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Further Information

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SPR Reading Guidance



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

Standard Project Report 2018

World Food Programme in Somalia, Somali Republic (SO)



**World Food
Programme**

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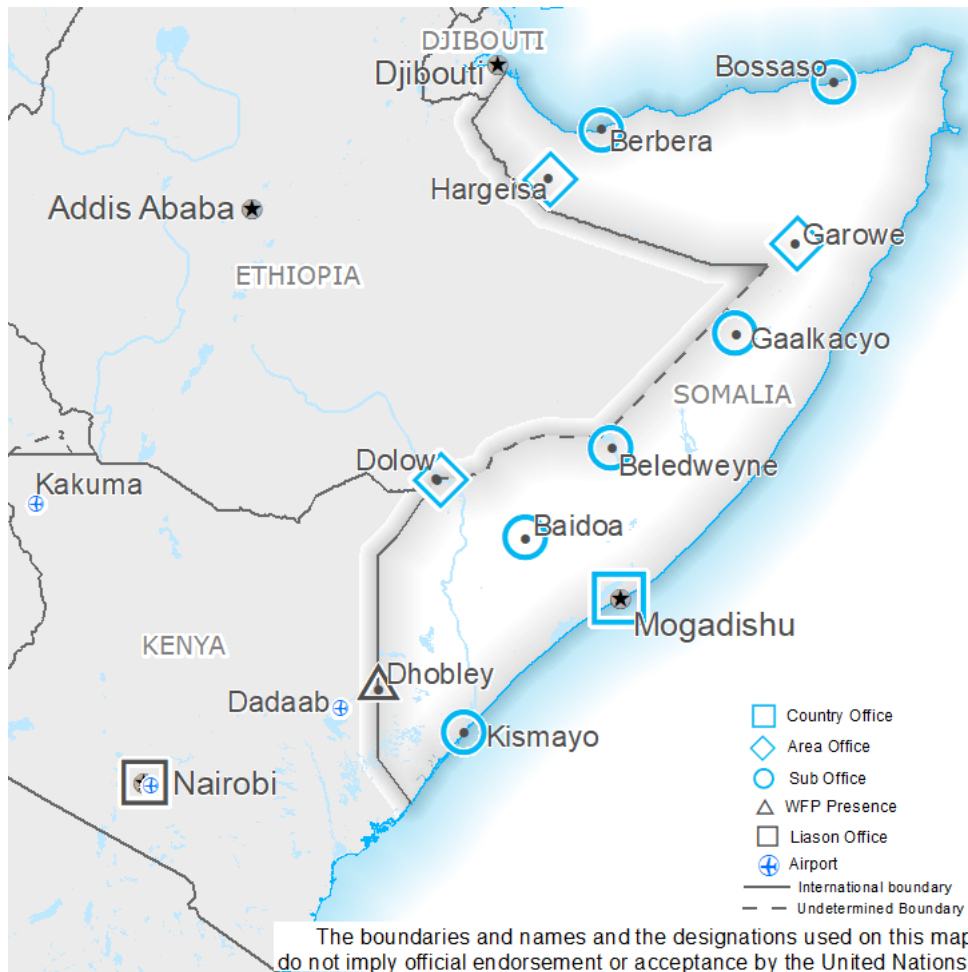
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Country Context and WFP Objectives



Achievements at Country Level

To protect the gains made from the large-scale humanitarian response to the 2016-2017 drought in Somalia, WFP maintained life-saving relief and nutrition assistance to food insecure households and young children and women in areas with high malnutrition rates throughout the year. Following a good Gu (April-June) rainfall season, WFP transitioned over 415,000 people whose food security situation had improved to livelihood activities to help build their resilience to future shocks. By the end of the year WFP had assisted 2.3 million people (nearly 80 percent of the 2018 target) through all activities, distributing nearly 87,000 metric tons (mt) of food commodities and cash-based transfers (CBT) valued at USD 116 million. WFP assistance led to positive outcomes such as increased access to food, and diet diversification among drought and flood-affected households (including internally displaced persons), returnees and the urban poor. There was also an increase in the number of functioning livelihoods assets in communities, as well as a decrease in the number of households adopting negative food-related strategies to cope with shocks. The indicators for nutrition activities met or surpassed SPHERE[1] standards while retention rates among children in WFP-supported schools remained stable. WFP's Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) met its 2018 targets for the movement of personnel, light cargo and medical and security evacuations by responding rapidly, efficiently and flexibly in support of WFP activities as well as to the fast-changing needs of the wider humanitarian community.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnership with the Federal Government of Somalia, regional authorities, local partners, UN agencies and the private sector through increased coordination, joint planning and monitoring and integration of services. These partnerships prompted the use of innovative solutions in logistics, livelihoods and asset-creation activities, school feeding as well as monitoring and evaluation, and resulted in positive programme

outcomes and the realization of project targets as the three-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200844) ended.

In anticipation of the transition to the Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP 2019-2021), WFP expanded its multi-year resilience programming to include education, nutrition and capacity building activities. WFP also launched an urban safety net programme in Mogadishu to help address the challenges of protracted displacement and urban vulnerability. Building on its successes under the PRRO, WFP in 2019 will continue to draw on its comparative advantage and coverage to respond to crises, while implementing broader safety net and resilience-strengthening activities, working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

[1] SPHERE standards are a set of common principles and universal minimum humanitarian standards to be applied in humanitarian responses

Country Context and Response of the Government

After nearly three decades of political and economic instability, Somalia is on a positive trajectory with significant progress made since the re-establishment of the Federal Government in 2012. However, the country continues to struggle with chronic and acute food insecurity[1] and poor nutrition, conflict and insecurity, and natural hazards such as drought and floods. Over half of the country's 12.3 million people live below the poverty line[2] and many Somalis still do not have access to basic public services. Settlements of Internally displaced persons (IDPs) fare the worst with poverty rates above 70 percent. Cycles of conflict, drought and floods have forced 2.6 million people[3] 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. Approximately 70-80 percent of IDPs are women and children.[4]

Somalia's current economy is dependent on imports, creating a trade deficit financed by remittances and international aid.[5] The agricultural sector, mainly livestock, remains the largest sector in Somalia's economy, as well as largest employer in rural areas and export earner. The country has very few processing facilities to prevent post-harvest losses or add value. Women are involved in the informal sector, especially in micro-enterprises, small trade and markets,[6] while men are generally more involved in farm labour and formal employment. Somali women compared to men have unequal access to agriculture, livestock and fisheries production inputs and technology,[7] worsening inequalities in these sectors.

Somalia ranks among the weakest countries in the world for health indicators, with mortality rates of 137/1,000 live births[8] among children under the age of five and maternal mortality rates of 732/100,000 live births.[9] The estimated HIV prevalence in Somalia is 0.1 percent[10] with 11,000 people living with HIV (PLHIV), nearly half of whom are women aged 15 and above. Tuberculosis is highly prevalent with an incidence currently estimated at 285 cases per 100,000 people.[11] The availability of HIV treatment and care services is very low, with only 5 percent of medical facilities offering treatment and care services countrywide.[12] Less than a third (28 percent) of all people diagnosed with HIV infection receive Antiretroviral Therapy (ART).[13] A recent gender assessment of the Somali HIV response acknowledged sexual gender-based violence as prevalent with young girls as an important high-risk group.[14]

Gender inequality in Somalia is the fourth highest globally,[15] with high levels of gender-based violence, harmful practices such as child marriage, female genital mutilation, under-representation of women in decision-making bodies, and discriminatory customs relating to production, procurement, purchase and preparation of food. Levels of school enrolment and education attainment are low, with access to education skewed in favour of male children; 56 percent of children enrolled in primary school are boys.[16] Only 17 percent of children living in rural areas or IDP settlements are enrolled in primary school.[17]

In 2018, Somalia received unusually good rains over the Gu (April- June) season, ending the drought that had persisted since 2016. However, heavy rains and strong ocean winds also caused widespread flooding in south and central Somalia and tropical cyclones in Puntland, damaging crops and road infrastructure and limiting supply and access to markets. Consequently, despite the overall improvement in the food security situation through most of 2018, 1.5 million people[18] faced acute levels of hunger by the end of the year. Malnutrition rates remained high with the national Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate classified as serious at 14 percent, with rates exceeding the critical threshold in several sub-regions and among IDP populations. The key drivers of chronic and acute malnutrition in Somalia include food insecurity, high morbidity, low immunization and socio-cultural factors that lead to suboptimal infant and young child feeding practices and care.[19] These include systemic gender inequalities evident in women's disproportionate workloads (domestic and casual labour), the prevalence of girl marriage and early motherhood, low formal education rates for girls, restrictions on mobility, lack of sexual and reproductive

health services, and discriminatory socio-cultural beliefs about childcare and health-seeking practices.

Security and access remain a significant challenge, with a continuous threat of insurgent attacks especially in southern Somalia where many areas are still inaccessible. However, military operations by the Somali government and allied forces in recent years have increased humanitarian access to areas previously controlled by Al-Shabaab, including urban locations in the southern parts of the country. Clan conflicts and attacks in other areas of the country also pose security risks resulting in population displacement and interruption of markets and humanitarian assistance. A resurgence of the protracted conflict between Somaliland and Puntland over the disputed Sool region in northern Somalia led to sporadic violent clashes in 2018, leading to the new displacement of more than 2,000 families from the Tukaraq area.

The Somali government has progressively taken leadership in addressing the inherent challenges facing the country by coordinating and collaborating with the international community as well as local stakeholders including the private sector, to set priorities for the national development agenda. In 2016, the Somali government established its first National Development Plan (NDP) in over 30 years. Building on the New Deal Compact[20], the NDP serves as the overarching framework for development priorities in Somalia from 2017 to 2019. Unlike many development plans, the NDP integrates security and political priorities and outlines a plan to accelerate socio-economic transformation to reduce poverty, revive the economy, and transform Somali society in a socially just and gender equitable manner.[21] The NDP focuses on resilience, economic recovery, inclusive politics and strengthening of national security as pathways to achieving long term development and well-being of the Somali people. Gender, youth, capacity development, human rights, and the environment are integrated in the NDP as cross-cutting themes.

[1] A 2018 WFP Integrated Context Analysis of food security-related trends over the past few years found that on average 1.53 million people were recurrently food insecure in Somalia between 2012- 2017. In addition, 1.5 million people were acutely food insecure due to natural shocks, such as droughts and floods.

[2] See <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/somalia/overview>

[3] OCHA, 'Somalia Humanitarian Dashboard- May 2018' issued on 14 June 2018

[4] UNDP, 'Gender in Somalia Brief 2,' 2016

[5] *ibid.*

[6] World Bank, 'Somali Poverty Profile 2016: Findings from Wave 1 of the Somali High Frequency Survey,' 2017

[7] FGS, WB, EU, UN, 'Drought Impact Needs Assessment', 2018

[8] See https://www.unicef.org/somalia/health_53.html

[9] *Ibid.*

[10] UNAIDS 'Somalia Country Fact Sheet' 2017

[11] 'Somali National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Control (2018 – 2022)'

[12] 'Somalia HIV National Strategic Plan & Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2020)'

[13] UNAIDS 'Country Fact Sheet 2017'

[14] 'Somalia HIV National Strategic Plan & Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (2018-2020)'

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

[16] Federal Government of Somalia, 'Education Sector Analysis 2018-2020,' 2017.

[17] *Ibid.*

[18] OCHA, 'Somalia: Humanitarian Snapshot' issued on 11 December 2018

[19] Strengthening Nutrition Security in South Somalia Consortium. 2015. 'Nutrition Causal Analysis Study: South and Central Somalia'.

[20] A planning and coordination tool endorsed in 2013 to guide the development efforts of the Somali government and its partners from 2014 to 2016.

[21] National Development Plan 2017-2019, p.xii

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

In 2018, Somalia was still reeling from the impact of a severe drought. WFP's activities in Somalia were therefore geared towards meeting the immediate food needs of households recovering from the drought, stabilizing and reducing undernutrition and supporting the recovery and enhancing the resilience of affected households. This was done under a three-year Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO 200844) that ended in December 2018, as well as two Special Operations providing complementary air services and logistical and capacity strengthening support. Considering the complex security context of Somalia, WFP maintained its operations by adhering to UN standards for safety and security and ensuring that risks were mitigated in a manner that allowed programme activities to be carried out with minimal interruption.

Under the PRRO, WFP provided unconditional relief assistance to households affected by drought, floods and conflict in rural and urban areas, and in Internally Displaced Person (IDP) settlements throughout the country. WFP also provided nutrition assistance for the prevention of chronic malnutrition among children aged 6-23 months and Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLWs), prevention of acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months and PLWs, and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children aged 6-59 months, PLWs, ART and TB DOTS[1] clients. Livelihoods recovery and safety net programmes included Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Food Assistance For Training (FFT), school feeding and a newly introduced urban safety net programme targeting IDPs, urban poor and other vulnerable households in Mogadishu. Under school feeding, WFP introduced a home-grown programme through vouchers to encourage the consumption of nutritious and diverse local foods in schools as well as promote community engagement and sustainability through the involvement of local smallholder farmers.

