordinated with other agencies implementing cash-based transfers under the drought response and played a pivotal role in the resumption of the inter-agency Cash Working Group (CWG), which started convening in February 2017 after being inactive for more than three years. The CWG provided a forum for agencies engaged in cash assistance in Somalia to engage, share learning and coordinate activities. The CWG also provided guidance on transfer values, and provided a platform for CBT-related monitoring and evaluation and risk management discussions. WFP co- chaired the working group, which met every two weeks during which reports on CBT implementation and coverage were shared.

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

#### **Activities: Treatment and prevention of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women and HIV/TB clients**

In response to the widespread deterioration of the food security situation and high malnutrition rates in 2017, WFP significantly scaled up its nutrition activities, with particular efforts made to reach people closer to their homes through mobile clinics. In order to ensure a more efficient referral system and continuum of care, WFP and UNICEF invested on the integration of nutrition services. By the end of the year nearly a third (30 percent) of the 852 nutrition sites were fully integrated.



WFP's treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programme targeted malnourished children aged 6-59 months, as well as pregnant and lactating women. Once enrolled in the programme, children and mothers received a supplement of specialized nutritious food (RUSF for children, SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil for women) to complement their diet, help them regain weight and replenish their micronutrient stores. Under the prevention programme for acute malnutrition children aged 6-36 months received energy- and nutrient-dense specialized nutritious foods, while pregnant and lactating women received SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil to assure their continued health and prevent acute malnutrition.

Treatment of acute malnutrition is a life-saving intervention and considering the high GAM rates in 2017, was prioritised over preventive programmes. Although WFP Somalia does not usually target pregnant and lactating women for blanket supplementary feeding programmes (BSFP), in 2017, pregnant and lactating women (PLW) were included in drought affected areas where the health system was too weak to reach PLWs through the Maternal Child Health and Nutrition Programme (MCHN). However, WFP was not able to fully implement the BSFP PLW component due to the resource shortfalls. BSFP was prioritised only in South-Central and in pockets of Puntland and Somaliland where there were high GAM rates. The MCHN programme aimed to prevent stunting and promote growth during infancy and early childhood and break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition. In different locations throughout Somalia, the program targeted children aged 6-23 months, and pregnant and lactating mothers from the time of delivery until when their children were 6 months old. Once enrolled in the program, children received energy- and nutrient-dense specialized nutritious foods, while pregnant and lactating women received SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil. Pregnant women who delivered at the MCH clinics or under the supervision of trained health personnel received a one-off incentives of cereals, SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil to promote safe deliveries.

In 2017, WFP expanded the e-vegetable programme to Somaliland and Puntland (in addition to South Central). This programme provided complementary cash-based transfers to 11,301 PLW attending maternal and child health clinics to purchase fresh vegetables and fruits, in order to improve the diversity of their diet. WFP also provided a one-off incentive ration to 38,683 mothers for giving birth under medical supervision to encourage attendance to ante and post-natal clinics, for improved pregnancy and delivery outcomes.

To enhance the capacity of its partners, WFP conducted nutrition training on the implementation of the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP), as well as on the food by prescription modality and the basic nutrition package, in Dollow and Bossaso. Information, education and communication materials were revised to demonstrate the role of gender in caretaker and decision making practices, and these were disseminated as the new training materials. At the end of the training, the participants committed to speaking to their families about what they had learned, while the male participants agreed to hold community gatherings to speak about critical health and nutrition issues targeting male and elderly audiences, who are largely the decision makers in Somalia. During the same period, WFP provided training on nutrition data collection to community nutrition workers (CNWs), and tuberculosis (TB) and HIV training to HIV peer educators in Mogadishu, Garowe, Bossaso and Hargeisa. WFP collaborated with UNFPA to train CNWs in Mogadishu on nutrition, reproductive health and maternal and child health and nutrition. Through this capacity strengthening, WFP expects to see an improvement in the integration of service delivery among the different programs.

A geotagging initiative initiated by UNICEF, WFP and the nutrition cluster was undertaken to identify the access, capacities and gaps in nutrition programs to inform the emergency response by nutrition stakeholders. It identified the need for decentralization of services in rural areas and an increased focus on preventative programs to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. These findings will be the foundation for a service plan that will be rolled out in 2018 and provide an overview of the planning and scale up of nutrition programs.

The TB and HIV program is currently integrated in existing nutrition treatment and prevention programs and is therefore not a standalone intervention. This ensures sustainability and also mitigates stigma especially among the PLHIV. Using treatment and prevention targeting parameters, malnourished clients on antiretroviral treatment (ARV) and directly observed TB treatment (DOTS) were enrolled in either the HIV and TB nutrition programs and received monthly rations of SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil. Towards the end of the year, WFP initiated the registration of beneficiaries under its nutrition and TB/HIV programme, with the aim of improving information sharing and enabling effective targeting and management of beneficiaries. Nutrition and TB/HIV programme beneficiaries registered on the SCOPE platform will be able to access different WFP assistance programmes using one card from 2018 onwards. WFP continued to engage in the UN Joint team on HIV and AIDS as the convener of the food and nutrition pillar and co-convener of the HIV in Emergencies pillar. This continues to ensure the integration of nutrition for HIV and TB in national policies and programs. In addition, WFP has integrated its TB and HIV programmes with the nutrition treatment and prevention programmes, which will help ensure effective referral, and fight stigma especially among the PLHIV.

**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*

**Activities: Food Assistance for Assets and Food Assistance for Training**

In response to the famine alert issued in early 2017, and the need to scale up and prioritize life-saving activities, WFP focused its resources towards reaching the millions of people in Crisis and Emergency. In the process, livelihood activities, mainly Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), were scaled down across the country. Food security assessments conducted by FSNAU [20] and supported by WFP data on severity of the drought, loss of livestock, movement of communities in search of pasture and livestock and the distress sales of assets as a coping mechanism necessitated a shift in programming to ensure that immediate food needs were met to avert a famine. The decision to scale down livelihoods activities followed a unified approach focusing on meeting humanitarian needs for the drought response that was coordinated through inter-agency coordination mechanisms, including the Food Security, WASH and nutrition clusters, to promote an integrated response. The scale down of livelihood interventions (particularly in rural areas) to provide unconditional assistance took into consideration the different needs of what was also part of an integrated response with nutrition and WASH activities. This ensured access to food for all groups. In urban areas where skills training continued to be implemented, gender was considered in terms of the time allocated to attend training, and the type of skills provided were tailored to each gender. The number of FFA activities was limited to those already funded under multi-year funding, primarily by BMZ, with a focus on soil and water conservation activities in the north-west and north-east Somalia. The food basket for FFA consisted of cereal, pulses, SuperCereal Plus and vegetable oil. In 2017, all FFT beneficiaries received assistance through cash based transfers. The transfer value for FFA/FFT beneficiaries ranged between USD 70-USD 80, depending on the geographical area and the market rates at each location.

In urban areas, WFP supported vocational training programmes targeting IDPs (especially as large numbers of displaced persons moved to urban areas in search of services and assistance as a result of the drought) and host communities with a view of transferring knowledge and skills to support income generation, employability and entrepreneurship. Vocational training also aimed to contribute to better food security stability during the year. The training included classes in tailoring, hairdressing, mobile phone repair, electrical works, auto repairs, carpentry, bee keeping, handicrafts, construction, bakery and production of sweets. These were complemented with literacy and numeracy classes, as well as basic business skills training. Where possible, internship to various enterprises was facilitated to trainees to enable them gain practical experience to augment their skills and boost their confidence.

Support to local infrastructure and fishing was boosted through funding from the Italian government in Hobyo, in Central Somalia. Two feasibility assessments were conducted to facilitate construction of a jetty to support the fishing industry, alongside training on fishing and value addition. The project will be completed in 2018.

