

SAVING
LIVES

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LIVES



Somalia

Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2019 - 2021



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In January 2019, WFP transitioned from the protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200844) to a 3-year interim country strategic plan (ICSP) (2019-2021). In total, WFP assisted 3.6 million people through its activities – an increase of 55 percent from 2018, of which 53 percent were women and girls. Through the ICSP, WFP has adopted a holistic approach that recognises the interconnected nature of relief, nutrition, resilience, food systems, capacity strengthening, and partnership. WFP implemented relief, broader safety-net and resilience-strengthening activities in partnership with the government and other actors, working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in order to address humanitarian challenges and root causes of vulnerabilities; interventions aimed to better integrate and support long-term and sustainable solutions.

Somalia is one of the most exposed countries to climate change related shocks, including consecutive droughts and floods. While still recovering from the effects of the 2016-17 drought, the country was impacted by severe dry weather conditions (January - June) and widespread flooding. In 2019, WFP consequently scaled up its relief interventions reaching 1.9 million people, an increase from 1.5 million in 2018.

WFP supported the government to reduce malnutrition and undernutrition in Somalia by working towards SDG 2.1. WFP and partners provided food assistance to more than 2.6 million people to improve their overall food security. Under SDG 2.2, WFP, partners, and government assisted 420,000 women and children with interventions to prevent and treat acute malnutrition.

Collaborating with national institutions, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, as well as the private sector, WFP worked to deliver a resilient and inclusive food system in contribution to SDG 2.4. Key achievements included the provision of cold storage facilities to retailers, enhancing the supply chain of fresh produce in markets located in Dolow. By December, retailers reported an aggregated increase in volume of sale of fresh produce totalling USD 71,700, an increase from USD 7,400 in May.

WFP Somalia's e-shop continued to grow with the training of an additional 400 retailers, school staff, and partner staff, on the application and supply chain management. Cumulatively, more than 34,300 users have registered to the e-shop, including 1,000 retailers, 99 schools, and WFP beneficiaries with annual sales totalling USD 364,000. Benefits to the local market system included increased knowledge of comparative food items, resulting in competitive market performance with the potential of reduced food cost expenditure.

In September, WFP rolled out its Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) in Somaliland, Puntland, and the Federal Government of Somalia to assess the government's capacity, policy environment, and coordination. Data gathered through SABER will inform the development of strategic positioning to build effective school feeding programme (SFP) policies.

Across WFP's school feeding programme, a total of 164,700 children were assisted through a combination of unconditional resource transfers and entitlements (in-kind food and cash-based transfers (CBT, vouchers) respectively. The home-grown school feeding activity was expanded from eight to 103 schools, reaching 40,000 boys and girls. Vouchers were distributed to encourage consumption of nutritious and diverse local foods in schools, as well as promote community engagement and sustainability through the involvement of local smallholder farmers and retailers. WFP-supported schools reported increased enrolment rates for both boys and girls compared to 2018; retention rates remained stable.

WFP-led United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) supported humanitarian operations in Somalia, providing safe and efficient services to 100 partners, including diplomatic missions, UN Agencies, and NGOs. In response to the floods, UNHAS deployed a Mi-8 helicopter within 48 hours of UN agencies' request. Additionally, UNHAS transported 287 mt of life-saving relief items, humanitarian workers, and government officials to flood-affected areas. WFP help provide life-saving assistance to 242,000 people.

Following the steps to develop the social protection policy in 2018, in collaboration with WFP and UNICEF, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs rolled out the National Social Protection Policy in September 2019. It will assist households to access employment and productive livelihoods and contribute to strengthening social protection systems.

3,639,619

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 4,536 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (2,245 Female, 2,291 Male)