Through Special Operation 200924, WFP provided safe and reliable air transport for humanitarian agencies and donors operating in Somalia (including hard to reach and flooded locations in the south) and neighbouring Kenya through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS). Special Operation 201051 sought to increase the operational capacity and efficiency of Kismayo Port - a strategic supply corridor for humanitarian assistance and local businesses in southern Somalia, through rehabilitation works and training of port staff.

WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with the federal government of Somalia as well as regional authorities in the implementation of its activities throughout the year. WFP increased its engagement with the ministries of health, education, agriculture and irrigation at the federal and regional level through regular consultations, joint monitoring, capacity strengthening through training, and signing of agreements (Letters of Understanding) to facilitate better collaboration and implementation of activities. By the end of the year, WFP had signed 12 agreements with government ministries, compared to nine in 2017 and only four at the beginning of the PRRO in 2016.

WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided technical support in the development of a national social protection policy and framework. The policy was developed through a consultative process that included Somalia's federal and state governments, Member States in the region, humanitarian and development donors, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), UN agencies and consortia. The final policy is expected to be presented to the Somalia Cabinet in March 2019.

The UN Strategic Framework (UNSF) 2017-2020 outlines the UN's support to peace and state-building in Somalia, focusing on five priorities, with WFP contributing to the resilience strengthening and socio-economic opportunities priorities. WFP is also part of the Durable Solutions Initiative, which brings together UN agencies and NGOs to address issues related to displacement through strategies aligned with longer-term government policies. WFP remains an active partner of the Return Consortium led by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and in 2018 continued to support the voluntary return and integration of Somali refugees from Dadaab.

WFP and UNICEF, in close coordination with the Ministry of Health (MOH), implemented a joint resilience programme funded by BMZ (German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development) through KfW (a German government-owned development bank) in Gedo and Banadir regions in southern Somalia. The three-year joint programme focuses on nutrition, health and WASH interventions, capacity development of the MOH's supply chain system, and provision of financial and technical support to the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat. In 2018, WFP facilitated a learning and bench-marking trip to Zambia for Ministry of Health supply chain department staff. Through this joint programme, WFP is better able to support resilience-building as the predictable nature of multi-year funding allows for longer term planning, better integration and more targeted interventions.

As nutrition cluster leads, WFP and UNICEF supported the government and the nutrition sector in mapping the country's nutrition service delivery plan. The agencies also supported the Ministry of Health to develop national Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines that will provide a harmonized way of managing acute malnutrition across Somalia. WFP continued to co-lead the food security cluster with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and participated in the education and protection clusters. WFP provided technical support to the national HIV and AIDS in nutrition response through funding from the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) fund. WFP also engaged with the Joint Team on HIV and AIDS as convener of HIV- sensitive social protection with ILO and co- convener in HIV services in humanitarian emergencies

with UNHCR. Consequently, WFP was appointed an alternate member (from the UN) to the Global Fund Steering Committee for the country. This has provided an opportunity for high level advocacy to the fund on the need for supporting PLHIV with nutrition commodities due to the nutrition vulnerability of PLHIV and TB DOTS clients.

As a member and UN co-chair, WFP provided financial and technical support to the SUN Movement[2] in its strategic and critical role of coordinating and influencing multi-sectoral collaboration towards eradicating all forms of malnutrition. WFP supported the SUN Secretariat to develop the first draft of a national food fortification strategy and participated in the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) study, aimed at documenting access to and affordability of an adequate nutritious diet in Somalia.

WFP's interagency collaboration included joint work with FAO under the Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) joint resilience programme and the Joint Resilience Action (JRA) that aims to strengthen resilience through improved food security and nutrition for chronically vulnerable populations. The RBA programme comprising of FAO and WFP in Somalia, and IFAD in other countries received funding in 2017 from the Canadian Government to support resilience work in three countries – Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Niger over a period of five years. All recipient countries suffer from frequent shocks and chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. In Somalia, the RBA project (comprising both livelihoods and nutrition components) started in 2018 due to the ongoing drought emergency in 2017.

In 2019, WFP will transition its activities from the current Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) to a 3-year Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). Through the ICSP, WFP will continue to respond to critical food and nutrition needs while supporting national systems – such as by working with national authorities and partners to establish reliable safety nets that respond to shocks, to strengthen food systems and to increase national capacities through a consolidated approach. The ICSP is built on the results of consultations held in 2018 with stakeholders including the federal government of Somalia, the federal states, civil society, local and international NGOs, the private sector and donors.

[1] DOTS-daily observed treatment short course

[2] The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement is a world- wide effort led by governments and supported by organizations and individuals, to eliminate malnutrition. Somalia joined the SUN Movement in 2014 with its activities governed within the oversight of the Health and Nutrition Advisor, Office of the President.

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

Following a strong response from the donor and humanitarian community to avert famine in 2017, WFP maintained a high emergency (relief and nutrition) response in the first half of 2018. By the end of the year, 30 percent of beneficiaries receiving unconditional relief had been transitioned to livelihoods activities as their food security situation improved. With the generous support of donors, WFP activities under the PRRO were 50 percent resourced in 2018. Continued efforts to provide quality assistance in a cost-efficient manner saw WFP's Direct Support Costs (DSC) reduce from 28 percent in 2016 to 14 percent in 2018. Similarly, the cost of providing WFP assistance reduced by 34 percent^[1] for in-kind food and 27 percent^[2] for cash-based transfers over the duration of the PRRO. Unforeseen complexities in wreck removal works under the Special Operation for the rehabilitation of Kismayo Port delayed project implementation and pushed project costs beyond the original budget. This led to a budget revision to accommodate the additional costs. By the end of the year, the Special Operation was fully funded for the removal of a major shipwreck, which will allow the port to function at a more optimal capacity. UNHAS operations were funded through a combination of 40 percent donor contributions and 60 percent cost-recovery.

In order to meet Somalia's changing needs, WFP made a fourth budget revision to the PRRO (in December 2017) that increased the targeted beneficiaries for 2018 to 3 million people in need. Although the food security situation in Somalia generally improved in 2018, needs remained high as it would take more than one good season to reverse the impact of several poor seasons and a severe and prolonged drought. WFP's corporate advance financing mechanisms, available through the Internal Project lending mechanism, enabled the Somalia Country Office to borrow and immediately programme funds against confirmed contributions that generally took longer to process. However, reliable directed flexible funding was low, making it more difficult for WFP Somalia to fill critical pipeline gaps in the implementation of the TB/HIV programme and to continue its work with various line ministries and infrastructure works. Multilateral funding for Somalia also dropped by over 50 percent compared to 2017, forcing WFP to prioritize life-saving activities. Consequently, traditional donors sustained much of the prioritized unconditional relief activities for acutely food insecure populations, and nutrition assistance for hotspots with high GAM rates, and internally displaced populations. Early UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) funding also allowed WFP to respond to riverine and flash flooding and the tropical cyclone that hit northern Somalia in the first half of the year. WFP received first time funding from donors such as South Africa, highlighting the importance of South-South cooperation for Somalia.

Through donor support, WFP scaled up its livelihood activities to build household resilience through asset creation and vocational training in both rural, peri-urban and urban households. The importance of joint programming was brought to the forefront as UNICEF, FAO and WFP engaged more deeply and strategically on how to implement more effective and cost-efficient programmes with singular outcomes. The joint programme with FAO was an example of how both agencies complement each other to build resilience at the community level. The joint UNICEF and WFP programme on strengthening maternal child health and nutrition was expanded to include school meals and education outcomes from 2019.

With critical funding from donors, WFP was able to establish an urban safety nets programme for the most vulnerable poor in Mogadishu, providing longer-term and predictable cash assistance for households that were more frequently caught in a cycle of recurrent shocks in Somalia. WFP with UNICEF worked on developing a Social Protection policy framework at the federal level to facilitate a standard and deliberate means to establish social protection measures for the entire country.

With the successful approval of WFP Somalia's Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP) 2019-2021, opportunities and interests exist for resilience-building initiatives to take a central role in 2019. WFP's strong relationship with the government and donors has paved the way for more deliberate, resourceful and collaborative efforts for an optimistic future in Somalia.

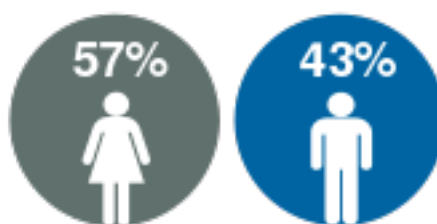
[1] Ratio of actual transfer vs. related transfer costs in 2016 was 0.93 in 2016 and 1.25 in 2018.

[2] Ratio of actual transfer vs. related transfer costs in 2016 was 9.00 in 2016 and 11.45 in 2018.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

| Beneficiaries | Male | Female | Total |
|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Children (under 5 years) | 417,420 | 463,800 | 881,220 |
| Children (5-18 years) | 301,470 | 255,090 | 556,560 |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 278,280 | 602,938 | 881,218 |
| Total number of beneficiaries in 2018 | 997,170 | 1,321,828 | 2,318,998 |




Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

| Project Type | Cereals | Oil | Pulses | Mix | Other | Total |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
| Single Country PRRO | 45,050 | 6,409 | 9,313 | 27,421 | 43 | 88,236 |
| Total Food Distributed in 2018 | 45,050 | 6,409 | 9,313 | 27,421 | 43 | 88,236 |



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

| Project Type | Cash | Value Voucher | Commodity Voucher |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Single Country PRRO | 34,527,344 | 81,833,261 | - |
| Total Distributed in 2018 | 34,527,344 | 81,833,261 | - |

Supply Chain

WFP transported food into Somalia through the major ports of Berbera, Bosasso, Mogadishu and Kismayo. The food was transported inland by contracted trucks, monitored in real time through the latest vehicle tracking technology. In June, WFP expanded its vehicle tracking system to include contracted trucks carrying WFP food along the Kenya-Somalia corridor (Mombasa-Mandera-Dhobley). This was the first time the system was used outside of Somalia and across the border to verify truck locations and account for WFP commodities along the transport route.

Where roads were inaccessible, supplies (specialized nutritious foods and non-food items) were airlifted by up to three UNHAS-operated cargo planes positioned in Mogadishu on an ad hoc basis. To ensure humanitarian access to flooded areas in central and southern Somalia, UNHAS, supported by the Logistics Cluster^[1], mobilised a helicopter in only one week. Three motorboats were transported by air and road to Beletweyne and Jowhar, allowing partners to evacuate beneficiaries from high-risk areas, and conduct distributions and assessments.

Berbera port hosts the regional hub of WFP's Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF), providing a strategic supply corridor for commodities in transit to Ethiopia, Yemen, Somalia and other parts of the Horn of Africa region. The GCMF accounts for 100 percent of WFP's procurement through cash-funded contributions. Using the GCMF ensured food availability in-country or on the high seas at the time of receipt of cash contributions, reducing the lead-time between initiation of procurement contracts and the arrival of those commodities at points of entry by 73 percent. Commodities procured included sorghum, maize, yellow split peas, fortified vegetable oil, SuperCereal and Ready-to-Use Supplementary Food (RUSF). WFP experienced pipeline breaks throughout the year, mainly due to lack of funding against certain activities. To support local agriculture, WFP purchased 6,500 mt of maize (including maize to be distributed under the ICSP) from smallholder farmer cooperatives in southern Somalia following a particularly good Gu rainy season.

To support the large number of beneficiaries receiving assistance through cash-based transfers, WFP maintained a strong network of 890 retailers throughout the country. WFP conducted monthly retailer relationship management meetings with the retailers and key stakeholders such as cooperating partners and local authorities to promote greater efficiency and coordination at the local level.

Following the success of its cash-based interventions (based on traditional retail trade) WFP explored innovative solutions to tackle contextual challenges such as the limited variety of food commodities stocked by traders in certain locations. Considering the strength and coverage of the mobile phone network in Somalia, WFP developed an e-commerce mobile application that allows beneficiaries to shop online and compare products, brands and prices from different retailers. Goods are delivered to beneficiaries by local retailers. The application increases the choice of retailers available to each beneficiary as well as competition between retailers. The application also links retailers to suppliers and farmers (and any other producers) – creating a business-to-business (B2B) virtual market place detached from physical location. By the end of the year, the application was live in nine locations in Somaliland and central and southern Somalia (Burao, Hargeisa, Garowe, Galkayo, Mogadishu, Kismayo, Dolow, Garbahare, Dhobley).

Considering the programmatic benefits of milling cereals prior to distribution and the lack of a modern milling facility to provide quality services at scale, WFP initiated a project to develop capacity for flour milling in Somalia. Through the project, WFP will improve the quality of its short-term emergency response by providing easy to consume foods and contribute to addressing gaps in the national food supply chain in the path towards self-reliance. Using a private-public partnership model, WFP will provide equipment and technical assistance for the development and construction of a silo storage system and modern milling infrastructure at Berbera port, while a private partner will establish and run the milling facilities. This project will contribute to WFP's objective of providing support towards developing sustainable food systems in Somalia under ICSP Strategic Objective 4. Construction of the milling facility started in 2018 with installation of equipment scheduled for early 2019.