In the last quarter of 2017, WFP focused on developing recovery plans for each region, to provide a way forward for gradually increasing FFA activities from 2018. The food security outlook for 2018 remains precarious, with drought persisting in some areas. As such, unconditional assistance is expected to continue for the first six months with an incremental transition into FFA activities, from February onwards.

**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**

WFP maintained its school meals programme throughout the year as a safety net to encourage children to stay in school and access food in the face of extreme drought conditions. All children attending school received two meals (breakfast and lunch) everyday. For this same reasons, WFP, in consultation with government authorities and other stakeholders, extended the school programme in Somaliland and Puntland for two months over the school holidays. WFP also expanded the programme to include 84 new rural schools severely affected by drought in Puntland. The principal criteria for selecting schools eligible for food assistance was based on food insecurity, as well as education indicators like low enrolment, gender disparity and low retention rates. Other criteria include priority for rural public schools, availability of infrastructure and active community education committees (CECs).

A new initiative for provision of cash-based assistance targeting the girls' take home ration (THR) under the school meals programme was piloted in 5 districts. In recent years, provision of the incentive for girls through the in-kind modality had faced funding limitations, prompting the decision to switch to a cash-based transfer modality. A total of 3,156 girls in southern Somalia benefited from this program, with each girl receiving a cash voucher worth 7 USD, to be redeemed for a choice of 20 listed food items at WFP-contracted retail shops. However, in view of the fact that the gender gap in enrolment in WFP-supported schools had continued to decrease in recent years, recommendations were made from the School Meals Strategic Review exercise to discontinue WFP's THR programme. Therefore, the programme was implemented for only one month. While it cannot be determined if the THR is the reason for this improvement, the gender ratio is at an acceptable level with a less than 25 percent

difference of enrolment between girls and boys on average, across the assessed schools. For the second consecutive year, the take home ration programme was not implemented in other regions in the country due to funding constraints.

WFP provided fuel-efficient stoves and training on the use of the stoves to 225 schools with the aim of reducing fuel consumption, minimising negative environmental impacts from deforestation. A total of 405 women and 180 men were trained. WFP also provided training to members of community education committees (CECs) at the new schools in Puntland on the implementation of the school meals programme, including record keeping. Four hundred and twenty (420) CEC members were trained including 126 women.

**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**

Activities under SO 3 were not implemented in 2017, due to the emergency drought situation that required prioritization of resources for life saving activities.

### **Operational Partnerships**

WFP partnered with the Federal Government of Somalia and Federal Member States, to support the capacity building of state institutions and effective implementation of programmes. A letter of understanding (LoU) was signed with coordination Ministries in Somaliland and Puntland, as well as with the newly established Federal Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MHADMA), to strengthen their technical capacity to oversee humanitarian relief interventions. WFP also worked closely with the Federal Ministry of Health for the planning, coordination, supervision and monitoring of nutrition interventions implemented in Somalia, as well as with the Ministries of Education and Higher Studies within Puntland and Somaliland for the implementation of school feeding initiatives.

Under the new Joint Resilience Action, expected to start in early 2018, WFP will partner with FAO in the Canada Rome Based Agencies Programme targeting locations in Somaliland. Initial consultations with the Somaliland Government took place in 2017 but project activities were delayed because of the severe drought and the delayed elections, which finally took place in November 2017. WFP and UNICEF negotiated a €50 million grant from the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) [21] to tackle the persistent incidence of malnutrition in women and children in two regions of Somalia, as part of the Joint Resilience Action. WFP and UNICEF will partner with the Ministry of Health and the local authorities throughout the implementation of this project.

To improve the performance of both its local and international cooperating partners, in 2017 WFP rolled out a new partner evaluation tool that was developed the previous year. The new tool helped to systematically evaluate new and existing partners and list areas for improvement. Individual capacity development plans will now be tailored to each partner based on identified gaps, which in the longer term is expected to lead to improved knowledge and skills and increased partner performance. As a result, the organizations capacity will be built, which in turn will enable the institutions to shape and exercise control over their own economic and social activities.

WFP's use of the SCOPE platform continued to generate interest from different partners and donors. In 2017, WFP received request from 12 agencies to use SCOPE for their own programmes. Two partners, UNICEF and Danish Refugee Council (DRC) managed to integrate SCOPE in the management of their programmes in 2017, while World Vision is expected to start using SCOPE in early 2018. Donors continued to encourage organisations to consider and adopt the use of a single registry/database in Somalia to improve coordination, reduce duplication of assistance and improve synergy of different interventions. A registration taskforce was formed to further discuss and map the way forward. WFP was requested to make a presentation on SCOPE as a basis for the single registry discussion. This discussion will continue in 2018.

Given the absence of formal social protection systems in Somalia, WFP and UNICEF developed a joint programme [22] to support the government develop a social protection policy and framework that will form the basis of a future social protection system. In 2017, a consultant was hired to lead the process and preliminary meetings held with the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management to discuss the schedule and content of the consultations planned for 2018 in six regional states. The consultations will involve all stakeholders, including the local authorities, NGOs, other UN agencies, the civil society and the private sector.

[20] Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit.

[21] Managed by the German Development Bank (KFW).

[22] The programme is funded by the UN Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF).

## Results

### **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: General food distributions and cooked meals for drought affected populations, IDPs urban poor and returnees.**

Under the drought response, general food distributions targeting vulnerable households in areas facing acute food insecurity, [23] and internally displaced populations were critical in addressing urgent food gaps. There was a marked improvement in the food security situation of surveyed households in the first half of the year. However, a deterioration in the food consumption score (FCS) and dietary diversity scores (DDS) was observed between May to August, with slight improvement at the end of the year. The May-August period marks the lean season in Somalia and may have contributed to the reported declines in FCS and DDS. Households led by women reported higher levels of poor FCS as compared to households led by men. The poor outcomes are linked to the severe food insecurity in the country, driven by a reduction in households' ability to access adequate food and income after consecutive poor harvest seasons. The north-eastern parts of the country were particularly hard-hit, following four consecutive failed seasons since Deyr (October-December) 2015. It is also likely that male-headed households had better food consumption scores because men generally have greater opportunities to engage in alternative livelihood activities that help bridging gaps in household food security than women. Despite the fragile food security situation in Somalia, WFP assistance contributed to ensuring a sustained and continuous food consumption among its beneficiaries. Comparing the critical levels of acute food insecurity and poor FCS recorded among non-beneficiaries, households receiving WFP assistance showed being more resilient to the effects of the drought. In particular, WFP-assisted households were 5 times more likely to have a good or acceptable food consumption compared to non-beneficiary households. In addition, the use of cash provided beneficiaries more freedom to choose what to buy as per their different needs, as the cash was unrestricted, hence allowing for purchase of both food and non-food items. Monitoring data on the use of this cash showed that beneficiaries spent 75 percent of the cash received to buy food and 25 percent for the purchase of non- food items.

For the interventions implemented in support of Dadaab returnees, baseline data indicated that most of the returnees had adequate food consumption with less than a quarter of the households reporting poor FCS. However, a decline in FCS was observed later on, with all the food security indicators remaining below the target by the end of the year. Similarly, there was a decline in their DDS, with more returnees reporting a decrease in the number of food groups consumed. Households headed by women were more affected by the decline in the food security outcomes compared to male-headed households, indicating a continued food security vulnerability among members of female-headed households. The food security outcomes among returnees were affected by the persistent drought and exacerbated by the inherent vulnerabilities associated with resettlement, largely affecting households' ability to access diverse food groups.

### **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*

Through the mobile clinics, preventative and curative services were provided closer to the beneficiaries, therefore increasing the number of PLW and children reached with nutrition services in remote and isolated areas. WFP, UNICEF and other nutrition stakeholders strived to increase the integration of the treatment of acutely malnourished children by strengthening the referral mechanisms to ensure continuum of care. The increase in targeted supplementary feeding programmes (TSFPs) and MCHN coverage contributed to the reduction in mortality rates, as well as the worsening malnutrition situation in Somalia.