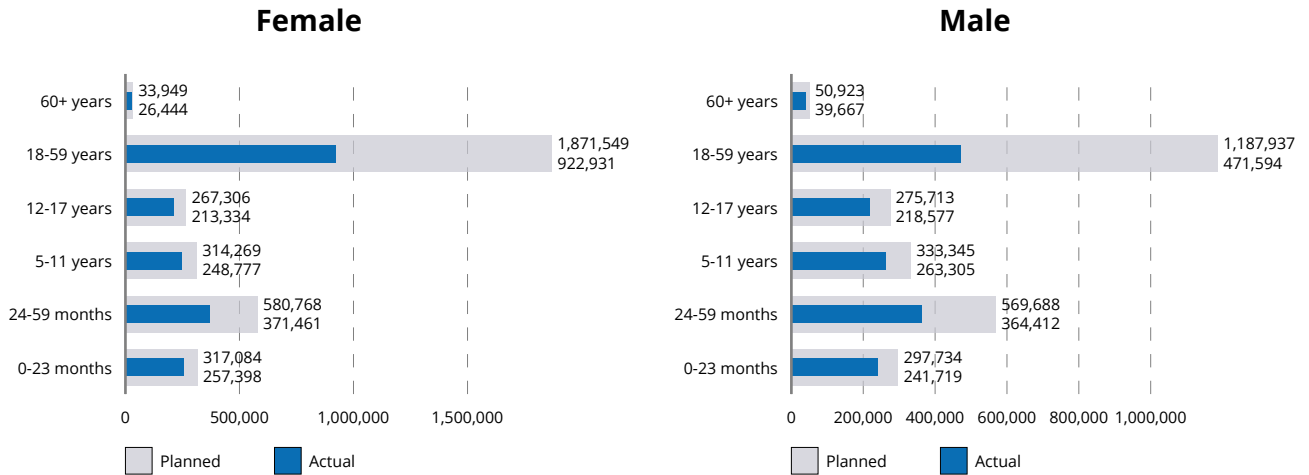


56% female

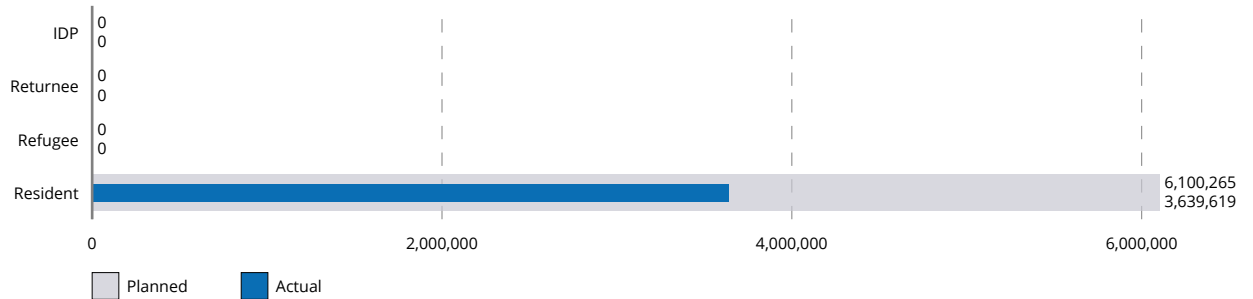


44% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



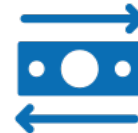
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

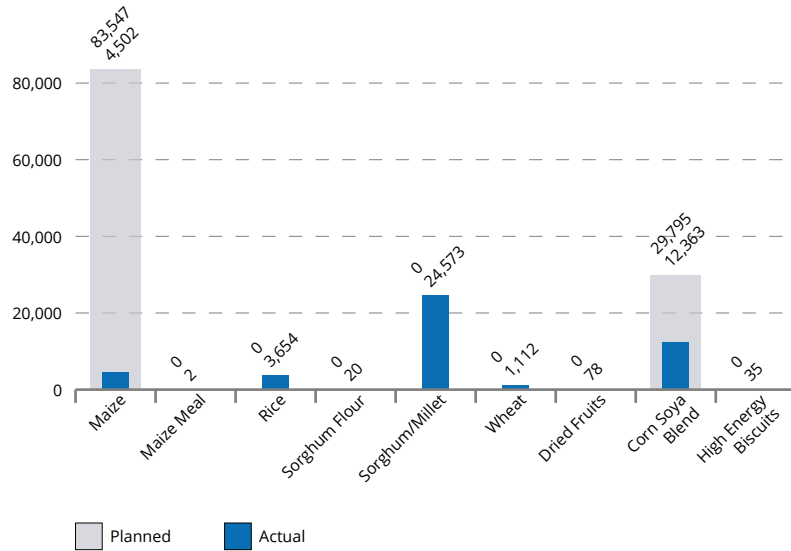


63,871 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 146,819 mt total planned

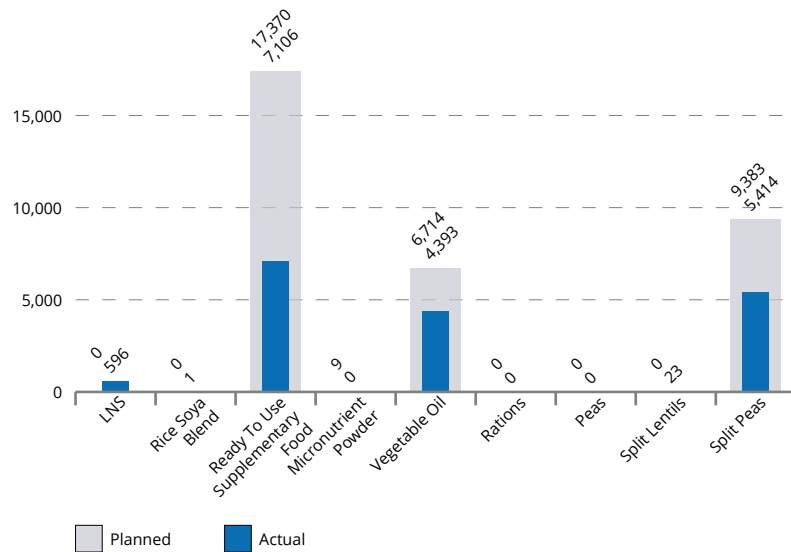


US\$ 107,723,146
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 200,465,221 total planned