As part of its risk-management system, WFP introduced new commodity tracking procedures to improve the monitoring of food from the point of dispatch to the point of handover to partners. The new procedures include the mandatory stamping (prior to dispatch) of commodities with codes that identify the originating warehouse, receiving partner, transporter and date of dispatch. Other elements of the risk-management system include (i) real-time supply chain tracking through LESS^[2], (ii) vehicle tracking through GPS devices fixed on all contracted trucks allowing WFP to monitor and verify truck positions up to final delivery, and (iii) third-party monitoring in areas that WFP staff cannot access due to insecurity. Support from the European Union Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) in the form of its naval escort to vessels and shipments belonging to WFP, as well as WFP time charter vessels, helped mitigate the threat of piracy off the Somali coast.

[1] The Logistics Cluster was activated in 2006 and deactivated in 2018 due to decreased demand.

[2] (Logistics Execution Support System)- system that allows WFP to track, monitor and manage all commodities online and in real-time, no matter where they are in the supply chain, up to the point of delivery to partners.



Annual Food Purchases for the Country (mt)

| Commodity | Local | Regional/International | Total |
|-------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Maize | 1,500 | 500 | 2,000 |
| Total | 1,500 | 500 | 2,000 |
| Percentage | 75.0% | 25.0% | |

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

| Commodity | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Corn Soya Blend | 5,785 |
| High Energy Biscuits | 30 |
| LNS | 1,020 |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 4,516 |
| Sorghum/Millet | 2,712 |
| Split Peas | 786 |
| Vegetable Oil | 352 |
| Total | 15,200 |

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

In 2018, WFP Somalia completed a Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) that assessed WFP's strategic positioning, the quality of and factors influencing WFP's decision making and the performance and results of portfolio activities over the 2012 -2017 period. The evaluation was timed to provide evidence to inform the design of the new WFP Somalia Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). According to the evaluation, WFP had strategically positioned itself well to respond in its areas of its comparative advantage – emergency response, common services and preparedness activities – and in nutrition. The evaluation noted that WFP's portfolio was generally relevant to beneficiaries' needs and consistent with national policies at the federal and state levels, and that it had contributed to building capacity in food security analysis among national institutions.

Eight key recommendations were derived from the CPE: i) provide technical leadership in developing and piloting a national safety net programme; ii) develop a longer-term approach to assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs); iii) shift the primary objective of FFA and FFT activities to creating productive assets and livelihoods; iv) strengthen the integration of gender and protection considerations in programming; iv) improve the targeting of beneficiaries, including internally displaced persons; vi) engage in broader inter-agency dialogue for coordinating approaches to planning and implementing capacity-building efforts; vii) engage with the Ministry of Health on annual strategic planning and provide support to the integration of nutrition monitoring data into the Ministry's existing health management information system; and viii) position and evaluate the contribution of school meals as part of an inter-agency education strategy.

WFP adopted some of the recommendations in its 2018 operations and incorporated the rest in the design of the ICSP for implementation in 2019-2021. In partnership with UNICEF, WFP provided technical support to the government in development of a draft national social protection policy that includes the framework for a national

safety net programme. The draft document is expected to be presented to the Somali cabinet in early 2019. Under the ICSP, WFP will continue working with the government, donors and other humanitarian and development stakeholders on piloting a national social safety net, setting standards, testing methodologies and evaluating progress with a view to establishing an effective social safety net system. As part of its longer-term approach to addressing the needs of IDPs, WFP introduced a shock-responsive urban social safety net in 2018 that targets among other vulnerable groups, IDPs and the most vulnerable people in urban areas with limited or no livelihood opportunities. WFP also conducted a profiling survey to understand the demographic constitution and the unique needs of its beneficiaries under the urban safety net programme. To strengthen the integration of gender and protection in its programmes, WFP carried gender and protection training to its staff and partners in all Area Offices in Somalia, as well as in Nairobi. Implementation of the recommendations under the ICSP will involve working closely with government counterparts and core stakeholders while taking into consideration the availability of resources.

Based on audit recommendations concluded in 2017, WFP advanced its complaints and feedback mechanism system in 2018, to ensure swift management of cases derived from different monitoring sources (hotline/call centre, physical and third party) in a single repository. The system documents cases related to various cooperating partners and retailers, facilitating immediate management of their performance evaluation.

Over the course of the PRRO, WFP progressively improved the operations of the call centre, establishing a robust system for remote monitoring and enhanced accountability to affected populations. The call centre strengthened the provision of accurate and timely information to beneficiaries, leading to an increase in the number of beneficiaries using the Complaints and Feedback Mechanism (CFM) in 2018. Based on this achievement and learning, WFP will expand call centre resources in 2019. The expansion will not only ensure that all beneficiaries (women and men) have equal access to information regarding WFP assistance, but will also enhance systematic monitoring of WFP operations.

In 2018, WFP participated in a Multi-Stakeholder Cash-Based Response Evaluation commissioned by the Somalia Inter-Agency Cash Working Group. The evaluation reviewed the joint performance of humanitarian Cash-Based Assistance (CBA) in the 2017 drought response in Somalia. The evaluation also examined potential strategies for the sustainable use of CBA on a large scale in 2018 and beyond. The evaluation found that cash-based assistance was a relevant and appropriate response to the drought in Somalia and for longer-term resilience activities. The strong market system, widespread acceptance of CBA, organizational expertise, and presence of service providers all meant that CBA was feasible and, where acknowledged, security and fraud risks and costs could be well managed. The evaluation recommended increase in the use of cash-based assistance, observing that beneficiaries mostly preferred cash due to its flexibility and providing choice, while donors were increasingly encouraging its use. The evaluation also called for agencies to consider the use of more unrestricted cash where appropriate, noting that cash provided more flexibility for beneficiaries and allowed them to take advantage of the large and diverse cash-transfer economy. The recommendations derived from the evaluation will be incorporated in WFP's 2019-2021 programming.

Strengthening the Food Supply Chain through Support to Local Farmers

In recent years, Somalia has slowly but steadily made progress towards stability. In places where markets had failed due to insecurity, there is now bustling trade, and farmers have re-claimed their tools and are busy at work. Although production varies from one year to another, Somali farmers produce on average up to 40 percent of the country's cereal supply (maize and sorghum) each year.

Recognizing the opportunities brought by these changes, WFP has since 2013 partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and FAO to support farmers from 10 cooperatives in the Lower Shabelle region of southern Somalia, to increase the quality of their produce and reduce post-harvest losses using modern storage techniques. Approximately 500 farmers from the cooperatives in Afgoye and Awdehle districts have received training from WFP on modern warehouse management techniques to keep grains free of contamination and pests, test maize for fitness for human consumption, and basic procurement procedures. The farmers have also received farm inputs (such as fertilizer) from FAO and equipment including modern storage units also known as cocoons from WFP.

This initiative has allowed Somali farmers to multiply the quantities of premium quality maize produced and sold to WFP. At the start of the project, WFP purchased only 200 mt of maize from farmers' cooperatives. The rest of the maize was contaminated with aflatoxin and did not meet minimum international standards. However, in subsequent years, through refresher training and continued support to the farmers, the quality of the maize produced has progressively increased.

Since 2013, WFP has purchased over 12,200 mt of high quality grade 1 maize from the same ten cooperatives. Due to the prevailing drought, WFP did not purchase maize from local farmers in 2017.

Somali farmers are now suppliers of high-quality maize and the local purchase initiative has strengthened the capacity of smallholder farmers to access reliable local and international markets where they can sell their surplus crops at competitive prices. Fadumo, a female farmer from Kulmis Farmers' Cooperative explains:

"Since my husband died I became the only one responsible for my family. WFP's local purchase programme is allowing me to be independent, taking care of my children and their education. They will not have to leave the country for a better future."

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

WFP increased the extent of its engagement with local and international partners, working with 113 cooperating partner organisations in 2018 (a 25 percent increase since the beginning of the PRRO). Due diligence and capacity assessments were conducted for all new partners to ensure they meet the set thresholds in terms of resources, compliance and capacity amongst other parameters. To strengthen the capacity of its partners, WFP conducted training workshops on different thematic areas throughout the year.

WFP maintained its strategic partnerships with three international NGOs (World Vision, Save the Children and Danish Refugee Council-DRC), which according to the 2012-2017 Country Portfolio Evaluation is starting to yield positive results such as the integration of beneficiaries discharged from nutrition treatment programmes into livelihoods activities. This linkage between the two programmes is critical for tackling underlying causes of malnutrition and food insecurity and helps to increase affected households' accessibility and availability to food, and resilience through the continuity of assistance provided.

Throughout the duration of the PRRO, WFP has sought to improve the quality of its partnerships by transitioning from a historically transactional approach to a more collaborative approach that is more inclusive and consultative. This approach is expected to yield even more benefits under the ICSP (which has a stronger capacity strengthening focus) by promoting a state of equity, complementarity and transparency while reinforcing the sense of responsibility between WFP and its partners.

WFP's activities in 2018 contributed to three corporate strategic results and six outcomes as outlined below:

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: END HUNGER BY PROTECTING ACCESS TO FOOD

STRATEGIC RESULT 1: EVERYONE HAS ACCESS TO FOOD

Outcome SO1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: *Unconditional resource transfers (Crisis response)*

To lessen the food gaps caused by the 2016-2017 drought, WFP maintained the level of emergency response from the previous year, providing general food distributions in the form of in-kind food and cash-based transfers to nearly 1.5 million beneficiaries throughout Somalia, including people affected by floods in central and southern Somalia, internally displaced people and refugees. In response to the impact of tropical cyclone Sagar in northern Somalia, WFP provided food assistance to people in the worst affected districts of Berbera, Lughaya, Zeylac and Baki in Somaliland. In Caluula, one of the most affected coastal towns in Puntland, WFP provided people with in-kind food assistance for three months from June to August 2018. WFP also provided unconditional cash transfers (USD 15 per person per month) to Somali returnees from Dadaab to meet their food needs for the first six months of their return as well as cooked meals to IDPs and the urban poor in Mogadishu.

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

Activity: *Asset creation and livelihood support activities (Resilience building)*

Food Assistance for Assets

WFP supported communities (recovering from the 2016-17 drought) to build and rehabilitate assets with the aim of strengthening their livelihoods as well as making them more resilient to future shocks. Additionally, households received food assistance in the form of in-kind food and cash-based transfers to help them meet their immediate food needs. Recovery activities started in July 2018 due to the continued prioritization of life-saving relief and nutrition activities for drought-affected households in the first half of the year.

WFP supported communities to establish soil and water conservation structures to help regenerate and restore pastures and agricultural land. The structures consisting mostly of trapezoidal, semi-circular and stone bunds allowed localised water harvesting that was directed to crop and fodder production. WFP provided engineering support to ensure the quality of assets as well as technical assistance to strengthen the capacity of co-operating partners. WFP also provided fodder seeds to promote early recovery of the rangelands as well as conserve soil through reduced erosion.

Through the three-pronged approach (3PA) to implementation of asset creation activities, WFP continued to work closely with local authorities and communities using the community based participatory planning tool to ensure they are actively involved in identifying, prioritizing and planning for asset creation activities that were most beneficial to them. This participatory approach has helped to strengthen community ownership and sustainability of assets with communities committing to taking care of assets after completion. WFP also provided training to partners and field staff, particularly on the new FFA engineering guidance, to ensure that work norms are followed, beneficiaries are aware of the age limit for participation, and that decent work agenda norms are met.

Participants in FFA activities received either in-kind transfers of SuperCereal, cereals (maize or sorghum), pulses (split peas) and fortified vegetable oil or cash-based transfers ranging between USD 40-USD 90 per household per month depending on the regional minimum expenditure basket (MEB).

Food Assistance for Training

Food assistance for training was implemented in urban areas to provide vulnerable households with alternative skills to participate in income generation, increase employability and promote entrepreneurship. The vocational skills covered in the programme included construction, masonry, plumbing, electrical installation, solar installation & repairs, briquette making, cookery, salon & hairdressing, soap-making. The training enabled skills transfer to IDPs and host communities and was critical in averting food security gaps through cash-based transfers. However, the programme was significantly affected by the limited availability of resources earmarked for FFT and the low capacity of partners to conduct viable training activities to beneficiaries. WFP is exploring various solutions to these challenges (e.g. capacity strengthening of local partners, partnering with private enterprises, etc.) as it seeks to expand the FFT program in the next three years under the ICSP. The FFT programme is critical especially in the face of increased urbanisation and the large number of unemployed youths in urban and peri-urban settings. Participants in FFT activities received cash-based transfers ranging between USD 40-USD 90 per household per month.