#### **Activity: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)**

The performance indicators for treatment of moderate acute malnutrition were within SPHERE standards. WFP developed behaviour change communication materials that were used to disseminate key nutrition and health messages by community nutrition workers (40 percent of whom were men) to the communities. The community



nutrition workers (CNWs) also received training on screening and referrals through the use of mobile technology. This resulted in quicker follow ups and improved monitoring. Early case finding, referrals and defaulter tracing by the strong community workers network all contributed to maintaining the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition outcomes within acceptable levels.

Despite the high morbidity levels during the severe drought as a result of the acute watery diarrhoea, the mortality rate at the nutrition sites was significantly low (1 percent) [24], thanks to the strong referral mechanisms within the health and nutrition sites. In addition, the integration between outpatient treatment programmes (OTPs) for severe acute malnutrition and TSFP ensured that children that were cured did not relapse after being discharged from the treatment programs. The slight increase in defaulter rate (by 1 percent) in relation to the previous follow up is attributed to the seasonal migration of the household members because of the drought. The OTP and TSFP programs attained point and single coverage of above 50 percent as per SPHERE standards for rural populations.

**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 294 sites by 21 partners, a 58 percent increase from 186 sites in 2016. Availability of integrated and free MCHN and TSFP services at existing health infrastructure was a booster in improving program access and coverage. The MCHN programme continued to contribute to the integration of services such as health, immunization and hygiene education, thus contributing to reduced morbidity and undernutrition among targeted groups.

Results from the SQUEAC [25] survey conducted in October to November 2017 indicated that the uptake of antenatal clinic services had improved to 61 percent from the previous year's figure of 38 percent. This improvement was attributed to the one-off incentive ration given to mothers giving birth under medical supervision.

The WFP nutrition program for people living with HIV (PLHIV) and those on TB treatment is integrated within the antiretroviral therapy (ART) centres and the TB treatment health facilities that are run, managed and supported by UNICEF and WHO. The integration of nutritional support within the ART centres has minimized the stigma associated with people living with HIV. The food by prescription programme for TB/HIV in Somalia was rolled out in the second half of 2017. Since the period of discharge for HIV is 6 months, no discharges were recorded in the reporting period. Similarly, there was no discharge data for ART, as the health care workers did not take monthly nutritional assessments of the clients. Performance indicators for HIV remain therefore inconclusive. WFP will work to strengthen the capacity of ART staff on nutritional education and assessment to ensure proper monthly assessments, reporting and discharging as per standard guidelines. For TB, there was a sharp decrease in the latest recovery rate follow up as compared to the previous follow up because of a pipeline break experienced in Somaliland from August. In addition, the TB programme continues to endure funding constraints up to date.

**Activity: Prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding**

At the end of the year, there was slight improvement in the FCS of WFP beneficiaries compared to August, with a 31 percent increase in households with acceptable FCS. The blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) played a critical role in providing additional food to vulnerable children under 3 and pregnant and lactating women in the midst of the drought.

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

*Outcome SO2.1: Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households*

**Activity: Food Assistance for Assets**

Even as the food and nutrition security situation continued to deteriorate in Somalia, the situation of families receiving WFP assistance through FFA significantly improved compared to baseline results, and was better off compared to other groups of beneficiaries. The improvement in food security among FFA beneficiaries in the second half of the 2017 can be attributed to livelihoods interventions in rural settings, which met immediate food needs at a time where seasonal rains failed and continued to exert pressure on households ability to access food. Households with poor and borderline FCS significantly decreased, with an improvement in the proportion of households with acceptable FCS. The DDS - an indication of improved access and utilization of more diversified and nutritious foods by beneficiaries - considerably improved amongst households participating in FFA activities, reaching the set targets by the end of the year. These improvements in food security in the second half of the 2017 can be attributed to livelihoods interventions in rural settings that helped households in meeting their immediate food needs. Since June 2017, the nutrition situation among rural populations showed statistically significant improvements, which can also be attributed to improved access to food.



**Activity: Food Assistance for Training**

WFP assistance in drought-affected areas contributed to the sustained food security situation among beneficiaries participating in vocational training since the baseline. Despite a deterioration in the proportion of households with poor FCS from baseline, there was a significant improvement among households with acceptable levels (43 percent) at the end of the year as compared to the baseline, where only 20 percent of the households recorded acceptable levels. While there was a general improvement in the DDS, and the target set for borderline FCS was achieved at the end of the year, the poor FCS target was instead not reached. The drought affected households' ability to engage in other livelihood activities, thus affecting availability of food at household level. Decreased capacity of household members to engage in productive livelihood activities also resulted in reduced access to adequate and diverse food, leading to a negative impact on their food security. Households headed by men coped better in terms of food security as compared to women-headed households.

In urban areas, WFP's vocational training enabled skills transfer to IDPs and host communities, and was critical in ensuring food security stability during the year. The training supported household food security and provided household members alternative skills to support income generation, employability and entrepreneurship.

*Outcome SO2.2: Community or livelihood assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities*

**Activity: Food Assistance for Assets**

There was an improvement in the community asset score from baseline, with more than three quarter of the communities reporting an increased number of functional assets that benefited the community. Community based participatory planning (CBPP) was used to identify needs and prioritize assets to be rehabilitated or constructed. The assets created (water catchment and irrigation canals) are expected to be functional at the arrival of the rain season, when the communities will be able to utilize these to improve their access to water and their crop production, which will increase their access to food. WFP provided technical oversight through visits to the sites to ensure that quality assets were implemented, and additionally provided capacity strengthening to partner staff. WFP is also rolling out maintenance agreements to be signed off by communities as part of the community based participatory planning, which will ensure the maintenance of the assets created in the coming year. Data collection for FFA activities (baseline and follow up surveys) took place in September and December 2017, respectively, given that FFA activities started in the last quarter of the year, due to the drought emergency, and were completed in 3- 4 months time.

**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**

Compared with the previous school year, when the enrollment rate was high, there was only a minimal increase in the number of children enrolled in 2017. The drought pushed many family to migrate, reducing the population of some areas, which could have contributed to the lower number of enrolled children registered in 2017. The ratio of girls to boys remained the same as the previous year, indicating that girls were still dropping out at the upper class levels due to traditional practices (including early marriages or participation in family chores). Although the retention rate decreased from 98 to 95, the program also recorded a slightly higher retention rate for girls than for boys. Due to the complex nature of the Somalia country context, WFP was not able to implement the SABER [26] evaluation tool in 2017.