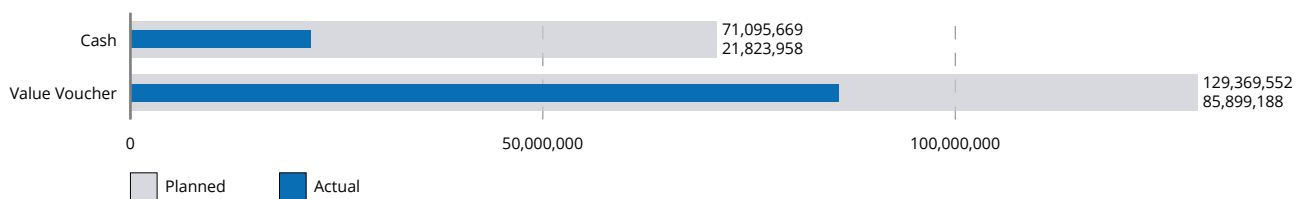
Annual Food Transfer



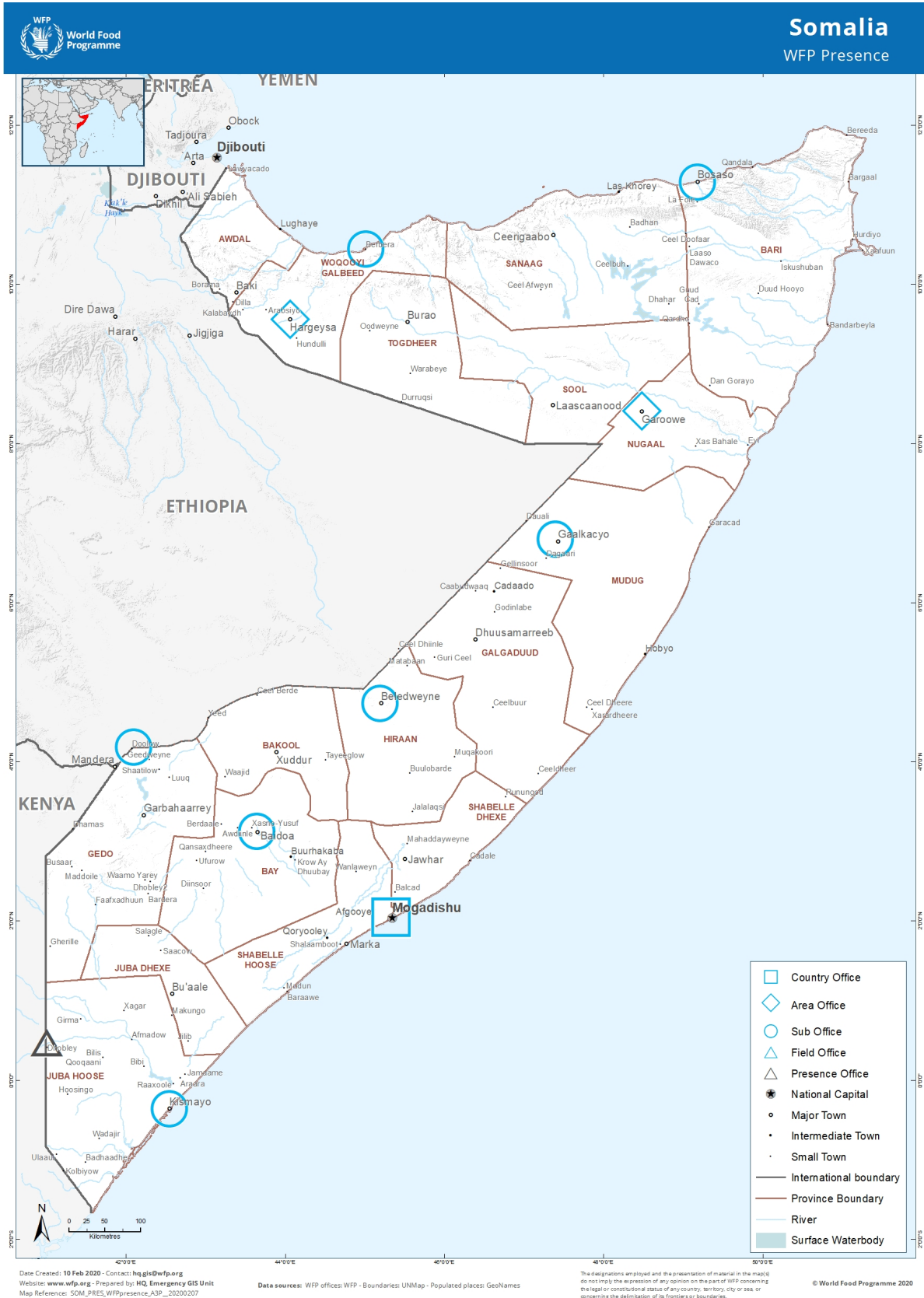
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



For nearly three decades, the Somali population has faced recurrent food and nutrition crises, widespread insecurity, political instability, underdeveloped infrastructure, and natural hazards such as drought and floods, posing a challenge to the achievement of zero hunger. More than half of the population lives below the poverty line, with Somalia ranking among the ten poorest countries in the world[1]. Internally displaced persons (IDP) settlements fare the worst, with poverty rates above 70 percent[2]. Between 70 and 80 percent of IDPs and refugees are women and children[3].

Gender inequality in Somalia is the fourth highest globally [4], with high levels of gender-based violence, harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation, the under-representation of women in decision-making bodies, and discriminatory customs relating to the production, procurement, purchase and preparation of food.

In Somalia, the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition continue to be exacerbated due to poor crop production and high livestock losses over consecutive years, poverty, conflict, displacement, political and economic instability, gender inequality, low income, and climate shocks.

During 2019, approximately 1.2 million people were categorised as being in either Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) 3 or 4, 'Crisis' or 'Emergency', respectively. An additional 3.6 million people were reported as 'Stressed' (IPC 2) between July and September 2019[5]. Prevalence of malnutrition rates remained serious – Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), between 10-15 percent; GAM rates higher than the WHO threshold (GAM above 15 percent) were reported in about ten livelihoods zone. An estimated one million children under the age of five were in urgent need of treatment and nutrition support related to food insecurity and malnutrition.

Climate change related shocks included severe weather conditions during the Jilaal dry season (January-March) followed by delayed Gu rains (April-June) which resulted in the second consecutive below-average seasonal harvest, further compounding food access challenges for poor agropastoral and riverine households.

Due to unforeseen climate changes, the Deyr rains (October-December) began earlier and substantial rainfall resulted in flooding, riverine, and flash floods throughout the country. Specifically, HirShabelle, Southwest, and Jubbaland states, affecting 540,000 people of which more than 370,000 were displaced from their homes[6]. A further, 24,000 people were affected by flooding in parts of Puntland in December due to the Tropical Storm Pawan. Heavy rains and flooding significantly affected infrastructure, particularly road access, limiting humanitarian access to flood-affected regions. Subsequently, the WFP-led UNHAS increased its air transport delivery services to the humanitarian community.