Urban Safety Net Programme

WFP has been providing cooked meals in 21 districts of the capital city since the 2011-2012 drought. The beneficiaries of the cooked meals programme were self-targeted, as the main objective of the programme was to enable the poorest of the urban poor to access food. In July 2018, WFP transitioned the cooked meals programme into an urban safety net (USN) programme targeting 125,000 protracted IDPs, urban poor and chronically food insecure households in urban settlements in Mogadishu with predictable monthly cash transfers. The shift in providing predictable cash was due to increased availability of affordable food products in the local market and the capacity for cash injection. In addition, a joint evaluation of cash-based assistance during the 2018 drought highlighted a preference for cash among assisted populations due to flexibility and dignity of choice that it offered.

Beneficiaries of the programme were registered in SCOPE and received their cash entitlements through AMAL Bank branches around the city on a quarterly basis. In addition to supporting primarily the former beneficiaries of the cooked meals programme, the safety net programme also targeted families with disabled heads of households, the elderly or with children or women benefitting from nutrition treatment, thereby using malnutrition and disability and age as proxies for vulnerability. The programme was implemented (including beneficiary targeting) in close collaboration with the regional administration in Banadir, Mogadishu and the Danish Refugee Council (DRC). WFP collaborated with the Somalia Cash Consortium to agree on a common transfer value (USD 35 per month in 2018) that was issued on a quarterly basis and to coordinate geographical targeting so as to avoid duplication of activities.

To better understand the socio-demographic characteristics and vulnerabilities of the beneficiaries of the USN programme, WFP carried out a profiling exercise in November and December 2018. Preliminary results from the survey indicate that a majority of the surveyed households (two-thirds) were headed by women, nearly half of whom were unmarried (widowed). More than a third of the households included a disabled[1] member. The survey also highlighted low school attendance rates and educational levels related to financial restrictions especially among IDP households.

Over the next three years, WFP plans to expand the support provided through unconditional predictable cash transfers by promoting livelihood diversification and improved access to basic services and income for USN beneficiaries to help them become self-sufficient. WFP has developed a theory of change for the USN programme with increased income and improved health and nutrition status for the targeted urban population as the key outcomes. The pathways (activities) to achieving these results include social behaviour change communication, unconditional transfers, financial literacy training, vocational training and provision of start-up kits/grants.

Outcome SO2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: *School Feeding* (Resilience building)

WFP provided school feeding support to 550 schools in Somalia as a safety net to ensure access to food and encourage children to stay in school. All children attending WFP-supported schools received two meals per day: breakfast comprising of porridge made from SuperCereal, and cereals and pulses for lunch. This was complemented by vegetables and fruits where possible. The meals provided up to 1,133 Kcal, meeting 61 percent of the daily dietary requirement of the school children. WFP targeted schools based on the food security status of the location as well as educational outcome indicators such as enrolment and retention rates. Schools in locations with high food insecurity and low educational outcomes especially in the rural areas were prioritised.

WFP introduced a home-grown school feeding programme through vouchers in six schools in Puntland and two schools in Kismayo, with a view to expanding the programme in 2019. Three Community Education Committees (CECs)'s members in each school were selected and registered on SCOPE to redeem the vouchers on a weekly basis to procure the required food commodities. Food was procured through local retailers in the recommended quantities. WFP also plans to supply and supplement schools in Kismayo with fresh bananas. This will help farmers from cooperatives in Kismayo to mitigate losses due to overproduction. The bananas will be purchased on weekly basis. WFP through a private company will provide solar-powered cold storage boxes to the supported Kismayo schools to keep the bananas in ideal temperatures. The project is set to start in April 2019 under the ICSP.

One of the observations of the School Feeding Strategic Review conducted in 2017 was the limited availability of attendance data at school level. As a way forward, WFP, the Ministry of Education and other partners, proposed to develop and supply harmonised registers to all schools. In addition, trainings will be conducted for school teachers on importance of updating the registers on a daily basis. WFP also participated in a consultative workshop on the proposed indicators for Education Management Information System for Somalia and presented a case for WFP school feeding indicators to be included in the EMIS for harmonised monitoring of progress. The proposed EMIS is set to be rolled out in 2019. Under the ICSP, WFP also plans to employ the SABER (Systems Approach for Better Education Results) evaluation tool to ascertain the capacity of the government in Puntland and Somaliland and inform additional capacity strengthening initiatives.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE NUTRITION

STRATEGIC RESULT 2: NO ONE SUFFERS FROM MALNUTRITION

Outcome SO1.2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

Activity: *Nutrition treatment activities and Malnutrition Prevention Activities (Crisis Response)*

The nutrition situation in Somalia improved from a national GAM rate of 17.4 percent (categorised as critical) after the Gu 2017 (April- June) rainy season to 14 percent (categorised as serious) after the Gu 2018 season. However, malnutrition rates remained high (surpassing the critical level threshold of 15 percent) in some IDP settlements including in Mogadishu, which recorded GAM rates of up to 20 percent.

WFP maintained the scale of its nutrition activities from the previous year, providing treatment and prevention programmes for moderate acute malnutrition and stunting based on the government-laid plan of integrated service delivery. WFP's prevention programme through blanket supplementary feeding was significantly scaled down in some regions following the decrease in GAM rates in 2018. The programme was also affected by insecurity in Middle Shabelle region in southern Somalia. In Puntland and Somaliland, blanket supplementary feeding was restricted to selected pockets with high GAM rates, with only children aged 6-23 months receiving assistance.

Treatment and prevention services were offered through the health clinics and, where possible, integrated with UNICEF nutrition, health and WASH services. This integration was especially critical in IDP settlements in Dolow, Mogadishu, Dhusamareb, Guriel, Galkayo and Garowe, and in other hotspots. In Somaliland and Puntland, nutrition services were offered through health centres and mobile nutrition clinics in remote areas. WFP provided ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) to children aged 6-59 months for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition and SuperCereal and fortified vegetable oil to pregnant and lactating mothers in the same programme. Children aged 6- 24 months enrolled in the prevention of moderate acute malnutrition received a monthly ration of medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement, while pregnant and lactating mothers received SuperCereal and fortified vegetable oil. To increase internal controls, and improve monitoring and accountability to beneficiaries, WFP started implementing all its nutrition programme (registration, enrolment and distribution) through the SCOPE platform. Through SCOPE WFP is able to verify and track beneficiaries between different programmes as well as monitor the number of children and women assisted and the amount of nutrition assistance distributed.

Improvements in the nutrition situation^[2] following the 2017 Deyr (October to December) rainy season significantly lowered the number of malnourished children and pregnant and lactating women being admitted to targeted supplementary feeding programmes countrywide. This resulted in a significantly lower number of children and PLWs assisted under the treatment programme. In addition, at the time of the budget revision, Somalia had faced

five consecutive failed seasons prompting a less than optimistic outlook on the nutrition and food security situation and higher planning figures for the treatment programme.

WFP partnered with UNICEF and FAO under the RBA programme. By complementing nutrition specific activities with nutrition sensitive livelihood activities, the joint nature of the program focuses on diet diversification and improving the beneficiary nutrition status. Through social behaviour change communication (SBCC) the programme offers a platform for improving the quantity and quality of nutritious foods consumed by families and preventing malnutrition in targeted families. The already established referral pathways through SCOPE between the nutrition interventions to livelihood programmes will ensure that families of malnourished PLWs and children aged 6- 59 years will benefit from livelihood activities, improving their resilience to shocks. WFP provided inputs for the nutrition sensitive training materials developed by FAO under the programme.

Outcome SO2.3: Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: *Malnutrition prevention activities* (Resilience building)

Prevention of stunting through Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme

WFP implemented prevention of stunting programmes through the clinics, along with social behavioural change communication integrated in the health and nutrition education programmes provided at the facilities. In response to the persistently high rates of acute malnutrition in Mogadishu since 2016, WFP scaled up the programme among the IDP and urban populations of Mogadishu. An 82 percent increase in programme coverage in Mogadishu led to overachievement in the number of beneficiaries reached by the end of the year. The scale up also increased beneficiaries' access to integrated nutrition, health and WASH services as part of longer-term resilience programming.

Children aged 6- 23 months enrolled in the prevention of stunting received a monthly ration of medium quantity lipid-based nutrient supplement, while pregnant and lactating mothers received SuperCereal and fortified vegetable oil. Counselling on nutrition played an important role in promoting the utilization of the specialized nutritious food and acceptability. Where WFP programmes were offered in health facilities, SBCC was tailored to promote the up-take and utilization of other services such as vaccination, vitamin A supplementation and de-worming. As part of a joint resilience programme funded by BMZ through KfW, WFP provided 14,000 pregnant and lactating women attending MCHN centres in Gedo and Banadir with an e-vegetable transfer on their SCOPE cards. This transfer, worth USD 15 allowed the mothers to buy fruits and vegetables to complement their nutritional needs through diet diversification during pregnancy and breastfeeding. In addition to supporting the intake of nutritious and energy rich foods, the e-vegetable transfer was an incentive for mothers to attend the MCHN centres where they would receive essential health and nutrition services.

Activity: *Nutrition treatment activities* (Resilience building)

Support to malnourished people living with HIV and TB

TB and HIV activities were implemented under the care and treatment pillar of WFP's HIV Policy with the objective of rehabilitating malnourished PLHIV and TB Dots clients through nutrition and supporting treatment adherence across the country. The programme integrated nutrition assessment, counselling and support. Malnourished clients on antiretroviral therapy (ART) and TB DOTS received monthly rations of SuperCereal and fortified vegetable oil. The integration of the programme within health facilities complemented UNICEF's primary health care package that included treatment of common illnesses, ante-natal and post-natal clinics, infant and young child feeding program (IYCF). The TB and HIV program was affected by pipeline breaks due to lack of unrestricted funding for the programme.

WFP trained Ministry of Health officials, National AIDS Commission officials, representatives of Networks of People Living with HIV, implementing partners and Antiretroviral Therapy Centres/ TB Management Units (ART/TBMU) staff throughout the country on nutrition, assessment, counselling and support (NACS) to improve their understanding on WFP's support program to malnourished PLHIV on ARV and TB clients on DOTS programme. Through the ongoing partnership with World Vision - the Global Fund Recipients for TB treatment in Somalia, NACS was integrated in 24 TB management units in 2018 and will be integrated into 16 additional TB management units in 2019.

WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Health (MoH), networks of PLHIV and PLHIV themselves, initiated the sensitization of MoH ART staff and networks of PLHIV on the need to register ART and DOTS clients on the WFP SCOPE platform for effective targeting and management. The use of the ART and TB Management Unit staff to provide nutrition, assessment, counselling and support, helped mitigate the risk of stigma as they were already known to the patients. Following successfully sensitization, TB treatment clients in Dolow were registered in SCOPE. WFP will expand the registration exercise to other areas in Somalia in 2019.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY

STRATEGIC RESULT 4: FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE

Outcome S03.1: 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: *Asset creation and livelihood support activities (Resilience building)*

Food Assistance for Assets:

WFP in partnership with FAO and local partners commenced a five-year Rome Based Agencies resilience programme in the Somaliland districts of Burao and Odweine. The RBA programme aims to improve food and nutrition security and increase the resilience of approximately 5,000 food insecure households in 18 communities to shocks by supporting community assets and strengthening capacities through trainings. The programme designed through a nutrition-sensitive lens, directly targeted households with family members who were malnourished and enrolled in WFP's treatment programme.

WFP provided assistance in the form of cash-based transfers, while the targeted households contributed labour towards the rehabilitation of community assets through desilting and expansion of water catchments and range lands in nine villages. In 2019, the rehabilitated water catchments will be further enhanced by lining them with geotextiles to reduce water seepage and avail water for longer periods especially during the lean seasons. FAO complemented these efforts by providing agricultural inputs to enhance the productive capacities of the households to grow fodder and other drought resistant crops. All beneficiaries were registered and received assistance from both WFP and FAO programmes through SCOPE. WFP will support the cultivation of land through agroforestry techniques and training of beneficiaries in livelihood technologies in the second quarter of 2019 under the joint RBA programme.

To strengthen the effectiveness and longer-term impact of its programmes, WFP continued to pursue opportunities to collaborate with the Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP)[3] on referral pathways to enhance linkages, layering and sequencing across nutrition and FFA/FFT activities to help build more resilient communities. In Dollow, WFP partnered with World Vision to implement nutrition-sensitive interventions linking beneficiaries from WFP's prevention of MAM program to FFA activities. Up to 600 households participated in vegetable garden production that will help improve their access to a more nutritious diet.

[1] Definition of disability: Someone who has dealt with the following physical or mental challenges for the past 6 months or longer; difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses; difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid; difficulty walking or climbing steps; difficulty remembering or concentrating; difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing; difficulty using their usual (customary) language, and communicating (for example, understanding or being understood by others)

[2] There was a 22 percent decrease in the number of children suffering from acute malnutrition compared to the 2017 post-Gu (April to June) nutrition survey.