**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**

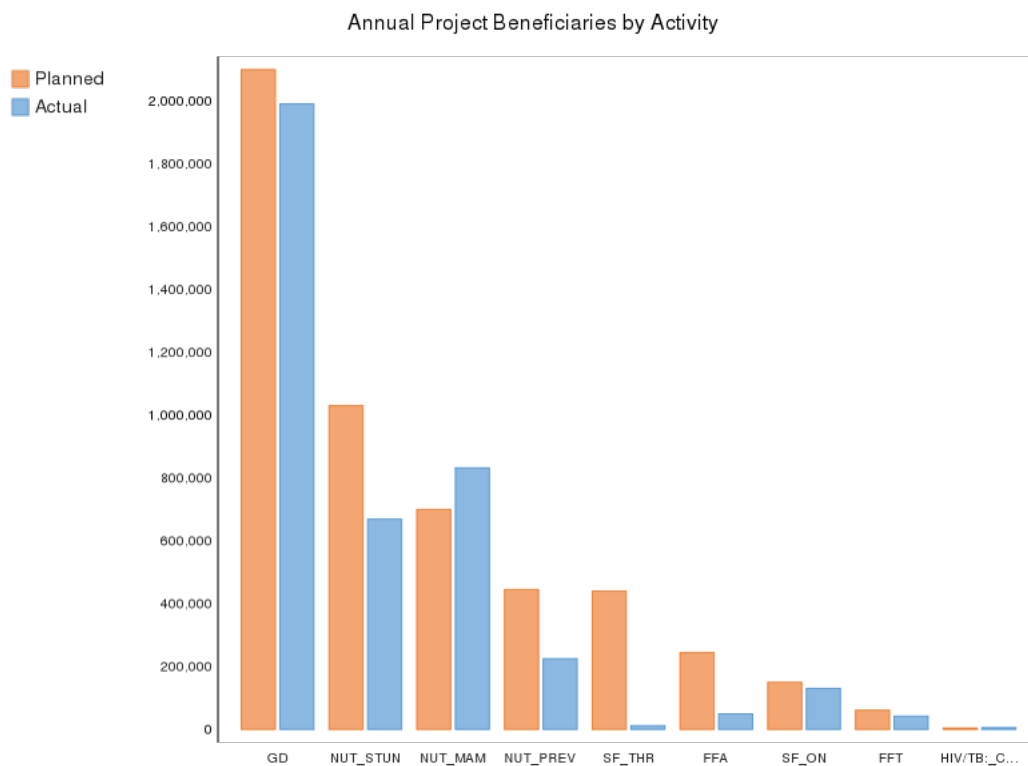
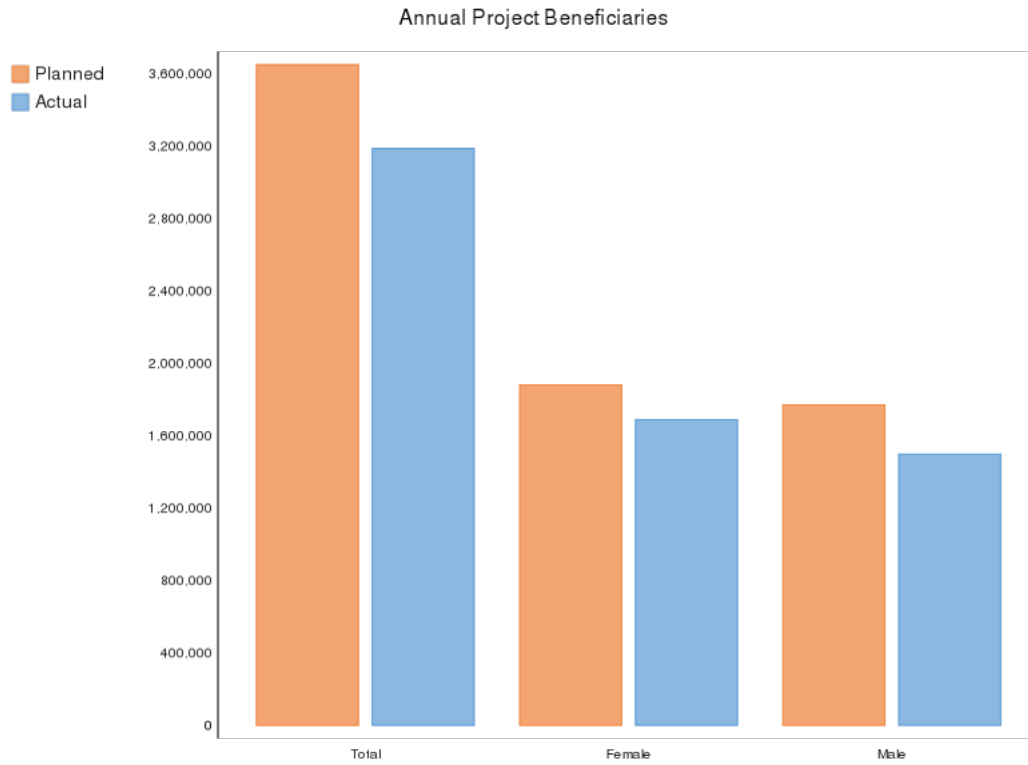
The FFA activities under SO 3 were conceived as part of a long-term community based resilience project. Since in 2017 WFP had to prioritize life-saving activities due to the ongoing drought, and FFA activities under SO 3 were not implemented, the desired outcomes could not be achieved. Therefore, outcome monitoring to assess community asset score and food security indicators, including food consumption score, diet diversity score and coping strategy index was not conducted in 2017.

[23] IPC 3 and 4 (classified as "crisis" and "emergency", respectively).

[24] Mortality rates below 3 percent are within acceptable SPHERE Standards.

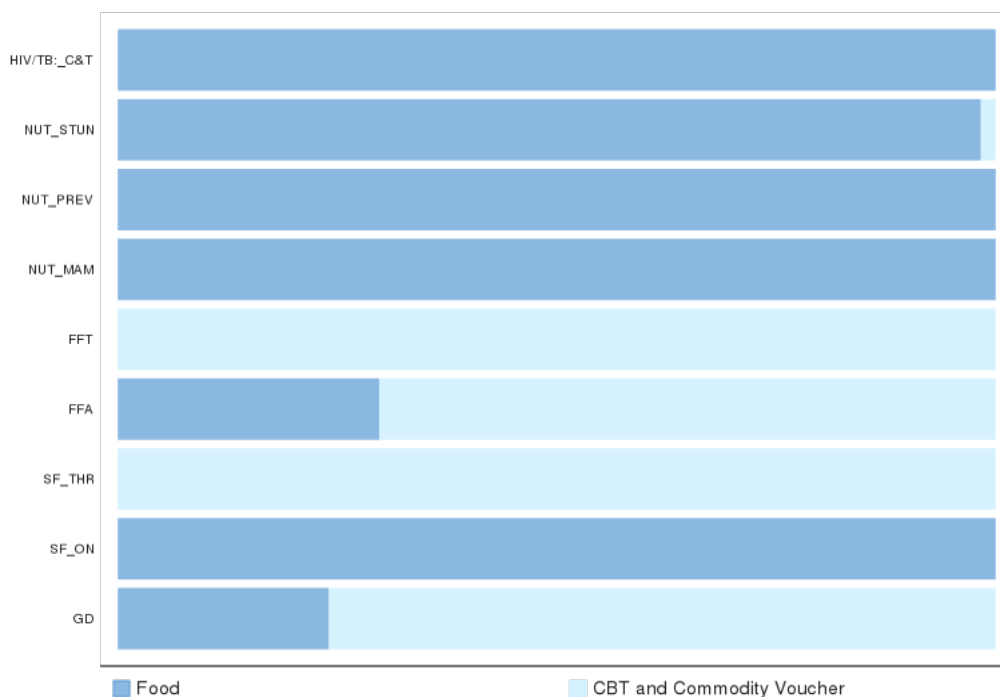
[25] Semi-Quantitative Evaluation of Access and Coverage.

[26] Systems Approach for Better Education Results.



GD: General Distribution (GD)  
 NUT\_STUN: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting  
 NUT\_MAM: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition  
 NUT\_PREV: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition  
 SF\_THR: School Feeding (take-home rations)  
 FFA: Food-Assistance-for-Assets  
 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
Beans	-	153	-
Biscuits	-	2	-
Corn Soya Blend	53,062	20,760	39.1%
High Energy Biscuits	100	159	159.4%
Maize	21,363	2,125	9.9%
Maize Meal	-	5	-
Peas	-	6	-

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	22,183	10,985	49.5%
Rice	-	3,034	-
Rice Soya Blend	-	0	-
Sorghum Flour	-	14	-
Sorghum/Millet	73,289	35,462	48.4%
Split Lentils	-	7	-
Split Peas	16,980	8,361	49.2%
Sugar	474	-	-
Vegetable Oil	13,854	5,469	39.5%
Wheat	-	1,461	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>201,306</b>	<b>88,002</b>	<b>43.7%</b>

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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	-	14,813,693	-
Commodity Voucher	-	184	-
Value Voucher	148,332,971	120,178,435	81.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>148,332,971</b>	<b>134,992,312</b>	<b>91.0%</b>

## Performance Monitoring

At the beginning of the year, WFP developed a monitoring and evaluation plan detailing the frequency of data collection - annual, bi-annual and quarterly for outcome indicators (depending on each indicator), and monthly for process indicators. WFP utilized both on-site and remote monitoring to assess its interventions (both in-kind and cash-based) as well as the household food security status of its beneficiaries. In conducting both process and outcome monitoring, WFP utilized comprehensive monitoring checklists, programmed in the ONA platform for mobile phone data collection [27]. WFP employed purposive sampling based on the data collected from distribution plans, active food distribution points (FDPs), beneficiary registers and SCOPE distribution data.