School enrolment is low in Somalia. Due to cultural norms, access to education is skewed in favour of boys, who constitute 56 percent of children enrolled in primary school [7]. Only 17 percent of children living in rural areas and IDP settlements are enrolled in primary school [8]. These factors directly impact the development of the country's human capital.

In recent years, Somalia has been on a positive state structural trajectory, with significant progress made since the re-establishment of the Federal Government in 2012. In 2016, the Government adopted the National Development Plan (NDP) as an overarching framework for development and national priorities in Somalia through to 2019. The NDP outlined a strategy for accelerating socio-economic transformation in order to reduce poverty, revive the economy and transform Somali society in a socially just and gender-equitable manner [9]. In December 2019, the Government endorsed the NDP-9 (2020-2024) to comply with the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (iPRSP). The NDP-9 has four pillars encompassing security and rule of law, inclusive politics, economic development, and social development as pathways to achieving long-term development and well-being of the Somali people.

Through the ICSP, WFP continued to support the Government's NDP, aligned with key tenets outlined in it. WFP's contributions to SDG 2 and 17 are guided by six strategic outcomes. Under Outcome One, WFP focused on providing emergency support to food-insecure populations: IDPs, refugees, and vulnerable communities. Outcome Two focused on establishing reliable and equitable safety net programmes, including school feeding and resilience building, to enable communities to adapt and cope with shocks.

Outcome Three aims to improve the nutrition status of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), adolescent girls. Aligning with the NDP on economic development, in Outcome Four WFP invested in the rehabilitation of infrastructures and strengthening of food systems. In contribution to SDG 17, WFP worked with the Government to enhance national policies, capacity, and national systems to respond to the needs of food insecure and vulnerable populations.

Under outcome Five, WFP focused on the provision of air services to the humanitarian community, contributing to the attainment of humanitarian objectives and response plans.

CSP financial overview

In 2019, WFP Somalia was funded at 35 percent against the ICSP budget (January 2019 - December 2021). Funding contributions amounted to 70 percent against the annual needs-based plan. Of this, 94 percent of the funds were confirmed contributions while six percent were resource carryover from PRRO 200844. This allowed WFP to provide timely food assistance through in-kind, cash-based transfers, capacity strengthening and service delivery modalities.

Of the total funds received, 98 percent was earmarked at activity level; 70 percent was allocated to Crisis Response activities. The remaining 30 percent went to Resilience building; two percent was allocated to Capacity strengthening activities. Directed multilateral funds accounted for 84 percent of all contributions towards the overall ICSP budget, while 15 percent were confirmed multi-year contributions.

Two budget revisions were undertaken in 2019. The first revision, approved in June, increased requirements to Strategic Outcome One, allowing WFP to reach an additional 1.6 million vulnerable people with immediate life-saving relief assistance – an ICSP budget increase of 20 percent. The second budget revision, approved in October, increased the overall ICSP budget by nine percent. This facilitated the inclusion of a World Bank-funded, government project for rural safety nets that WFP will implement for the Government.

Strategic Outcome One, focusing on responding to immediate needs of food-insecure populations following crises, was resourced at 76 percent of the annual needs-based plan. Thanks to early confirmation of contributions received in late 2018 and the Internal Project Lending (IPL) mechanism, WFP prepositioned nutritious foods purchased through the Global Commodity Management Facility (GCMF) at favourable prices, reducing procurement lead time by two months. Food commodities purchased from the GCMF were utilised for Strategic Outcomes One-Three.

Strategic Outcome Two was resourced at 72 percent of the needs-based plan and focused on building resilience through safety nets and school feeding. Activity 2 was funded at 82 percent and focused on livelihoods, safety nets and schools feeding. Though the school feeding activity was fully covered, WFP loaned funds from the IPL to fund livelihoods and urban safety nets activities. This loan totalled USD 5.9 million.

Strategic Outcome Three was resourced at 31 percent of the annual needs-based plan and focused on building resilience through an integrated nutrition response: preventative and curative, and support to ART/TB-DOT clients. Due to earmarked funding targeting specific geographical zones, WFP faced serious pipeline breaks.

Strategic Outcome Four was resourced at 40 percent of the needs-based plan. Programmes focused on improving food systems sustainability as well as key infrastructure rehabilitation to support the local economy and nutritious food availability in Somali markets. This outcome has different projects funded by different donors. WFP did not acquire direct donor funding for the training centre's construction: flexible multilateral funding was used to cover the gap.

Strategic Outcome Five was resourced at 31 percent of the needs-based plan and focuses on strengthening national institutions' capacities. To address funding shortfalls, WFP used flexible multilateral funding to implement activities under this outcome.

Strategic Outcome Six was resourced at 128 percent of the needs-based plan. This activity focused on providing UNHAS services to the humanitarian community and includes costs recovery funds from ticket sales, which represents 60 percent of the requirements. This advanced funding level allowed carry over into 2020 which is necessary for operational planning and ensuring air services continuity. WFP continued to strengthen its partnerships with development donors by securing a multi-year contribution with Sweden for a joint programme with FAO for work on food systems, towards Strategic Outcome 4; and a resilience contribution from France for livelihoods, the first contribution received from this donor outside of a major emergency.

Programme Performance

Strategic outcome 01

Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$305,083,217	\$103,027,081	\$230,010,316	\$175,994,729

Unconditional resource transfer through general food distributions

To reduce food gaps caused by prolonged dry periods, particularly during the first half of 2019, WFP scaled up its emergency response from the previous year, providing unconditional resource transfer (in-kind food) and cash-based entitlements (cash-based transfer, CBT) to more than 1.9 million beneficiaries throughout Somalia, including internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees. Following nationwide flooding in November and December, WFP supported more than 242,000 people in the most flood-affected areas of Beletweyne, Jowhar, Jalalaqsi, Bardale and Bardhere districts with life-saving assistance. WFP also provided CBT (valued USD 15 per, person per month) to Somali returnees from Dadaab to meet their food needs for the first six months of their return.