[3] SomRep is a consortium of NGOs (ACF, ADRA, CARE, COOPI, DRC, Oxfam and World Vision) working in the area of resilience in Somalia.

Results

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: END HUNGER BY PROTECTING ACCESS TO FOOD

STRATEGIC RESULT 1: EVERYONE HAS ACCESS TO FOOD

Outcome SO1.1: Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

Activity: *Unconditional resource transfers (Crisis response)*

To evaluate the effectiveness of its relief programmes, WFP relied on household food consumption scores (FCS) and dietary diversity scores (DDS) collected through post-distribution monitoring surveys. Food consumption score is a measure of dietary diversity, food frequency and nutrient adequacy of food consumed within a given period and is a proxy indicator for food security. An acceptable FCS reflects a high probability that a household's food intake is adequate.

Drought response

The number of drought-affected households with poor food consumption scores (FSC) positively declined by more than 50 percent from the baseline conducted at the beginning of the project in 2017. Even so, the impact of the prolonged effects of 2016-2017 drought continued to be felt on household access to food. WFP assistance also contributed to the consumption of a varied diet among beneficiary households (dietary diversity score). After receiving assistance, households were able to access diversified and nutritious foods such as meat, fish, pulses, legumes, milk and vegetables. There was no significant difference in the FSC and DDS results scores among men and women headed households. These outcomes point to the positive impact of sustained humanitarian assistance towards improved food security situation in Somalia in 2018. Favourable Gu rainfall, followed by a good off-season harvest also led to improvements in food access, income sources and market prices.

Dadaab returnees

By the end of 2018, returnee households had better food security status, with a progressive reduction of households with poor food consumption score from mid-2018 and the 2017 baseline. There was a corresponding increase in dietary diversity scores, with returnee households consuming an average of 5 food groups (out of a possible seven food groups). Improved household food security situation among returnees was attributed to integrated humanitarian assistance that was instrumental in preventing worse food security outcomes. The returnees also benefited from assistance from other UN agencies and non-governmental organizations. However, households headed by men indicated significantly better food security, compared to households headed by women. This could be linked to the fact that households headed by women were more likely to have one source of income and lower wages. In men headed households, there is a likelihood of a double income from both the head of the family and his spouse or another woman in the family, with the combined income leading to a higher purchasing power and better food security outcomes.

Flood response

High levels of poor food consumption score were reported among flood-affected households in May 2018, with only 8 percent of households having acceptable FCS. WFP assistance contributed to more than 80 percent reduction in poor FCS by August 2018 (from 59 percent in May 2018); almost two-thirds of households (63 percent) recorded acceptable food consumption scores, indicating that many of the households were having adequate intake of nutritious and diversified foods. The average number of food groups consumed by households after receiving food assistance significantly improved from 3 in May 2018 to 5 food groups in August 2018. Favorable rainfall improved livelihoods of agro-pastoral populations in the affected areas, by supporting availability of pasture and water for livestock and normal livestock migration across most parts of the country. As a result, livestock production, herd sizes and milk availability also improved. Sustained humanitarian interventions also contributed to the positive outcomes.

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

Activity: *Asset creation and livelihood support activities (Resilience building)*

Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)

Post distribution-monitoring results conducted in last the quarter of 2018 among households who benefited from FFA interventions indicated a 50 percent reduction in households with poor and borderline food consumption score compared to the beginning of the project in 2016. More men than women were enrolled in FFA activities. Men also headed more than three quarter of the FFA households assessed. As such, the difference in the food security status between women and men headed household was not statistically comparable. WFP uses the community asset scores (CAS) to measure the number of functioning assets that can enable a community to be more resilient or withstand shocks. Community asset scores from 2018 pointed to an increase in the number of functioning assets within supported communities with the project target of 80 percent being achieved at the end of the year. Functional livelihood assets within the communities contributed to increased production that enabled improved food security at household level.

Food Assistance for Training (FFT)

Beneficiaries of the FFT programme recorded good levels of food consumption at baseline. Follow up results at the end of the project indicated sustained levels of food security, with more than half (55 percent) of the households recording acceptable food consumption score. However, there was an increase in households with poor food consumption from 4 percent at baseline to 16 percent at the end of the year. This could partly be attributed to the short-lived Deyr 2018 rains that temporarily affected food access. Beneficiaries participating in vocational training (and poor urban populations including IDPs) are highly dependent on food purchases from the market and usually

have limited income sources or alternatives. As such, their food consumption is easily affected by changes in local food prices and access to humanitarian assistance.

Urban Safety Net (USN) Programme

A follow up survey carried out in November 2018 showed improved household food security situation among beneficiaries of the USN programme, with more than 50 percent reduction in households recording poor food consumption score. The DDS was maintained with households consuming an average of 5 food groups (out of a possible seven). Improved access to food during this period is attributed to WFP assistance through cash modality, contributing to flexibility in food choice. With the decrease in market prices of local staples in Gu (April to June) 2018 off-season harvest, households had better purchasing power, hence, improved food consumption.

Outcome SO2.2: Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure

Activity: School Feeding (Resilience building)

There was an increase in the enrolment rate for both boys and girls at WFP- supported schools in 2018 compared to the previous year. Similarly, retention rates remained stable at most of the WFP supported schools. This could be attributed to sustained assistance through the school feeding programme especially during the drought period experienced in 2018[1]. Many parents sent their children to WFP supported schools because of the school feeding programme. Enrolment data is collected at the beginning of the academic year and updated whenever new children join the schools. Retention data is collected once at the end of academic year putting into consideration the numbers of children who dropped out of school.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: IMPROVE NUTRITION

STRATEGIC RESULT 2: NO ONE SUFFERS FROM MALNUTRITION

Outcome SO1.2: Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women

WFP's nutrition activities have progressively achieved positive outcomes over the duration of the PRRO, with all performance indicators meeting or surpassing SPHERE[2] standards. This improvement is attributed to community mobilization through WFP's network of outreach workers who are trained on a standard protocol including active case finding, referral, follow-up, defaulter tracking and reporting and health and nutrition messaging. Under the nutrition component of the RBA programme, WFP worked through multi-service health centres to provide treatment and prevention of moderate malnutrition, as well as complementary surveillance and messaging for behaviour change in essential dietary and hygiene practices. The 2012-2017 Country Portfolio evaluation also found that integrating WFP and UNICEF services, consolidating them in mother-and-child health and nutrition centres and programmes, and complimenting them with capacity building of federal and state ministries of health, had enabled a more sustainable approach to the provision of nutrition services.

Activity: Nutrition treatment activities (Crisis Response)

Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition

Performance rates for the treatment of moderate acute malnutrition were within SPHERE standards. A SLEAC [3] survey conducted in Nugaal and Bari regions in Puntland indicated high coverage for WFP's treatment programme, including for children aged 6-59 months. There was no significant difference in coverage between boys and girls. The results met the SPHERE benchmark of more than 50 percent coverage for rural areas.

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities (Resilience building)

Prevention of moderate acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding

Most of the beneficiaries adhered to the required number of specialized nutritious food distributions, with 89 percent participating in adequate distributions. The project target for participation adherence was achieved by the end of 2018. Furthermore, WFP assisted 78 percent of the children targeted for prevention of acute malnutrition through blanket supplementary feeding, meeting the corporate coverage target of 70 percent.

Outcome SO2.3: Stabilised or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6-59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities (Resilience building)

Prevention of stunting [Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme]

A child is classified as consuming a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) if he or she meets both minimum diet diversity and the minimum meal frequency. For a child to meet minimum diet diversity, they should receive foods from four or more out of seven food groups as well as iron-rich foods. Results from 2018 showed that 19.4 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed a minimum acceptable diet, an improvement from 2017 where only 10 percent attained MAD. While this was above the national MAD rate of 9 percent^[4], it was still way below WFP's corporate MAD target of 70 percent. To improve on this, WFP will continue strengthening its behavior change communication on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) and equip caregivers with adequate knowledge that emphasizes the importance of nutrient-rich food. The breastfeeding rate for children 6-23 months was 67 percent, implying that breastfeeding was attainable in this population subject to strengthened nutrition sensitization on appropriate infant feeding. The results also indicated that the majority of the children consumed fortified foods.

Most of the children aged 6-23 months participated in an adequate number of specialized nutritious food distributions. At the end of the 2018, almost all beneficiaries had participated in more than two thirds of planned distributions. The results met and exceeded the project target of 66 percent. In addition, the programme coverage for prevention of stunting was acceptable in most of the project areas. The programme covered most of the moderately acutely malnourished children at 86 percent.

Activity: *Nutrition treatment activities* (Resilience building)

Support to malnourished people living with HIV and TB

Despite a slight increase from halfway through the year, the ART nutritional recovery rate was below the project target by the end of the year as a result of the significant interruptions in food distribution due to pipeline breaks. There was no default rate recorded during the period as beneficiaries could not be discharged as defaulters due to irregular food distributions. The improvement in the TB nutritional treatment recovery rate can be attributed to the increase in sites in 2018, compared to 2016 as well as the previous year.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ACHIEVE FOOD SECURITY

STRATEGIC RESULT 4: FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE

Outcome S03.1: 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: *Asset creation and livelihood support activities* (Resilience building)

Food Assistance for Assets:

Results from post-distribution monitoring indicated sustained food security outcomes compared to the beginning of the PRRO in 2016, with a more than 75 percent decrease in borderline FCS. The results also showed a decrease by almost half in the number of households engaging in consumption-based coping strategies/ reduced coping strategies (rCSI) from baseline. The livelihoods-based coping strategies index measures longer-term household coping capacities and helps to identify the behaviors that households engage in to adapt to shocks. A lower rCSI indicates lower stress level, hence, less adoption of food-related coping mechanisms. Alongside reduction in rCSI, households employing strategies described as crises and emergency mechanisms (i.e. mechanisms that deplete assets, decrease production and reduce human capital) decreased to 31 percent in 2018 from 48 percent at baseline. Community asset score results indicated an increase in the number of functioning assets within supported communities with the project target of 80 percent attained by the end of the year.

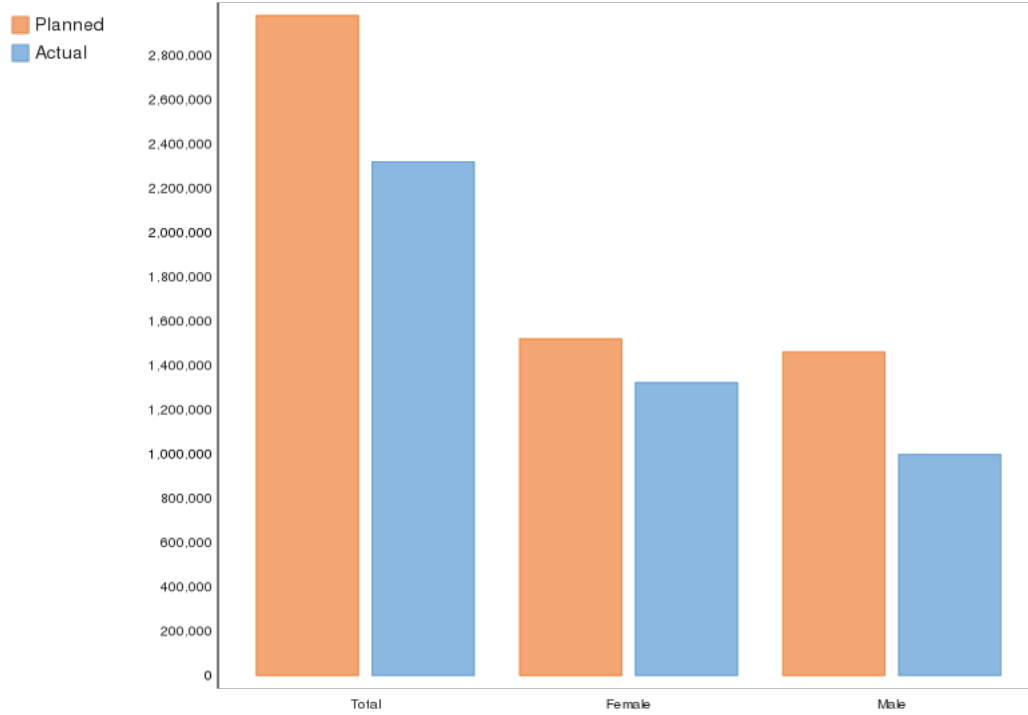
[1] The academic year in Somalia starts in September of each year.