SCOPE distribution and post-distribution monitoring data from cash-based transfer activities was used to determine the expenditure patterns of the beneficiaries, food consumption status and the coping mechanisms employed by WFP beneficiaries to bridge household food gaps. To track output indicators, WFP used the corporate Country Office Tool for Monitoring Effectively (COMET). In accordance to the M&E implementation plan, cooperating partners were the main source of output monitoring data for WFP interventions, complemented by random verification through on-site monitoring conducted by WFP staff. WFP's performance monitoring at the Somalia office was aligned to WFP's Strategic Results Framework and corporate M&E standard operating procedures (SOPs).

WFP continued to enhance its data collection through its mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping (mVAM) system, mKormeer [28]. This enabled efficient and effective monitoring of outcome and process indicators remotely through mobile phone interviews in 2017. Following an increase in the number of beneficiaries using the WFP call center for feedback, questions, and/or complaints, WFP expanded the call center staff from four to eight, thereby scaling up its remote monitoring and reaching more beneficiaries for feedback and information sharing. Data warehouse upgrades and links to analysis software such as Tableau, further improved the analysis of information

for faster decision making. WFP also expanded the training of community nutrition workers (CNWs) to include MUAC screening data and other nutrition components through the ONA platform. The planned rollout of satellite imagery for progress monitoring was postponed to 2018, due to the prevailing drought emergency and the need to prioritize resources for lifesaving interventions.

The target for on-site monitoring coverage of ongoing activities remained at 30 percent. However, due to insecurity and lack of access, WFP could only reach 20 percent of the planned locations for on-site monitoring. Nevertheless, WFP engaged monitors in locations where access permitted, and third party monitors in locations where access was limited for WFP staff.

To help drive evidence based and gender-sensitive programming through gender-responsive data collection and analysis, WFP organized capacity building sessions on gender responsive analysis and reporting for M&E and VAM staff. WFP further modified the situational questionnaire to capture information on gender, protection and accountability to help fill data gaps. This enhanced the collection, analysis and reporting of sex and age disaggregated data. WFP ensured that monitoring activities, such as focus group discussions, were conducted separately for both men and women and a facilitator of the same sex moderated the discussions. This encouraged active participation of both men and women and allowed beneficiaries to air their views more freely.

[27] ONA is an open source data platform that supports large data collection.

[28] *Kormeer* means 'monitoring' in Somali. Mkormeer is technological platform for digital data collection in areas with limited access.

## Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP finalized a Somalia country office Gender Action Plan, in line with its Regional Gender Implementation Strategy and the recommendations coming out of the Somalia Gender Baseline. In the Gender Action Plan, WFP allocated 24 percent of the overall operational budget in 2017 to gender related activities.

In households where cash and e-vouchers were used as a transfer modality, men were the major decision makers over the use of food assistance. Women were mainly involved in the management of in-kind assistance. This is in line with cultural practices, which disproportionally assign access and control of productive resources such as control over household income, to men.

Joint decision making on management of WFP assistance was similarly low during the review period. The corporate target of 30 percent was thus not achieved by the end of the year. Under general distribution (GD) and food assistance for assets (FFA), men were the major decision makers, with more than half reporting management over the use of cash, voucher or food at household level. This is a shift from 2016 where women were reported as the primary decision makers on household food management of food and voucher-based assistance. The increase in number of men making decision on household food management could be linked to the introduction of the cash modality in 2017, which was mainly managed by men.

The corporate target for proportion of women in project management committee trained on food/cash distribution was also not achieved. In line with the trends from the last few years and prevailing cultural norms, less than half of women beneficiaries were involved in leadership positions in project management committees. These results reflect a contrast between household level decision making, where women are more involved (at least as far as in-kind food assistance is concerned), and decision making at community and national level, where lack of participation in leadership positions for women makes them less likely to influence decisions and policies concerning food security, livelihoods and other pertinent issues in their communities. In a society where women are more disadvantaged due to negative societal gender norms, lack of participation in leadership forums further adds to the vulnerability of women.

For FFA activities, community consultations ensured the participation of men and women in the identification and prioritisation of needs and assets to be created and sites for the projects. While women were represented at committee level and trained, the level of actual participation in the activities was informed by the nature of the activities and balanced with domestic workloads. For FFT activities, more women were targeted as most skills provided were appropriate to their needs. Timing for training also considered the other duties women had to attend to. Training was also complemented with literacy and numeracy courses and business skills to assist them in the set-up of micro-businesses.



## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

In addition to employing channels that facilitate collection of feedback and complaints, WFP shared information regarding targeting, distributions, and rights and entitlements with the populations targeted for assistance through voice messages to ensure those who are illiterate still received messaging.

Through the use of SCOPE cards, WFP allowed beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers to access their entitlement at locations most convenient to them. Returnees from Dadaab moved from one place to the other in their resettlement journey, whilst many people affected by drought, especially in Bay and Bakool regions in the south migrated to urban centres in other regions in search of food assistance. SCOPE cards enabled these beneficiaries to redeem their assistance even in their areas of displacement as the card could be redeemed in any of the WFP contracted retail shops across the whole country.

The number of beneficiaries using WFP's complaints and feedback mechanism continued to grow in 2017. The increase in feedback calls could be attributed in part to the continued and deliberate efforts to raise awareness of the feedback mechanism through beneficiary sensitization, and the scaling up of relief activities during the first half of the year. SCOPE cards issued to all beneficiaries also had details of the WFP call centre toll free number. To accommodate the surge in incoming calls, as well as the increased monitoring needs, WFP doubled the number of the staff at the Galkayo-based call centre. WFP received between 100 to 240 calls per week, throughout the year with an average of 140 feedback calls received each week. Some of the issues reported to the call centre included rising of prices by retailers, beneficiaries being requested to pay for receipt of SCOPE cards, and request for information on replacement of SCOPE cards among others.

Complaints and feedback received through the hotline were recorded in the Sugar CRM case tracking system.[1] The system was modified in April 2017 to better capture the nature of each individual feedback call, and ensure more streamlined recording and accurate reporting. Fifty-three (53) percent of the calls received were made by women, indicating that there were no major social barriers hindering female beneficiaries from contacting male operators and vice versa. All complaints and questions received were classified and logged as high, medium, low or residual priority. They were then forwarded for action as per the issue management protocol defined in the M&E standard operating procedures. Cases of potential risk of corruption, collusion, fraud and sexual exploitation and abuse were raised to the Compliance Task Force for review and action. For WFP to ensure accountability to its beneficiaries, each caller was called back after the subject of the complaint was resolved to inform them on the resolution.

Data from 2017 indicated that more than half of the beneficiaries were informed about the programme; this included beneficiaries who were aware of the selection criteria, value or quantity of entitlement and complaints and feedback mechanism in place. However, only beneficiaries under food assistance for asset were able to achieve the corporate target for beneficiary awareness at the end of review period. This is an indication that there is still a need for WFP to work with cooperating partners to strengthen beneficiary sensitization on the implementation of WFP programmes especially in regard to how selections are carried out and the entitlements due them. Almost no beneficiaries experienced safety problems when travelling to and from WFP distribution sites. As a result, a high number of beneficiaries turned out for redemptions or distributions.