By the end of 2019, post-distribution monitoring results assessed the effectiveness of WFP's relief interventions across Somalia. Overall household food consumption scores (FCS) results showed an increase in the number of households reporting ease of access to food. Cumulatively, results showed a 32 percent reduction of households with poor FCS compared to the baseline and a reduction of 26 percent of households employing consumption-based coping strategies to meet their food needs. This implies a progressive reduction of negative coping mechanisms among beneficiary households, for example skipping meals or borrowing food. Despite this, the food security situation for households headed by women was lower than their male counterparts regarding poor FCS, an indication of greater odds of vulnerability among women. Households spending more than 65 percent of their budget on food reduced from 84 percent at the baseline to 77 percent. This reduction relates to a notable reduction in household food insecurity.

Prevention of malnutrition and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition programmes

WFP supported the Government's implementation of Mother Child Health and Nutrition programme (MCHN), accessing beneficiaries at the health facility level, and targeting children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) to prevent acute and chronic malnutrition, and improve the utilization of antenatal and postnatal services. During the lean season, when GAM rates increase, WFP provided complementary support – seasonal prevention interventions – to prevent a further deterioration of the nutrition status. Under both MCHN and seasonal prevention interventions, children aged 6-23 months received lipid-based nutrient supplements (LNS-MQ) while PLWGs received Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil. Pregnant mothers enrolled in the programme who delivered at the health facility received a one-off family food incentive, ensuring a continuum of care during pregnancy, pre and post-delivery. This included support for breastfeeding and immunization package for the child.

The implementation of nutrition activities was affected by closure of the Mandera-Somalia boarder in 2019, hindering transport of commodities to areas like Gedo, Bakool and Lower Juba. In central Somalia, insecurity limited access to some districts including Abduwak, Herale and North Hobyo. In Somaliland, distribution of food to antiretroviral treatment (ART)/Tuberculosis (TB)-directly observed treatment (DOT) clients was suspended while some ART/TB centers were not operational in Mogadishu. This also affected nutrition activities under strategic Outcome Three. These constraints and challenges affected the total number of beneficiaries reached in 2019, particularly the treatment and seasonal prevention of acute malnutrition in crisis affected areas, where the treatment of children aged 6-59 months was 64 percent, treatment of PLWGs was 68 percent, and prevention of malnutrition was 61 percent for children aged 6-23 months and 79 percent for PLWGs.

A nutrition outcome survey was conducted in 2019 to assess changes in consumption patterns among children aged 6-23 months and PLWGs. Results focusing on the drought affected population showed that only 9 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed a minimum acceptable diet (MAD). This deterioration from the baseline can be attributed to the failed Gu harvest in most regions, which led to most poor households not meeting their minimum food needs. In addition to providing specialized nutritious foods (SNF), WFP will continue to educate caregivers with adequate knowledge that emphasizes the importance of consuming adequate nutrient-rich foods and sensitize beneficiaries on the consumption of vitamin rich foods, vegetables, and fruits through social behaviour change communications (SBCC).

Program performance for the treatment of MAM activities surpassed SPHERE[1] standards with recovery rates of children aged 6-59 months at 95 percent and coverage of over 76 percent (SLEAC classification results 2019) with no significant difference in the coverage for boys and girls.



Under the ART/TB DOT activities, WFP worked with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and provided nutrition support to malnourished ART/TB clients. To ensure optimal nutritional status for people living with HIV (PLHIV) in a humanitarian context, WFP provided nutrition assessments, counselling, and support (NACS) to more than 2,360 female and 8,700 male ART/DOTs clients reached through 34 health centres with nutrition messaging. Programme results indicate that ART and TB treatment rates for adults (default and recovery) were at 87 percent. These positive results signify that the activities were effective. This was attributable 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.

WFP delivered the nutrition assistance through the SCOPE system – WFP's digital beneficiary and transfer management platform. All beneficiaries receiving WFP's assistance were registered biometrically and verified before redemption of their entitlement, allowing increased transparency and accountability. Additionally, SCOPE can support the national humanitarian information centre response as it provides a platform to mitigate stigma and discrimination while offering PLHIV and their families the opportunity to receive specific transfers and access to social safety nets. Approximately 3,000 PLHIV and TB patients were registered in SCOPE.

SBCC was integrated across all nutrition programmes to enhance positive practices for improved nutrition. In IDP camps, WFP, the United Children's Fund (UNICEF) and MOH collaborated to offer an integrated package of Health, Nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.

Food Security Cluster (FSC) and Cash Working Group (CWG)

The scale, type and geographical reach of crisis in Somalia vary all the time. Without proper coordination, crisis-affected populations risk not accessing assistance. WFP and FAO co-lead the Somalia FSC. The Cluster remained the main source of information on food security responses during times of crisis throughout the year and coordinated with UN agencies, NGOs, donors and national authorities to ensure responses were proportionate, appropriate and timely. It also led emergency preparedness and contingency planning exercises; developed and executed needs assessments and analysis; and coordinated with Cluster partners to identify food security gaps and appropriate responses and ensured adequate monitoring mechanisms were in place to track progress against Cluster response plans.

In 2019, FSC engaged over 500 organizations including UN agencies, and NGOs, as well as the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management.

The baseline value for FSC user satisfaction rate was 100 percent. The Global Food Security Cluster will conduct a survey in January 2020, analyse and disseminate 2019 user satisfaction results within the first quarter of 2020.