[2] SPHERE standards are a set of common principles and universal minimum humanitarian standards to be applied in humanitarian responses

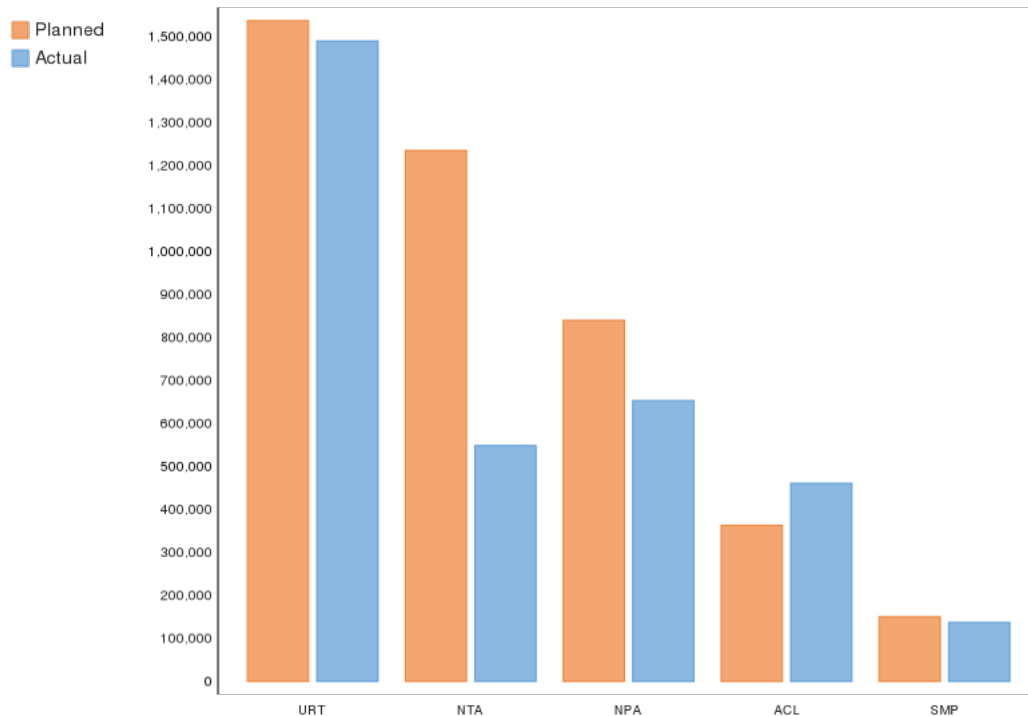
[3] Simplified LQAS (Lot Quality Assurance Sampling) evaluation of access and coverage

[4] Somali Infant and Young Child Nutrition Assessment, 2016

Annual Project Beneficiaries

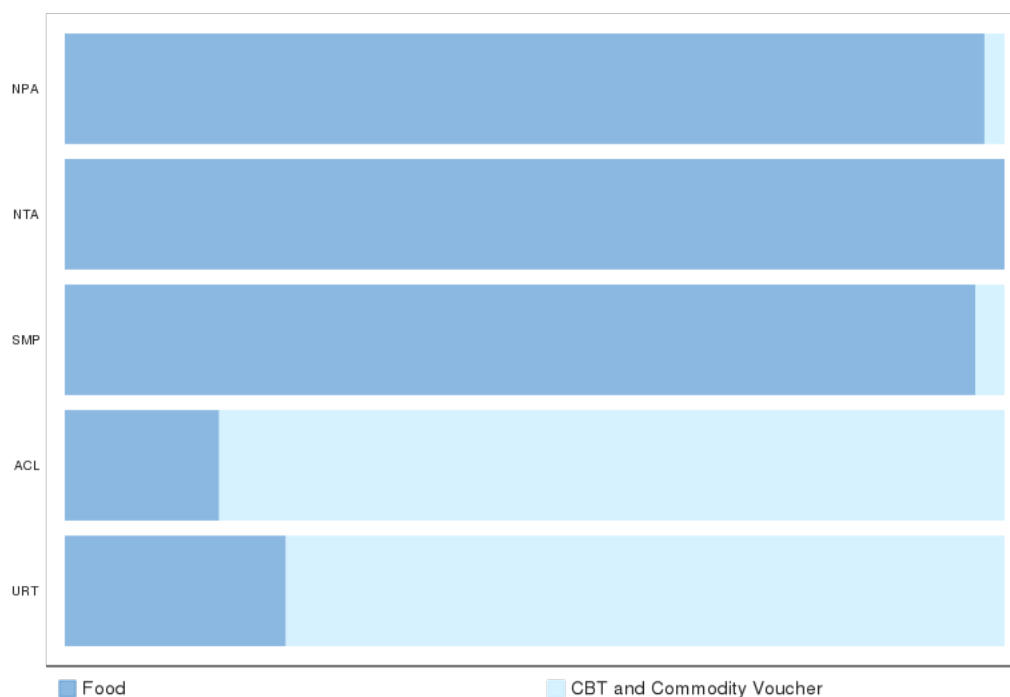


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities

Modality of Transfer by Activity



URT: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food
 ACL: Asset creation and livelihood support activities
 SMP: School meal activities
 NTA: Nutrition treatment activities
 NPA: Malnutrition prevention activities



Annual Project Food Distribution

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| BP5 Emergency Rations | - | 0 | - |
| Canned Pulses | - | 2 | - |
| Corn Sorghum Flour | - | 12 | - |
| Corn Soya Blend | 42,054 | 18,670 | 44.4% |
| Dried Fruits | - | 43 | - |
| High Energy Biscuits | 100 | 81 | 81.2% |
| LNS | - | 28 | - |
| Maize | 35,504 | 1,462 | 4.1% |
| Peas | - | 10 | - |
| Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 18,672 | 8,626 | 46.2% |
| Ready To Use Therapeutic Food | - | 15 | - |
| Rice Soya Blend | - | 1 | - |
| Sorghum/Millet | 19,835 | 43,107 | 217.3% |
| Soya-Fortified Maize Meal | - | 0 | - |

| Commodity | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Split Lentils | - | 38 | - |
| Split Peas | 9,877 | 9,264 | 93.8% |
| Sugar | 367 | - | - |
| Vegetable Oil | 8,439 | 6,409 | 75.9% |
| Wheat | - | 469 | - |
| Total | 134,848 | 88,236 | 65.4% |

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

| Modality | Planned (USD) | Actual (USD) | % Actual v. Planned |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Cash | 27,423,360 | 34,527,344 | 125.9% |
| Value Voucher | 76,096,993 | 81,833,261 | 107.5% |
| Total | 103,520,353 | 116,360,605 | 112.4% |

Performance Monitoring

WFP's Corporate Results Framework (2017–2021) provides a single normative tool for planning, monitoring and measuring the organization's performance towards achieving its strategic objectives and linking them to the Sustainable Development Goals. Following this amendment, the Country Office realigned the PRRO logframe to the new results framework, to present a more robust approach to measuring performance. The Country Monitoring, Review and Evaluation Plan was implemented according to WFP's Minimum Monitoring Requirements (MMR) for baselines, outcome, crosscutting, output and process monitoring. The MMR details standard data collection methodologies, monitoring frequency and sampling requirements.

The sampling frame was derived from distribution plans, active food distribution points (FDP), beneficiary registers and SCOPE beneficiary data. Gender responsive monitoring was integrated in all aspect of monitoring, to address the different priorities and needs of women and men participating or benefitting from WFP activities. For instance, the proportion of beneficiaries interviewed under relief interventions composed of 42 percent men and 58 percent women. Explicit gender equality indicators were included in the M&E system, with project data collected, analyzed and presented in a sex-disaggregated manner. To achieve this, gender-responsive monitoring tools/checklists were utilized to capture the needs of both men and women.

In 2018, WFP Somalia adopted the SLEAC survey methodology to determine programme coverage for moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) treatment and prevention. SLEAC is a low-resource method for classifying and estimating the coverage of selective feeding programs. Through the KfW-funded nutrition project, WFP and UNICEF jointly formed an integrated community workers network to ensure that community programs are meeting optimal standards of community health strategy in terms of integrated messaging, service provision including screening and referrals, training and reporting.

Monthly and weekly monitoring plans were prepared for physical and call center remote monitoring, respectively. To ensure effective and efficient monitoring, WFP engaged 48 third party monitors, 32 WFP monitors and 8 call center operators. WFP monitors worked in locations where access was permitted and the third-party monitors in locations where access was limited for WFP staff. Both WFP monitors and third-party monitors used monitoring checklists developed by WFP in line with corporate guidelines.

Physical monitoring was conducted every month in 30 percent of all active distribution points, with an average of 400 sites monitored per month. The distribution points (any site where WFP services or entitlements are distributed) were rotated to ensure that all locations were covered every 3-4 months over the course of the year. Outcome post distribution monitoring (PDM) was used to collect data for food security, nutrition and livelihood indicators, while

monthly process monitoring was used to collect information on activity implementation. WFP's cooperating partners provided output indicators that were tracked through corporate country office tool for monitoring effectively (COMET), whereas WFP conducted random output data verification through on-site monitoring. Information collected through these monitoring mechanisms was analyzed by the M&E team and the results shared with WFP Management for appropriate programme adjustments, where relevant. By the end of 2018, WFP had collected and analyzed all baseline and follow up values for all indicators except for short-term interventions or new programmes such as flood response and the urban safety net programme that did not have previous follow up values. Similarly, there were no previous follow up values for Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) Strategic Outcome 3 as the activity had been suspended the previous year due to the drought.

WFP used the call center in Galkayo to collect information, as an additional layer of monitoring to strengthen accountability. Through the call center beneficiaries were given the opportunity to contact WFP directly through hotline numbers for questions, feedback and/or complaints and to receive feedback on the actions taken. At the same time, the call center was used to monitor the food security situation of selected locations throughout the year.

Through new and existing innovations, WFP continued to strengthen its monitoring systems to improve processes, support the triangulation of data and generate reports for decision-making. These included:

- enhanced data collection through the innovative mKormeer (based on the corporate mVAM) technology for digital data collection in areas with limited access.
- linking six applications (based on WFP's mobile vulnerability analysis and mapping tool) into a single information source and one single repository.
- linking biometric beneficiary registration (SCOPE) to distribution and food security and post distribution monitoring to enhance beneficiary profiling and improve targeting.
- data standardization and visualization of information from different sources for decision-making.
- advanced M&E case management system for beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism through SuiteCRM[1] to allow for swift management of both field and hotline cases in a single platform.

[1] An open source Customer Relationship Management (CRM) platform

Progress Towards Gender Equality

WFP is committed to advancing gender equality by providing food and nutrition assistance in ways that assign equal voice and value and promote equal access to resources to men and women, while respecting their unique needs. In its Gender Policy (2015-2020) WFP has identified four pathways to achieve this, including equal participation of men, women, boys and girls in WFP activities; increased decision making by women and girls; ensuring the safety and dignity of the WFP beneficiaries by incorporating gender and protection concerns in WFP programming; and ensuring that food assistance is adopted to the different needs of the people that WFP assists.

Gender equality includes equal sharing of power between men and women. WFP's goal is therefore for women and men to make decisions jointly about the use of the cash, vouchers and food it provides. WFP also encourages women to increase their participation in decision-making entities at all levels, so that they can influence decisions over the issues that matter or affect their lives, such as food and nutrition security, education, enhanced livelihoods, etc. At the same time, the lack or low involvement of men in making decisions about the use of food reflects and perpetuates the tradition that women are primarily responsible for caring for household members, carrying most of the domestic burden.

In 2018, women were the major decision makers regarding all food assistance modalities (in-kind, cash and voucher transfers) provided under unconditional general food distributions and food assistance for training (FFT) programmes, with the 30 percent target for joint decision-making being realized by the end of the year. This is an improvement from 2017, where men were the major decision makers over cash-based transfers as compared to women. Under the food assistance for assets (FFA) programme, men were the main decision makers on WFP assistance. However, this disparity is insignificantly representative/comparable since men headed the majority of FFA assisted households (88 percent men against 12 percent women). Under the school feeding programme, there was a similar improvement in number of women participating in Community Education Committees (CEC), with 35 percent participation by December 2018 (up from 20 percent the previous year). These results reflect WFP's progress and contribution towards achieving equality by addressing the needs, interests and priorities of both women and men within households and in other decision-making entities.

As part of its response to the recommendation of the Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE 2012-2017) to strengthen the integration of gender and protection considerations in programming, WFP emphasized the importance of improving partners' capacity for mainstreaming gender and protection issues in programmes and monitoring

activities throughout the 2019-2021 ICSP document. Gender is mainstreamed through the ICSP with the document obtaining a rating of 3 on the Gender and Age Marker, signalling that it "fully integrates gender".

In addition, WFP conducted gender and protection training for 113 staff (40 WFP staff and 73 cooperating partner staff) in Nairobi and Somalia. Nearly two-thirds (64 percent) of the participants were men. Despite its commitment to close the gender gap in its staffing, most WFP staff inside Somalia remain overwhelmingly men (85 percent), owing to limited literacy and education opportunities for women and a consequent shortage of qualified Somali female staff. Only 45 percent of the youth between age 15-35 can read and write.[1] This gender disparity in staffing is even higher among WFP's local partner organizations.