WFP call centre operators are trained on appropriate referral mechanisms for reports 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 2017, this could not be carried out in the midst of a drought emergency.

The pervasive drought and the related large scale displacement led to an increase in the numbers of reported cases of gender based violence (GBV) including sexual assault and intimate partner violence [29]. Widespread insecurity and the presence of armed non-state actors also had a significant role in the incidence of GBV in the IDP settlements in urban and peri-urban areas. In response to these threats WFP, in cooperation with the GBV sub-cluster, developed a GBV referral and programming protocol that outlines WFP's corporate strategy on GBV particularly on reporting and referring cases for medical, legal or psychosocial assistance as well as working with GBV survivors in terms of programming. Much of this was to support the call center staff in case of reports of domestic abuse or in cases of sexual assault to help them refer beneficiaries with trained service providers who could offer the proper assistance. It was also for the programme staff at the field level to be able to protect the identities of the survivors with confidentiality as well as provide appropriate assistance.

[29] An open source data platform for data collection.

# Figures and Indicators

## Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/ Kabir Dhanji

Rumah Mohamed and her 11-month old daughter, Obah, at their home after visiting a Mother and Child Health and Nutrition Centre in Hargeisa, Somaliland. Obah has been receiving treatment from WFP for moderate-acute-malnutrition.

### Explanatory notes:

Planned figures for returnees and refugees under the 'overview of project beneficiary information table':

Planning figures for both were included under the residents total (3,394,499) but the adjusted beneficiary total was not updated to reflect residence status in budget revision three.

## 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	1,770,250	1,879,750	3,650,000	1,497,829	1,689,043	3,186,872	84.6%	89.9%	87.3%
<b>By Age-group:</b>									
Children (under 5 years)	357,700	372,300	730,000	446,162	478,031	924,193	124.7%	128.4%	126.6%
Children (5-18 years)	536,550	558,450	1,095,000	414,293	382,425	796,718	77.2%	68.5%	72.8%
Adults (18 years plus)	876,000	949,000	1,825,000	637,374	828,587	1,465,961	72.8%	87.3%	80.3%
<b>By Residence status:</b>									
Refugees	-	-	-	32,506	31,231	63,737	-	-	-
Internally displaced persons (IDPs)	123,918	131,583	255,501	458,910	560,889	1,019,799	370.3%	426.3%	399.1%
Returnees	-	-	-	65,012	62,463	127,475	-	-	-
Residents	1,646,333	1,748,166	3,394,499	928,655	1,047,206	1,975,861	56.4%	59.9%	58.2%

## 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)	1,092,500	1,007,500	2,100,000	478,519	1,512,078	1,990,597	43.8%	150.1%	94.8%
School Feeding (on-site)	150,000	-	150,000	130,441	-	130,441	87.0%	-	87.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	220,000	220,000	440,000	-	12,066	12,066	-	5.5%	2.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	128,245	115,755	244,000	14,712	34,704	49,416	11.5%	30.0%	20.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	27,755	33,245	61,000	-	42,042	42,042	-	126.5%	68.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	700,000	-	700,000	832,349	-	832,349	118.9%	-	118.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	445,000	-	445,000	224,879	-	224,879	50.5%	-	50.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	1,007,500	22,500	1,030,000	657,586	11,301	668,887	65.3%	50.2%	64.9%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,000	-	4,000	5,338	-	5,338	133.5%	-	133.5%

**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)	266,493	167,917	434,410	79,753	252,013	331,766	29.9%	150.1%	76.4%
School Feeding (on-site)	150,000	-	150,000	130,441	-	130,441	87.0%	-	87.0%
School Feeding (take-home rations)	73,333	36,667	73,333	-	2,011	2,011	-	5.5%	2.7%
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	21,374	19,292	40,666	2,452	5,784	8,236	11.5%	30.0%	20.3%
Food-Assistance-for-Training	4,626	5,541	10,167	-	7,007	7,007	-	126.5%	68.9%
Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition	700,000	-	700,000	832,349	-	832,349	118.9%	-	118.9%
Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition	445,000	-	445,000	224,879	-	224,879	50.5%	-	50.5%
Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting	988,750	3,750	992,500	657,586	11,301	668,887	66.5%	301.4%	67.4%
HIV/TB: Care&Treatment;	4,000	-	4,000	5,338	-	5,338	133.5%	-	133.5%

## 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)
<b>General Distribution (GD)</b>									
People participating in general distributions	217,205	217,205	434,410	119,436	212,330	331,766	55.0%	97.8%	76.4%
Total participants	217,205	217,205	434,410	119,436	212,330	331,766	55.0%	97.8%	76.4%
Total beneficiaries	1,071,000	1,029,000	2,100,000	1,015,204	975,393	1,990,597	94.8%	94.8%	94.8%
<b>School Feeding (on-site)</b>									
Children receiving school meals in primary schools	78,000	72,000	150,000	71,743	58,698	130,441	92.0%	81.5%	87.0%
Activity supporters	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total participants	78,000	72,000	150,000	71,743	58,698	130,441	92.0%	81.5%	87.0%
Total beneficiaries	78,000	72,000	150,000	71,743	58,698	130,441	92.0%	81.5%	87.0%
<b>School Feeding (take-home rations)</b>									
Children receiving take-home rations in primary schools	-	73,333	73,333	-	2,011	2,011	-	2.7%	2.7%
Total participants	-	73,333	73,333	-	2,011	2,011	-	2.7%	2.7%
Total beneficiaries	218,680	221,320	440,000	6,154	5,912	12,066	2.8%	2.7%	2.7%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>									
People participating in asset-creation activities	19,927	20,739	40,666	3,541	4,695	8,236	17.8%	22.6%	20.3%
Total participants	19,927	20,739	40,666	3,541	4,695	8,236	17.8%	22.6%	20.3%
Total beneficiaries	119,561	124,439	244,000	25,202	24,214	49,416	21.1%	19.5%	20.3%
<b>Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>									
People participating in trainings	3,050	7,117	10,167	2,242	4,765	7,007	73.5%	67.0%	68.9%
Total participants	3,050	7,117	10,167	2,242	4,765	7,007	73.5%	67.0%	68.9%
Total beneficiaries	29,891	31,109	61,000	21,441	20,601	42,042	71.7%	66.2%	68.9%
<b>HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>									
ART Clients receiving food assistance	1,020	980	2,000	1,815	1,546	3,361	177.9%	157.8%	168.1%
TB Clients receiving food assistance	1,020	980	2,000	1,068	909	1,977	104.7%	92.8%	98.9%
Total participants	2,040	1,960	4,000	2,883	2,455	5,338	141.3%	125.3%	133.5%
Total beneficiaries	2,040	1,960	4,000	2,883	2,455	5,338	141.3%	125.3%	133.5%

## 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)
<b>Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	78,960	85,540	164,500	93,516	111,051	204,567	118.4%	129.8%	124.4%
Children (24-59 months)	146,640	158,860	305,500	175,343	204,568	379,911	119.6%	128.8%	124.4%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	230,000	230,000	-	247,871	247,871	-	107.8%	107.8%
Total beneficiaries	225,600	474,400	700,000	268,859	563,490	832,349	119.2%	118.8%	118.9%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition</b>									
Children (6-59 months)	213,600	231,400	445,000	102,225	115,274	217,499	47.9%	49.8%	48.9%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	-	-	-	7,380	7,380	-	-	-
Total beneficiaries	213,600	231,400	445,000	102,225	122,654	224,879	47.9%	53.0%	50.5%
<b>Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>									
Children (6-23 months)	210,828	219,433	430,261	182,201	205,461	387,662	86.4%	93.6%	90.1%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	562,239	562,239	-	281,225	281,225	-	50.0%	50.0%
Total beneficiaries	210,828	819,172	1,030,000	182,201	486,686	668,887	86.4%	59.4%	64.9%