WFP continued to co-lead the inter-agency Cash Working group (CWG), a coordination forum for UN, donor and NGOs on cash-based transfer (CBT). The CWG ensured that partners use harmonized transfer values, and has several working streams, which develop tools and recommendations that members can use in their organization's specific CBT programming.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance, specialized nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses.	3

Strategic outcome 02

Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$98,275,724	\$71,704,148	\$74,753,449	\$55,555,481

Under Strategic Outcome Two, WFP implemented resilience building activities, focusing on providing safety nets and school feeding to support food-insecure people in meeting their food needs and withstanding shocks and stresses throughout the year. This strategic outcome was resourced at 72 percent which WFP utilised to provide conditional entitlements (cash-based transfer, CBT), in-kind food assistance, and capacity strengthening to the government.



WFP and partners supported communities through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities aiming at increasing resilience to climate related shocks and strengthening people's livelihoods. In Somalia, access to water and soil erosion are major challenges to the livelihoods of most communities, attributable to climate change-related shocks. To mitigate this, WFP provided unconditional resource transfers (in-kind food) and conditional CBT entitlements to 324,900 people while they engaged in asset creation and rehabilitation activities. These included construction of shallow wells, Berkeds, check dams and water ponds, water pans and rehabilitation of water catchments. Through such interventions WFP reached 250 communities in 17 regions across Somalia, enabling them to harvest water during the rainy season for use in dry seasons. Irrigation canals were also rehabilitated to encourage irrigated agriculture, where pastoralism is dominant. WFP, working with FAO, provided seeds for pasture restoration and rehabilitation of rangelands in pastoral areas to mitigate against soil erosion, communities constructed terraces and soil bunds.

Rehabilitated infrastructure enabled communities to address localised food insecurity. For instance, through production of vegetables the distance covered by men and women to access water for crop production was reduced. Similarly, CBT potentially reduced migration in search of labour, which would enable boys and girls to spend more time with their parents.

PDM results indicated that 64 percent of FFA beneficiaries recorded acceptable food consumption scores with no significant difference compared to the baseline, despite the dry conditions. Compared to the baseline of 21 percent, the number of households adopting emergency coping strategies reduced to 8 percent, signifying that fewer households are using coping mechanisms that deplete assets and reduce future productivity. Ninety percent of households reported they were benefiting from the assets created, which can be attributed to the community-based participatory planning (CBPP) employed by WFP. Through CBPP, beneficiary communities participated in planning activities by identifying priority assets for rehabilitation based on the community needs. It is expected that the assets will continue to benefit communities in the long term.

WFP partnered with Rome-based Agencies (RBA), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), international and local NGOs to implement the multi-year, joint resilience programme in Burao and Odweine districts of Somaliland. The programme allows agencies to pull resources together and implement complementary activities, contributing to effective resource utilization and allowing support to communities over longer periods of time. Through the RBA, among other assets, water catchments, vegetable gardens and berkeds were created. WFP also integrated nutrition sensitive SBCC to create nutrition awareness and encourage better food choices, reaching more than 8,600 men and women (81 percent female).

Noting the brief duration of FFA activities (up to 6 months), and in line with the recommendations of the Country Portfolio Evaluation to support the longer-term resilience of communities, WFP adjusted its FFA approach in early 2019 to support the same communities over longer periods (beneficiaries were supported throughout the year) instead of supporting different people through short-term activities. This approach resulted in a lower number of people reached in 2019.

WFP implemented food assistance for training (FFT) activities in urban areas of Banadir and Bari regions to build vocational skills for poor young people, with limited or no livelihood opportunities. Beneficiaries received conditional CBT entitlements and in-kind food to enable them to access food while participating in vocational skills training. Results of an impact assessment (September) showed that 91 percent of the assessed beneficiaries used their acquired skills to seek gainful employment. This has the potential to strengthen people's self-reliance and reduce the likelihood of suffering from malnutrition. PDM results indicated a reduction in households having a poor food consumption score - from 27 percent at baseline to 9 percent. Despite this reduction, about 50 percent of FFT recipients recorded increased levels of stress, implying households were adopting negative strategies to cope with food insecurity which could affect their ability to deal with future shocks. Erosion of people's coping capacities could be attributed to reductions in food and income sources as a result of poor performance of the 2019 Gu season.

Through the safety nets programme, WFP supported 20,833 urban poor households, the majority of whom are protracted IDPs, in Mogadishu with predictable monthly CBT entitlements. Survey results showed these people had improved food consumption even during the drought. Of these households, nearly 2,000 also enrolled in a complementary skills development programme, which includes a basic package of numeracy and literacy, followed by a technical training chosen from a menu of trainings such as carpentry, glass making, IT, hospitality, etc. This will be followed by a business entrepreneurship training in 2020.

In May 2019, WFP engaged in negotiations with the World Bank, the Government of Somalia, through the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA), as well as UNICEF, on the design and implementation of a Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP). It will target 200,000 vulnerable households with young children through predictable cash transfers of USD 20 per month. WFP, in partnership with MoLSA, commenced briefings with local authorities, as well partners on selection, community sensitization, and beneficiary targeting with plans to commence implementation and actual cash transfers in early 2020.

WFP's School Feeding programme is aligned with the education sector strategic plan (2017-2021), to foster improved food security and nutrition of children. School Feeding contributed to SDG 2.1 while also supporting education outcomes and increased human capital development. Under this activity, WFP worked closely with the governments, providing operational support and capacity strengthening to national institutions for effective implementation of school meals.