The goal of the training was to improve WFP staff and partners' understanding of the underlying gender inequalities that affect people's opportunities to access food and nutrition assistance, and the tools and actions available for mainstreaming gender and protection in WFP programmes. A total of seven trainings were conducted from June-October 2018 in Nairobi, Mogadishu, Dollow, Bossaso, Garowe, Galkayo and Hargeisa covering all WFP Area Offices. The training was carried out in collaboration with the Danish Refugee Council (DRC), one of WFP's cooperating partners.

Somalia's internally displaced persons (IDP) population doubled over the course of the 2016-2017 drought with the country's capital, Mogadishu receiving one of the highest numbers of newly displaced people in 2017. With this influx, came an increase in the number of reported cases of gender-based violence (GBV). In Somalia, women and girls including those from IDP households often walk long distances in search of water or wood fuel, exposing them to numerous protection risks. In the lean seasons or during a drought, men migrate with the livestock in search of pasture and water, leaving women, girls (and boys) behind to shoulder all family responsibilities with very little resources. This vulnerability further increases their exposure to sexual exploitation and abuse in their bid to access food assistance or livelihood services. Of the reported cases of GBV, 75 percent were IDPs and 97 percent were female, mostly from women-headed households.

In 2018, WFP continued to assist GBV survivors from nearly 2,500 households in Mogadishu by providing food assistance (in the form of cash-based transfers) for a period of up to 6 months. This was done in collaboration with the GBV sub-cluster whereby GBV survivors in need of WFP services were referred accordingly and integrated in WFP activities while ensuring the strictest confidentiality. WFP assistance allowed the survivors to meet their immediate food needs, continue GBV counselling and receive nutrition training where available. In Wajid, WFP assisted 600 GBV survivors and persons at risk of GBV through skills training and food assistance through cash-based transfers. WFP assistance was aimed at mitigating exposure to gender-based violence through increased food security and sufficient access to basic consumption needs. The programme also provided skills for self-sufficiency, and a platform for raising awareness on GBV counselling and referral services. The project was implemented in partnership with DRC which is a protection-mandated organisation. In 2019 WFP plans to continue linking the survivors to livelihoods activities to help them earn an income and maintain their dignity and economic independence.

[1] UNFPA Somalia, *The Somali Youth in Figures*. August 2016

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP is committed to maintaining its accountability to affected populations and recognizes the importance of ensuring that all beneficiaries (both male and female) have equal access to information regarding assistance. Beneficiaries should be able to demonstrate awareness on the programme elements including value of assistance, who is included (targeting), and the complaint and feedback mechanism (CFM). WFP utilized a 3-way communication approach to sensitize beneficiaries: cooperating partners, field/on-site monitoring and a well-established complaint and feedback mechanism through its Somalia-based call centre. WFP conducted sensitization with beneficiaries, communities, gatekeepers and local authorities on the rationale for providing targeted populations with assistance and the importance of them receiving the full transfer.

Beneficiaries under the food assistance for training (FFT) programme demonstrated acceptable levels of awareness on WFP assistance by exceeding the set target of 80 percent at the end of the programme. However, the set targets under relief and food assistance for assets (FFA) programme were not achieved as beneficiaries did not have sufficient information on the CFM. Nevertheless, beneficiaries who utilized the CFM reported satisfaction with actions taken and feedback given.

In response to the reported information gap regarding beneficiaries' awareness on the CFM, WFP continued to put deliberate efforts into raising awareness through beneficiary sensitization. Sensitization was conducted by cooperating partners and field monitors, and by including hotline numbers on SCOPE cards and through voice

messaging. To increase CFM visibility at distribution sites, WFP partnered with local artists who created new sensitization poster designs (using easily recognizable images/graphics from the local context) to be distributed at distribution points. WFP's expansion of the use of SCOPE to nutrition activities, contributed to the increase in the number of beneficiaries aware of the feedback mechanism. There was an increase in feedback received from beneficiaries enrolled in nutrition programmes, which accounted for 21 percent of total received calls.

Under unconditional resource transfers and livelihood support activities, almost none of the beneficiaries experienced any protection problems with accessing WFP distribution sites. The results exceeded the set target of 90 percent at the end of the programme, with both men and women equally accessing distribution points without any challenges. Similar results were reported in 2017, with beneficiaries indicating that they did not encounter any protection challenges. However, considering the security and accessibility risks inherent in the Somalia context, WFP will further strengthen its monitoring tools to try and capture more exhaustive picture of the protection challenges and risks in the locations where assistance is provided.

WFP worked closely with its cooperating partners to ensure the safety of the men and women receiving assistance through cash-based transfers and in-kind assistance. To avoid overcrowding, and reduce travelling distances and queuing time, beneficiaries had the option of redeeming their transfers at nearly 900 retailers/cash points throughout the country, and an average of 30 active food distribution sites per district and 135 per region for collecting in-kind food. As a result, a high number of beneficiaries turned out for redemptions and distributions. WFP also conducted continuous on-site monitoring during distribution for further analysis and mitigation measures.

WFP continued to improve its complaints and feedback mechanism in 2018, employing an integrated customer-relations management system to log, follow up and provide feedback to beneficiaries calling WFP's call centre. In this new system, when a beneficiary calls the call centre, minimised information of the beneficiary is captured to verify the authenticity of the beneficiary. This information includes SCOPE card number, phone number and name of principal recipient of transfers. When these three sets of information match the record in SCOPE, a reduced household transaction history is displayed to the call centre attendant. If the beneficiary complaint is about how he or she was served at a food assistance point, the complaint is recorded and automatically linked with the service provider. Such feedback logged against specific food redemption service points enhanced the quality of feedback given to beneficiaries while at the same time providing useful information for managing the relationship with redemption service providers. To ensure protection of data received through the CFM, only a very small number of people identified in WFP's standard operating procedures have access to the system and different case risk levels have different access rights (the higher the risk, the more restricted the access). Personal information is recorded in the system only with the consent of the person making the complaint. WFP does not share CFM information with third parties.

The number of feedback calls remained high throughout the year with an average of 831 received complaints per month. The most common concerns received from beneficiaries included queries about rations sizes, issues with finger print identification, and lost SCOPE cards. The feedback response process was revised to ensure a more streamlined response to complaints and to further underline the importance of beneficiaries being timely informed on the outcomes of the issues they raise. The feedback recording/logging system was also upgraded to combine feedback received through the call centre and issues observed during field monitoring visits, and thus providing more coherent tracking of project implementation issues.

All complaints received through the CFM are recorded in the M&E Case Management system and then escalated within the system as per the M&E Case Management SOP. Only persons defined in the SOP have access to the system and different case risk levels have different access rights (higher the risk, more restricted the access). Person information is recorded in the system only at the consent of the person making the complaint. Country Office does not share CFM info with third parties.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Cover page photo © WFP/Georgina Goodwin

Two of Fatuma Abdullahi Omar and Mohamed Adan Salat's nine children in Kabasa IDP camp, Dolow. The couple met in Kenya's Dabaad refugee camp where they lived for 20 years. They recently moved to Kabasa with the hope of finding a better life for their family.

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 | 1,460,200 | 1,519,800 | 2,980,000 | 997,170 | 1,321,828 | 2,318,998 | 68.3% | 87.0% | 77.8% |
| By Age-group: | | | | | | | | | |
| Children (under 5 years) | 292,040 | 303,960 | 596,000 | 417,420 | 463,800 | 881,220 | 142.9% | 152.6% | 147.9% |
| Children (5-18 years) | 438,060 | 455,940 | 894,000 | 301,470 | 255,090 | 556,560 | 68.8% | 55.9% | 62.3% |
| Adults (18 years plus) | 730,100 | 759,900 | 1,490,000 | 278,280 | 602,938 | 881,218 | 38.1% | 79.3% | 59.1% |
| By Residence status: | | | | | | | | | |
| Refugees | 2,920 | 3,040 | 5,960 | 5,913 | 5,682 | 11,595 | 202.5% | 186.9% | 194.5% |
| Internally displaced persons (IDPs) | 525,672 | 547,128 | 1,072,800 | 358,981 | 438,754 | 797,735 | 68.3% | 80.2% | 74.4% |
| Returnees | 26,284 | 27,356 | 53,640 | 1,183 | 1,136 | 2,319 | 4.5% | 4.2% | 4.3% |
| Residents | 905,324 | 942,276 | 1,847,600 | 678,307 | 829,042 | 1,507,349 | 74.9% | 88.0% | 81.6% |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | 822,500 | 714,500 | 1,537,000 | 457,949 | 1,489,698 | 1,489,698 | 55.7% | 208.5% | 96.9% |
| Asset creation and livelihood support activities | 100,000 | 263,000 | 363,000 | 83,394 | 424,617 | 460,720 | 83.4% | 161.5% | 126.9% |
| School meal activities | 150,000 | - | 150,000 | 137,039 | 4,410 | 137,039 | 91.4% | - | 91.4% |
| Nutrition treatment activities | 1,235,000 | - | 1,235,000 | 548,409 | - | 548,409 | 44.4% | - | 44.4% |
| Malnutrition prevention activities | 840,000 | - | 840,000 | 653,199 | 14,195 | 653,199 | 77.8% | - | 77.8% |

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) |
|--|----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | 227,083 | 119,083 | 346,167 | 76,325 | 248,283 | 324,608 | 33.6% | 208.5% | 93.8% |
| Asset creation and livelihood support activities | 16,667 | 43,833 | 60,500 | 13,899 | 70,769 | 84,668 | 83.4% | 161.5% | 139.9% |
| School meal activities | 150,000 | - | 150,000 | 137,039 | 4,410 | 137,039 | 91.4% | - | 91.4% |
| Nutrition treatment activities | 1,235,000 | - | 1,235,000 | 548,409 | - | 548,409 | 44.4% | - | 44.4% |
| Malnutrition prevention activities | 840,000 | - | 840,000 | 653,199 | 14,195 | 653,199 | 77.8% | - | 77.8% |

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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 176,545 | 169,622 | 346,167 | 107,121 | 217,487 | 324,608 | 60.7% | 128.2% | 93.8% |
| Total participants | 176,545 | 169,622 | 346,167 | 107,121 | 217,487 | 324,608 | 60.7% | 128.2% | 93.8% |
| Total beneficiaries | 783,870 | 753,130 | 1,537,000 | 729,952 | 759,746 | 1,489,698 | 93.1% | 100.9% | 96.9% |
| Asset creation and livelihood support activities | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 27,830 | 32,670 | 60,500 | 39,945 | 44,723 | 84,668 | 143.5% | 136.9% | 139.9% |
| Total participants | 27,830 | 32,670 | 60,500 | 39,945 | 44,723 | 84,668 | 143.5% | 136.9% | 139.9% |
| Total beneficiaries | 177,870 | 185,130 | 363,000 | 233,305 | 227,415 | 460,720 | 131.2% | 122.8% | 126.9% |
| School meal activities | | | | | | | | | |
| Student (primary schools) | 73,500 | 76,500 | 150,000 | 75,371 | 61,668 | 137,039 | 102.5% | 80.6% | 91.4% |
| Total participants | 73,500 | 76,500 | 150,000 | 75,371 | 61,668 | 137,039 | 102.5% | 80.6% | 91.4% |
| Total beneficiaries | 73,500 | 76,500 | 150,000 | 75,371 | 61,668 | 137,039 | 102.5% | 80.6% | 91.4% |

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

| Beneficiary Category | Planned (male) | Planned (female) | Planned (total) | Actual (male) | Actual (female) | Actual (total) | % Actual v. Planned (male) | % Actual v. Planned (female) | % Actual v. Planned (total) |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Nutrition treatment activities | | | | | | | | | |
| ART clients (18 plus) | 1,890 | 1,610 | 3,500 | 983 | 712 | 1,695 | 52.0% | 44.2% | 48.4% |
| TB treatment clients (18 plus) | 1,890 | 1,610 | 3,500 | 1,185 | 2,106 | 3,291 | 62.7% | 130.8% | 94.0% |
| Children (6-23 months) | 155,904 | 168,896 | 324,800 | 91,925 | 107,913 | 199,838 | 59.0% | 63.9% | 61.5% |
| Children (24-59 months) | 289,536 | 313,664 | 603,200 | 91,925 | 107,912 | 199,837 | 31.7% | 34.4% | 33.1% |

| 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) |
|---|----------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus) | - | 300,000 | 300,000 | - | 143,748 | 143,748 | - | 47.9% | 47.9% |
| Total beneficiaries | 449,220 | 785,780 | 1,235,000 | 186,018 | 362,391 | 548,409 | 41.4% | 46.1% | 44.4% |
| Malnutrition prevention activities | | | | | | | | | |
| All (18 plus) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Children (6-23 months) | 274,200 | 290,800 | 565,000 | 212,673 | 221,354 | 434,027 | 77.6% | 76.1% | 76.8% |
| Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus) | - | 275,000 | 275,000 | - | 219,172 | 219,172 | - | 79.7% | 79.7% |
| Total beneficiaries | 274,200 | 565,800 | 840,000 | 212,673 | 440,526 | 653,199 | 77.6% | 77.9% | 77.8% |