## Project Indicators

## Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>SO1 Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies</b>				
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women</b>				
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	100.00	-	68.90



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.01, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	83.40	-	81.30
<b>MAM treatment recovery rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	>75.00	94.00	73.00	83.00
<b>MAM treatment mortality rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	<3.00	0.00	5.00	1.00
<b>MAM treatment default rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	2.00	2.00	3.00
<b>MAM treatment non-response rate (%)</b>				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Reports, Base value: 2016.11, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	3.00	19.00	12.00
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.12, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>50.00	77.10	-	75.20
<b>Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.40	6.80	32.90	28.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.10	5.70	28.60	36.80
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=1.60	7.90	34.70	26.00
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.90	4.90	4.06	4.30
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>5.06	5.06	4.05	4.03

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.76	4.76	4.06	4.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=11.30	56.60	24.90	46.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=11.10	55.40	30.20	65.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=11.40	57.20	22.70	40.70
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2017.02, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.57	3.57	4.50	4.33
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.60	3.60	4.31	3.87
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.05, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.50	3.50	4.58	4.47
<b>SO2 Support or restore food security and nutrition and establish or rebuild livelihoods in fragile settings and following emergencies</b>				
<b>Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households</b>				
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=20.15	40.30	-	27.40
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=9.00	18.00	-	13.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=22.90	45.90	-	45.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=19.25	38.50	-	23.60

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=11.00	22.00	-	13.00
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=8.50	17.00	-	14.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	-	5.10
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	-	4.60
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>3.90	3.90	-	5.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=14.00	28.10	31.00	42.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=25.80	51.60	39.40	15.10
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=13.00	26.00	40.30	53.70
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=14.90	29.90	25.20	38.20
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=30.20	60.30	43.40	23.90
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	=22.10	44.20	36.90	12.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.29	4.29	4.33	4.47
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.28	4.28	4.09	4.15
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.01, Base value: 2017.03, WFP programme monitoring, Previous Follow-up: 2017.08, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>4.28	4.28	4.48	4.59
<b>Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, PDM, Base value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>80.00	68.80	-	75.00
<b>Retention rate in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>80.00	99.00	-	95.00
<b>Retention rate (girls) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>80.00	99.70	-	94.50
<b>Retention rate (boys) in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>80.00	98.50	-	95.00
<b>Enrolment: Average annual rate of change in number of children enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>2.00	1.30	-	0.34
<b>Enrolment (girls): Average annual rate of change in number of girls enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>2.00	1.70	-	0.34
<b>Enrolment (boys): Average annual rate of change in number of boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>2.00	0.90	-	0.34
<b>Gender ratio: ratio of girls to boys enrolled in WFP-assisted primary schools</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=1.00	0.80	-	0.81

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children</b>				
<b>ART Default Rate (%)</b>				
<i>ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Report, Base value: 2017.01, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>ART Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
<i>ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP Monthly report, Base value: 2017.01, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	>75.00	0.00	-	0.00
<b>Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions</b>				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>66.00	75.00	-	91.90
<b>Proportion of eligible population who participate in programme (coverage)</b>				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP survey, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP survey</i>	>70.00	45.10	-	54.00
<b>Proportion of children who consume a minimum acceptable diet</b>				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.10, WFP programme monitoring, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring</i>	>70.00	6.00	-	10.00
<b>Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.12, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12, Secondary data</i>	=16.00	26.00	-	23.00
<b>TB Treatment Default Rate (%)</b>				
<i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP monthly report, Base value: 2017.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<b>TB Treatment Nutritional Recovery Rate (%)</b>				
<i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, CP monthly report, Base value: 2017.01, Secondary data, Previous Follow-up: 2017.06, Secondary data, Latest Follow-up: 2017.11, Secondary data</i>	>75.00	0.00	99.00	73.00
<b>Capacity developed to address national food insecurity needs</b>				
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>PUTLAND, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey</i>	>1.50	1.50	-	-
<b>NCI: School Feeding National Capacity Index</b>				
<i>SOMALILAND, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2015.09, WFP survey</i>	>1.10	1.10	-	-
<b>SO3 Reduce risk and enable people, communities and countries to meet their own food and nutrition needs</b>				
<b>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</b>				
<b>CAS: percentage of communities with an increased Asset Score</b>				
<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	-	-



Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	=24.05	48.10	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	=10.20	20.40	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	=30.00	59.90	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	=22.90	45.70	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (female-headed)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	=10.80	21.70	-	-
<b>FCS: percentage of households with borderline Food Consumption Score (male-headed)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	=10.05	20.20	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	>3.30	3.30	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (female-headed households)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	>2.80	2.82	-	-
<b>Diet Diversity Score (male-headed households)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	>3.45	3.45	-	-
<b>CSI (Food): Coping Strategy Index (average)</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	<12.70	12.70	-	-
<b>CSI (Asset Depletion): Percentage of households implementing crisis and emergency coping strategies</b>				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP survey</i>	<48.00	48.00	-	-

## Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
<b>SO1: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of Client Satisfaction Survey	survey	1	-	-
Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained	individual	65	49	75.4%
Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	40	36	90.0%
Number of guidance documents developed and circulated to the cluster	item	1	1	100.0%
Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally	agency/organization	250	220	88.0%
Number of regional cluster coordination cells created	unit	15	14	93.3%
Number of training sessions / workshops organized	training session	2	2	100.0%
<b>SO1: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	14,489	83,446	575.9%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	100,458	639,502	636.6%
<b>SO2: Capacity Development - Strengthening National Capacities</b>				
Number of food security and nutrition monitoring/surveillance reports produced with WFP support	report	2	2	100.0%
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	454	1,062	233.9%
Number of technical assistance activities provided	activity	5	5	100.0%
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	7,000	854	12.2%
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	111	31	27.9%
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	20	2	10.0%
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	5,000	6,000	120.0%
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	300	6	2.0%
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	200	8	4.0%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	30	-	-
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	100	-	-
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	100,000	-	-
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	tree seedling	8,000	-	-
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	10,000	840	8.4%
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	10,125	-	-
Volume of water harvesting system constructed	m3	1	-	-
<b>SO2: Food-Assistance-for-Training</b>				

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of literacy centres assisted	centre	21	21	100.0%
Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies)	individual	6,175	6,136	99.4%
<b>SO2: HIV/TB: Care&amp;Treatment;</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	45	35	77.8%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Acute Malnutrition and Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	85	118	138.8%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	185	152	82.2%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Prevention of Stunting</b>				
Number of female government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	85	118	138.8%
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	186	297	159.7%
Number of male government staff trained by WFP in nutrition programme design, implementation and other nutrition related areas (technical)	individual	35	152	434.3%
Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	14,489	76,443	527.6%
Number of men receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	12,060	58,369	484.0%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counseling	individual	174,975	348,146	199.0%
Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP	individual	114,868	281,472	245.0%
Number of women receiving nutrition counseling supported by WFP	individual	100,458	135,216	134.6%
<b>SO2: Nutrition: Treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition</b>				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	centre/site	697	997	143.0%
<b>SO2: School Feeding (on-site)</b>				
Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	506	543	107.3%
<b>SO3: Food-Assistance-for-Assets</b>				
Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	3,000	-	-
Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	200	-	-
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	5	-	-
Hectares (ha) of land spread with forage seeds	Ha	200	-	-
Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained	Km	23	-	-
Number of excavated community water ponds for livestock uses constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	water pond	30	-	-
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	micro-pond	2	-	-
Number of shallow wells constructed	shallow well	14	-	-

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Number of tree seedlings produced	tree seedling	9,000	-	-
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	800	-	-
Volume (m3) of earth dams and flood protection dikes constructed	m3	2,120	-	-

## Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	0.00	-	16.10
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	0.00	-	11.50
<b>Proportion of households where females and males together make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>30.00	23.00	-	12.70
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	24.00
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	0.00	-	67.80
<b>Proportion of households where females make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	>50.00	40.20	-	35.20
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	0.00	-	59.90
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
<i>SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</i>	<20.00	0.00	-	20.70

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of households where males make decisions over the use of cash, voucher or food</b>				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	<20.00	36.80	-	52.00
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>50.00	0.00	-	41.30
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	>50.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women beneficiaries in leadership positions of project management committees</b>				
SOMALIA, School Feeding, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>50.00	0.00	-	20.00
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>60.00	0.00	-	46.40
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target: 2018.12</b>	>60.00	-	-	-
<b>Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution</b>				
SOMALIA, School Feeding, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>60.00	0.00	-	53.10

## Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>80.00	0.00	-	80.60
<b>Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, where people can complain)</b>				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.01, Latest Follow-up: 2017.12</b>	>80.00	0.00	-	67.00



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, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.08, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	>80.00	48.80	-	57.60
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	>90.00	0.00	-	100.00
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Training, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.01, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	>90.00	0.00	-	99.60
Proportion of assisted people who do not experience safety problems travelling to, from and/or at WFP programme site				
SOMALIA, General Distribution (GD), <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Base value:</b> 2017.08, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	>90.00	99.40	-	100.00

## 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, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	>4,000,000.00	8,874,391.00
Number of partner organizations that provide complementary inputs and services		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=100.00	118.00
Proportion of project activities implemented with the engagement of complementary partners		
SOMALIA, Food-Assistance-for-Assets, <b>Project End Target:</b> 2018.12, <b>Latest Follow-up:</b> 2017.12	=100.00	100.00

## Resource Inputs from Donors

### Resource Inputs from Donors

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Australia	AUL-C-00247-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	726
Australia	AUL-C-00247-05	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,296
Australia	AUL-C-00252-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	275
Australia	AUL-C-00265-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	887
Australia	AUL-C-00265-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	547

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Canada	CAN-C-00546-31	Corn Soya Blend	-	562
Canada	CAN-C-00546-31	Sorghum/Millet	-	987
Canada	CAN-C-00552-06	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	471
China	CHA-C-00053-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	300
China	CHA-C-00053-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,651
China	CHA-C-00053-02	Rice	-	2,822
Denmark	DEN-C-00197-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	170
Denmark	DEN-C-00197-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	874
Denmark	DEN-C-00197-01	Split Peas	-	134
Denmark	DEN-C-00197-01	Vegetable Oil	-	90
Finland	FIN-C-00118-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	422
Germany	GER-C-00544-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	87
Germany	GER-C-00587-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	65
Germany	GER-C-00587-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	479
Germany	GER-C-00634-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	24
Germany	GER-C-00634-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	45
Germany	GER-C-00634-01	Split Peas	-	9
Germany	GER-C-00634-01	Vegetable Oil	-	8
Germany	GER-C-00727-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,895
Germany	GER-C-00727-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	481
Germany	GER-C-00727-01	Split Peas	-	201
Germany	GER-C-00727-01	Vegetable Oil	-	351
Italy	ITA-C-00200-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	143
Japan	JPN-C-00542-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	100
Japan	JPN-C-00542-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	131
Japan	JPN-C-00542-01	Vegetable Oil	-	10
Japan	JPN-C-00577-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	685
Japan	JPN-C-00577-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	448
Japan	JPN-C-00577-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	1,000
Japan	JPN-C-00577-01	Split Peas	-	212
Japan	JPN-C-00577-01	Vegetable Oil	-	158
Liechtenstein	LIE-C-00040-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	73
Lithuania	LIT-C-00016-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	2
Luxembourg	LUX-C-00152-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	387

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Corn Soya Blend	-	2,714
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,709
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Sorghum/Millet	-	2,222
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Split Peas	-	250
MULTILATERAL	MULTILATERAL	Vegetable Oil	-	494
New Zealand	NZE-C-00065-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	150
New Zealand	NZE-C-00066-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	99
OPEC Fund for International Development	OFD-C-00020-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	74
Private Donors	WPD-C-03965-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	64
Private Donors	WPD-C-03965-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	9
Private Donors	WPD-C-03965-01	Vegetable Oil	-	47
Private Donors	WPD-C-03968-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	0
Private Donors	WPD-C-04001-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-04018-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	4
Private Donors	WPD-C-04053-02	Corn Soya Blend	-	783
Private Donors	WPD-C-04091-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	27
Private Donors	WPD-C-04106-01	Split Peas	-	31
Private Donors	WPD-C-04106-01	Vegetable Oil	-	20
Private Donors	WPD-C-04113-01	Vegetable Oil	-	11
Private Donors	WPD-C-04115-01	Rice	-	8
Private Donors	WPD-C-04115-01	Vegetable Oil	-	2
Private Donors	WPD-C-04273-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	89
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00053-06	Split Peas	-	462
Russian Federation	RUS-C-00056-01	Wheat	-	608
Slovenia	SVN-C-00025-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	31
Slovenia	SVN-C-00028-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	25
Sweden	SWE-C-00275-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,015
Switzerland	SWI-C-00576-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	150
Switzerland	SWI-C-00576-01	High Energy Biscuits	-	67
Switzerland	SWI-C-00576-01	Maize	-	260
Switzerland	SWI-C-00576-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	41
Switzerland	SWI-C-00576-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	300
Switzerland	SWI-C-00576-01	Split Peas	-	100

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-02	High Energy Biscuits	-	47
Switzerland	SWI-C-00583-02	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	191
UN CERF	001-C-01551-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	169
UN CERF	001-C-01551-01	Sorghum/Millet	-	3,221
UN CERF	001-C-01552-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	555
UN CERF	001-C-01552-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	254
UN CERF	001-C-01598-01	Corn Soya Blend	-	936
UN CERF	001-C-01598-01	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	323
UN CERF	001-C-01598-01	Vegetable Oil	-	85
United Kingdom	UK -C-00178-08	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	397
United Kingdom	UK -C-00344-03	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,612
United Kingdom	UK -C-00344-03	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,299
United Kingdom	UK -C-00344-03	Vegetable Oil	-	144
United Kingdom	UK -C-00344-05	Corn Soya Blend	-	748
United Kingdom	UK -C-00344-05	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	1,977
United Kingdom	UK -C-00344-06	Corn Soya Blend	-	303
USA	USA-C-01215-04	Corn Soya Blend	5,080	-
USA	USA-C-01215-04	Sorghum/Millet	10,080	-
USA	USA-C-01215-04	Split Peas	1,600	-
USA	USA-C-01215-04	Vegetable Oil	1,600	-
USA	USA-C-01215-05	Corn Soya Blend	4,270	-
USA	USA-C-01215-05	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,800	-
USA	USA-C-01215-05	Sorghum/Millet	9,000	-
USA	USA-C-01215-05	Split Peas	3,310	-
USA	USA-C-01215-05	Vegetable Oil	1,200	-
USA	USA-C-01253-04	High Energy Biscuits	150	-
USA	USA-C-01253-05	Beans	303	-
USA	USA-C-01253-05	Corn Soya Blend	140	-
USA	USA-C-01253-05	Split Peas	605	-
USA	USA-C-01253-05	Vegetable Oil	1,681	-
USA	USA-C-01253-07	Corn Soya Blend	-	1,511
USA	USA-C-01253-07	Ready To Use Supplementary Food	-	2,349
USA	USA-C-01375-01	Corn Soya Blend	3,000	-
USA	USA-C-01375-01	Sorghum/Millet	14,640	-

Donor	Cont. Ref. No.	Commodity	Purchased in 2017 (mt)	
			In-Kind	Cash
USA	USA-C-01375-01	Split Peas	3,030	-
USA	USA-C-01375-01	Vegetable Oil	1,550	-
		<b>Total</b>	<b>63,039</b>	<b>50,197</b>