WFP supported 654 schools through a home-grown school feeding (HGSF) model, providing vouchers in Jubbaland, Puntland and Banadir and in-kind food assistance in rural areas across Somalia. In schools supported through in-kind food, children received two meals per day: breakfast (porridge made from Super Cereal), and lunch (cereals and pulses). In schools supported through vouchers, meals were prepared on location using fresh food items procured locally from retailers. The hot meals provided up to 1,108 Kcal, meeting 55 percent of the daily dietary requirement of the school children. School enrolment rates increased for both boys and girls by 4.7 percent compared to 3 percent in 2018; retention rates remained stable at 94 percent in WFP-supported schools.

The HGSF model, which was expanded in 2019 to cover 103 schools - an increase from 8 schools supported in 2018 - reached over 41,000 children. It linked schools with local retailers and enabled schools to purchase locally fresh produce. Through the HGSF model, in 2019 WFP injected approximately USD 2 million into the local economy. WFP also produced standard operating procedures to guide stakeholders in implementing HGSF.

In September, WFP started a government-led SABER exercise in Somaliland and Puntland and with the FGS. Meetings with government officials were convened and resulted in the ministries in Somaliland and Puntland forming teams that will, using an evidence-based approach, analyse existing school feeding policies and implementation, and identify strengths and gaps, to help build effective school feeding policies and systems.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals.	3

Strategic outcome 03

Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$52,850,902	\$28,150,934	\$36,030,119	\$22,874,475

The nutrition context remained precarious in 2019, with a national median global acute malnutrition (GAM) rate of 13.8 percent. High rates of malnutrition persisted in Banadir, Bay, Shabelle, Hiraan, and the urban areas of Beletweyne, Bay, Bakool, and Gedo regions, as well as some of the urban internally displaced person (IDP) settlements like Mogadishu and Galkayo. More than one million children were identified as malnourished; of these, over 800,000 had moderate acute malnutrition and required nutrition support.

To respond to these needs, WFP provided malnutrition treatment and prevention interventions – aligned to national development plans – contributing to SDG target 2.2 of reducing malnutrition among children, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) and antiretroviral treatment (ART)/Tuberculosis (TB)-directly observed treatment (DOT) clients. Prevention of stunting addresses infant nutrition needs in the first 1,000 days of the life cycle (0-24 months), a critical window for a child's cognitive development and nutrition security.

Strategic Outcome Three was resourced at 69 percent against the total annual needs requirements. Earmarking of funds at specific geographical zones resulted in pipeline breaks in some areas since commodities earmarked for specific locations could not be transferred to other locations with shortfalls; this affected WFP's coverage. WFP utilised 63 percent of the available resources, reaching only 67 percent of the targeted beneficiaries. Additionally, the closure of the Mandera-Kenya boarder hampered the delivery of assistance in the South West state, which limited WFP access and contributed to the low coverage.

Working closely with the Ministry of Health (MOH) and other stakeholders, WFP implemented an integrated malnutrition treatment and prevention package in established national health facilities and systems. This contributed to strengthened capacity among the facility workers, and a strong referral pathway between health and nutrition



programmes. To enhance accountability and efficiency, WFP used its beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE, to register and deliver assistance, minimising possible duplications.

The treatment activity was implemented in districts with high acute malnutrition (GAM rates exceeding 10 percent). WFP targeted malnourished children aged 6-59 months, PLWGs and people living with HIV (PLHIV) and TB clients. WFP provided ready to use supplementary food to more than 191,400 children aged 6-59 months and fortified blended flours (SuperCereal) and vegetable oil to 59,600 PLWGs for the treatment of malnutrition and about 4,200 PLHIVs. There was reduced coverage among ART/TB-DOT clients due to the closure of WFP-supported facilities in 2019. Subsequently, WFP's focus was mainly in Mogadishu urban areas.

The prevention of malnutrition programme was implemented in areas with GAM rates exceeding 15 percent and not covered by MCHN, especially during the lean season. It targeted PLWGs and children aged 6-23 months to prevent further deterioration of the nutrition status.

The prevention of stunting activities was integrated in to the MCHN programme to promote uptake of other essential health and nutrition services. WFP and UNICEF, in close coordination with the MOH, implemented a joint resilience programme funded by BMZ (German Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development). Funds were channelled to WFP and UNICEF through the German Development Bank KfW (*Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau*) in six districts in Gedo and nine districts in Banadir region in southern Somalia. This focused on complementing the prevention programme by integrating health, nutrition, water sanitation and health (WASH), school meals, and livelihood interventions. Through the KfW programme PLWGs were enrolled in a e-vegetable voucher programme with each receiving a voucher (valued USD 15) on a monthly basis, increasing their consumption of fresh fruits, vegetables, and proteins. Additionally, this collaboration facilitated a set of harmonized community health workers (CHWs) guidelines which were developed and endorsed by federal MoH; and in order to better deliver on social behaviour change communication (SBCC), key messages booklets were developed. These will help enhance service delivery at community level such as, screening - facilitating early detection and referrals, nutrition messaging, and promotion of health and hygiene.

In both the treatment and prevention programmes, SBCC was integrated to enhance positive Infant and Young Child Nutrition (IYCN) practices as well as the uptake of other services such as vaccination, antenatal and post-natal clinics, immunization and vaccinations. In IDPs settlements, WFP's collaboration with UNICEF ensured that the nutrition activities were complemented with WASH assistance. Where possible, WFP referral pathways linked households with beneficiaries discharged from nutrition programs to livelihoods and safety nets activities. The livelihood activities enhanced productive skills, allowing households to find employment or establish their own business and to become self-reliant. This facilitated continued food and nutrition security in their households while also enhancing resilience and sustained livelihoods.

WFP performance was compared against the SPHERE standards, with positive achievements recorded in 2019. For treatment activities, this meant coverage of above 70 percent; recovery of 96 percent and defaulter rate of 2 percent was achieved. No significant differences in coverage and recovery rates were observed between boys and girls. This demonstrated that the activities were effective. The recovery rate of TB-DOT clients was 95 percent; in contrast, the recovery rate of ART clients was 50 percent and below the SPHERE standard (> 75 percent).