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| SR1 Everyone has access to food | | | | |
| SO1.1. Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals | | | | |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >5.06 | 5.06 | 4.27 | 4.65 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >4.76 | 4.76 | 4.82 | 5.67 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >4.90 | 4.90 | 4.66 | 5.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥1.10 | 5.70 | 44.10 | 15.40 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥1.60 | 7.90 | 12.80 | 1.30 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.07, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥1.40 | 6.80 | 22.00 | 5.00 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.60 | 3.60 | 4.38 | 3.94 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.50 | 3.50 | 4.37 | 4.63 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.57 | 3.57 | 4.38 | 4.45 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥11.10 | 55.40 | 35.30 | 28.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥11.40 | 57.20 | 41.70 | 25.20 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥11.30 | 56.60 | 39.00 | 27.80 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.06 | 3.06 | - | 4.48 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.04 | 3.04 | - | 5.40 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.06 | 3.06 | - | 5.18 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥11.70 | 58.40 | - | 6.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥12.40 | 62.10 | - | 6.20 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥11.90 | 59.40 | - | 6.30 |
| SO2.1. Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households | | | | |
| Community Asset Score | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 86.00 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.90 | 3.90 | 4.60 | 4.67 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.90 | 3.90 | 5.20 | 5.45 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.90 | 3.90 | 5.10 | 5.36 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥11.00 | 22.00 | 13.00 | 9.80 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥8.50 | 17.00 | 14.10 | 7.80 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥9.00 | 18.00 | 13.90 | 8.10 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥23.00 | 45.90 | 45.70 | 43.10 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥19.30 | 38.50 | 23.60 | 16.80 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥20.20 | 40.30 | 27.40 | 20.00 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >4.74 | 4.74 | - | 4.65 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >5.79 | 5.79 | - | 4.93 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >5.46 | 5.46 | - | 4.83 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥5.80 | 29.10 | - | 29.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥2.10 | 10.30 | - | 27.80 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥3.30 | 16.30 | - | 28.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥1.60 | 7.90 | - | 14.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥0.40 | 2.20 | - | 17.30 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥0.80 | 4.00 | - | 16.40 |
| SO2.2. Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure | | | | |
| Enrolment rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i> | >2.00 | 0.34 | - | 3.65 |
| Enrolment rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i> | >2.00 | 0.34 | - | 2.27 |
| Enrolment rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i> | >2.00 | 0.34 | - | 2.89 |
| Gender ratio | | | | |
| <i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i> | =1.00 | 1.20 | - | 1.20 |
| Retention rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report</i> | >80.00 | 94.50 | - | 96.80 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Retention rate / Male | | | | |
| SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report | >80.00 | 95.00 | - | 94.20 |
| Retention rate / Overall | | | | |
| SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report | >80.00 | 95.00 | - | 95.40 |
| SO2.1. Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households | | | | |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | >4.46 | 4.46 | - | 5.14 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | >5.09 | 5.09 | - | 5.73 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | >4.77 | 4.77 | - | 5.42 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | ≥8.60 | 42.80 | - | 30.30 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | ≥5.60 | 28.00 | - | 20.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | ≥7.10 | 35.40 | - | 25.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | ≥2.80 | 13.80 | - | 12.30 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | ≥2.90 | 14.70 | - | 3.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM | ≥2.80 | 14.20 | - | 8.00 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition | | | | |
| SO2.3. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children | | | | |
| ART Default rate | | | | |
| <i>ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| ART Nutritional Recovery rate | | | | |
| <i>ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | >75.00 | 0.00 | 52.50 | 53.10 |
| SO1.2. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women | | | | |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female | | | | |
| <i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >70.00 | 81.10 | - | 85.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male | | | | |
| <i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >70.00 | 80.90 | - | 71.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >70.00 | 81.30 | - | 78.00 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female | | | | |
| <i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 68.40 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male | | | | |
| <i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 69.40 | - | 80.00 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 68.90 | - | 88.90 |
| SO2.3. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children | | | | |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >70.00 | 9.40 | - | 19.10 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >70.00 | 10.60 | - | 18.90 |
| Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >70.00 | 10.00 | - | 19.40 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >70.00 | 54.70 | - | 87.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >70.00 | 53.20 | - | 85.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >70.00 | 54.00 | - | 86.00 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 92.00 | - | 91.60 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 91.80 | - | 93.20 |
| Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >66.00 | 91.90 | - | 92.10 |
| TB Default rate | | | | |
| <i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 1.00 | 0.30 | 1.30 |
| TB Nutritional Recovery rate | | | | |
| <i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | >75.00 | 73.00 | 83.60 | 95.40 |
| SO1.2. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women | | | | |
| MAM Treatment Default rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 3.70 | 1.50 | 1.80 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| MAM Treatment Default rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 2.20 | 1.40 | 2.10 |
| MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 3.00 | 1.40 | 1.90 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <3.00 | 0.90 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <3.00 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.10 |
| MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <3.00 | 1.00 | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 11.10 | 2.12 | 2.00 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 13.00 | 1.89 | 1.80 |
| MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | <15.00 | 12.00 | 2.02 | 1.90 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | >75.00 | 83.30 | 93.50 | 95.20 |
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | >75.00 | 82.60 | 92.80 | 95.30 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i> | >75.00 | 83.00 | 92.80 | 95.30 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >50.00 | 74.10 | - | 81.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >50.00 | 76.10 | - | 79.00 |
| Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i> | >50.00 | 75.20 | - | 80.00 |
| SR4 Food systems are sustainable | | | | |
| SO3.1. 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 | | | | |
| Community Asset Score | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >80.00 | 0.00 | - | 88.00 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <19.00 | 19.00 | - | 7.20 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <11.00 | 11.00 | - | 6.50 |
| Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <12.70 | 12.70 | - | 6.60 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >2.80 | 2.80 | - | 3.63 |
| Dietary Diversity Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.45 | 3.45 | - | 4.08 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Dietary Diversity Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | >3.30 | 3.30 | - | 4.01 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥10.80 | 21.70 | - | 5.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥10.10 | 20.20 | - | 5.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥10.20 | 20.40 | - | 5.40 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥30.00 | 59.90 | - | 54.30 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥22.90 | 45.70 | - | 40.70 |
| Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | ≥24.10 | 48.10 | - | 42.70 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <19.00 | 19.00 | - | 8.60 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <18.00 | 18.00 | - | 8.80 |

| Outcome | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <18.00 | 18.00 | - | 8.80 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <42.00 | 42.00 | - | 22.90 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <26.00 | 26.00 | - | 22.50 |
| Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall | | | | |
| <i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i> | <30.00 | 30.00 | - | 22.60 |

Output Indicators

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| CRF SO1-SR1: Asset creation and livelihood support activities | | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc) | Ha | 16,174 | 15,440 | 95.5% |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | Ha | 378 | 301 | 79.7% |
| 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 | 24 | 24 | 100.4% |
| Hectares (ha) of land cleared | Ha | 20 | 20 | 97.5% |
| Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds | Ha | 188 | 140 | 74.7% |
| Kilometres (km) of airstrip rehabilitated | Km | 2 | 2 | 100.0% |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated | Km | 565 | 451 | 79.8% |
| Number of community water ponds for domestic use constructed (<3000 cbmt) | Number | 6 | 5 | 83.3% |
| Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt) | Number | 115 | 89 | 77.7% |
| Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (3000-8000 cbmt) | Number | 16 | 16 | 100.0% |
| Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies) | individual | 5,395 | 4,995 | 92.6% |
| Number of tree seedlings produced | Number | 118,000 | 239,900 | 203.3% |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Number of wells or shallow wells built for domestic use | Number | 20 | 28 | 140.0% |
| Number of wells or shallow wells rehabilitated for domestic use | Number | 40 | 33 | 82.5% |
| Number of wells, shallow wells constructed for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt) | Number | 180 | 154 | 85.6% |
| Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed | m3 | 33,000 | 33,280 | 100.8% |
| CRF SO1-SR1: School meal activities | | | | |
| Average number of schooldays per month on which multi-fortified foods or at least 4 food groups were provided. | Days | 23 | 23 | 100.0% |
| Number of schools assisted by WFP | school | 550 | 552 | 100.4% |
| CRF SO1-SR1: Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food | | | | |
| Number of Client Satisfaction Survey | individual | 1 | 1 | 100.0% |
| Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained | individual | 480 | 213 | 44.4% |
| Number of bulletins, gap analysis, 3Ws, maps and other information products compiled and shared | item | 30 | 48 | 160.0% |
| Number of guidance document developed and circulated | item | 2 | 4 | 200.0% |
| Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally | agency/organization | 150 | 150 | 100.0% |
| Number of regional cluster coordination cells/ hub | hub | 16 | 15 | 93.8% |
| Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners | report | 50 | 37 | 74.0% |
| Number of training sessions/workshop organized | training session | 48 | 12 | 25.0% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities | | | | |
| Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 108,550 | 94,459 | 87.0% |
| Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling | individual | 79,000 | 66,147 | 83.7% |
| Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling | individual | 720,102 | 635,582 | 88.3% |
| Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging | individual | 530,840 | 469,647 | 88.5% |
| Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling | individual | 372,000 | 336,354 | 90.4% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities and Nutrition treatment activities | | | | |
| Number of health centres/sites assisted | health center | 454 | 355 | 78.2% |
| CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities | | | | |
| Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling | individual | 164,957 | 146,378 | 88.7% |
| Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling | individual | 722,403 | 639,655 | 88.5% |
| CRF SO3-SR4: Asset creation and livelihood support activities | | | | |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only | Ha | 20 | 11 | 52.5% |
| Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts) | Ha | 6 | - | - |

| Output | Unit | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|------------|---------|--------|----------------------|
| Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds | Ha | 10 | 8 | 83.0% |
| Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated | Km | 8 | 8 | 100.0% |
| Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt) | Number | 3 | 3 | 100.0% |
| Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies) | individual | 800 | - | - |
| CRF SO4-SR5: Institutional capacity strengthening activities | | | | |
| Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 250 | 239 | 95.6% |
| Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 470 | 453 | 96.4% |
| Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training | individual | 220 | 214 | 97.3% |
| Number of technical assistance activities provided | unit | 6 | 6 | 100.0% |

Gender Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|--|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | |
| <i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, School meal activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >50.00 | 20.00 | - | 35.00 |
| Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >50.00 | 41.30 | - | 48.30 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >30.00 | 31.60 | - | 42.90 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >30.00 | 16.10 | - | 20.50 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >30.00 | 23.00 | 18.90 | 29.70 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 | >20.00 | 29.00 | - | 25.10 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 | >20.00 | 59.90 | - | 60.10 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 | >20.00 | 36.80 | 20.60 | 33.00 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 | >50.00 | 39.40 | - | 31.90 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11 | >50.00 | 24.00 | - | 19.40 |
| Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10 | >50.00 | 40.20 | 60.50 | 37.30 |
| Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 | >60.00 | 46.40 | - | 96.60 |

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >80.00 | 46.60 | - | 80.10 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >80.00 | 76.50 | - | 71.40 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >80.00 | 46.90 | 63.70 | 53.10 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >80.00 | 58.30 | - | 84.70 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >80.00 | 85.60 | - | 61.40 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >80.00 | 51.50 | 55.60 | 58.10 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >80.00 | 53.90 | - | 83.10 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >80.00 | 80.60 | - | 62.60 |
| Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >80.00 | 48.80 | 59.10 | 56.60 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >90.00 | 99.30 | - | 100.00 |

| Cross-cutting Indicators | Project End Target | Base Value | Previous Follow-up | Latest Follow-up |
|---|--------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >90.00 | 100.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >90.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >90.00 | 100.00 | - | 98.80 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >90.00 | 100.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >90.00 | 98.50 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2018.12</i> | >90.00 | 99.50 | - | 99.20 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall | | | | |
| <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Latest Follow-up: 2018.11</i> | >90.00 | 100.00 | - | 100.00 |
| Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall | | | | |
| <i>DROUGHT RESPONSE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.03, Latest Follow-up: 2018.10</i> | >90.00 | 99.40 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Resource Inputs from Donors

Resource Inputs from Donors

| Donor | Cont. Ref. No. | Commodity | Purchased in 2018 (mt) | |
|--------------|----------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| | | | In-Kind | Cash |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Corn Soya Blend | 5,800 | 4,390 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Dried Fruits | 50 | - |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | High Energy Biscuits | - | 30 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | LNS | - | 1,020 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Maize | - | 500 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Maize - White | - | 1,250 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Ready To Use Supplementary Food | 1,190 | 3,360 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Sorghum/Millet | 18,940 | 2,712 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Split Peas | 2,200 | 755 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Split Peas - Yellow | 1,690 | - |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Vegetable Oil | 1,000 | 352 |
| MULTILATERAL | MULTILATERAL | Vegetable Oil - Canola | 1,330 | - |
| | | Total | 32,200 | 14,369 |