The Rome-based Agencies resilience programme, implemented by WFP in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and UNICEF, in Odweine and Burao districts of Somaliland complemented nutrition-specific activities and nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities. Established referral pathways between nutrition interventions to livelihood activities provided families of malnourished PLWG, ART/TB-DOTs clients and children aged 6-59 months with the opportunity to improve resilience to shocks.

To assess the performance of the prevention activities, WFP carried out a nutrition outcome survey in the last quarter of 2019. WFP assessed diet patterns of children aged 6-23 and women. Results for women indicated that 49 percent met the minimum dietary diversity, indicating their households were more likely to have a higher micronutrient intake. Additionally, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a minimum acceptable diet was 17 percent. Though this is a slight reduction from 19 percent recorded at baseline, it is much higher than the current national MAD rate of nine percent (IYCN 2016). WFP will continue to prioritize behaviour change communication on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) to equip caregivers with adequate knowledge, while emphasizing the importance of nutrient-rich food.

To enhance capacity strengthening within the government, TB management units from the Federal Government of Somalia and National AIDS Commission staff were trained by WFP on nutrition assessment and counselling and support (NACS), enabling them to identify and refer malnourished TB patients for nutrition support. The training was conducted in partnership with the National TB Program and World Vision International. WFP also developed and disseminated information, education, and communication materials on NACS.

Two studies commenced in 2019: i) to assess the nutrition vulnerability of PLHIV and TB-DOTs patients and, ii) social protection mapping of PLHIV across the country. The studies will strengthen the evidence required to improve policy and programming for WFP's TB and HIV nutrition programme. The study results are expected in March 2020. In 2019, WFP joined the Global Fund Steering Committee as an alternate member from the UN joint team. WFP was also selected to participate in developing the 2020 global fund proposal.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change.	3

Strategic outcome 04

National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$10,335,465	\$8,785,145	\$4,997,692	\$3,180,511

Strategic Outcome 04 contributes to SDG 2.4 and focuses on ensuring the sustainability of inclusive food production systems and resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production are established. The outcome was funded at 40 percent of the needs-based plan, of which 31 percent was through a resource transfer from the 2018 protracted relief and recovery operation. Due to significant underfunding, post-harvest loss prevention activities – targeting 800 smallholder farmers and cooperatives – did not begin in 2019 as planned[1]. Concurrently, partial underspending for existing infrastructure projects can be attributed to the ongoing construction of the Hobyo Jetty and the Skills Training Center in Puntland that will continue through to 2020.

While food systems in Somalia have great potential, they lack adequate investment and support to ensure that nutritious foods are available and attainable. These systemic problems are compounded by the effects of climate change and recurrence of frequent and severe shocks such as droughts and floods. Insecurity, poor infrastructure such as transport, processing facilities and post-harvest equipment, result in low production outcomes. Having identified existing food systems as significant hinderances, WFP utilised 64 percent of the resourced contributions for Strategic Outcome 4 to address these issues. In 2019, the Kismayo Port was rehabilitated and safe access granted for vessels to berth following WFP's removal of a ship wreckage. As a critical port for commercial use, a major constraint limiting its potential was the presence of ship wreckage blocking access for large vessels to berth, while increasing the risk for other vessels attempting to access the port. WFP completed a bathymetric survey in 2017 which established the presence of seven shipwrecks in and around the Kismayo port waters, three of which directly interfered with the safe navigation and berthing of vessels. Rehabilitation of the Port can greatly improve food supply chains and benefit smallholder farmers and private sector producers while increasing the availability of food.

In order to increase local milling capacity, WFP partnered with a commercial investor in Berbera to produce a fortified sorghum product. Through this public-private partnership, a milling facility was constructed in August 2019 and has the capacity to produce 700 mt of grain per month. Quality testing of the facility is currently underway. When in production, the fortified sorghum product will be used in WFP-supported schools in Somaliland, with the additional potential to increase the availability of fortified cereals in Somali markets. In the interim, Sorghum will be procured regionally and internationally through WFP's Global Commodities Management Facility.

To improve the availability of fresh produce in the markets, WFP Somalia supported farmer groups with solar-powered storage prefabricated solutions. 19 WFP-contracted retailers received modern solar-powered smart refrigerators for improved fresh produce supply chain. Improvements to the fresh produce supply chain contribute to the increased availability and consumption of nutritious products, extends the freshness period of perishable goods, reduces food losses, enables trade of perishable goods, and eventually increases the profitability of crops. This contributed to the availability of fresh produce in Dolow primarily for pregnant lactating women and girls enrolled in WFP's e-vegetable transfer programme and schools supported by WFP through vouchers. This initiative provides access to vegetables with ease and fair pricing, with the intent to increase the consumption of nutritious and energy-rich foods, including fresh fruits and proteins. Through WFP's cross-cutting social behaviour change communication initiatives, commercial demand for fresh produce increased.

By December, WFP-contracted retailers reported a significant increase in volumes of sales of fresh produce, including tomatoes, onions, French beans, avocado, bananas and oranges, from USD 7,361 in May to USD 71,673. This increase can, in part, be attributed to introduction of cold storage facilities. To continue enhancing the supply chain from the production end, WFP planned to provide ten farmer groups with larger cold storage facilities possessing an overall 121 cubic metres capacity. Though the equipment was procured, distributions were delayed due to the closure of the Kenya-Somalia common border at Mandera. To mitigate further delays, in 2020, WFP is planning to airlift the storage facilities to their respective endpoints.

Building on the success of its cash-based interventions, WFP continued to expand the eShop, an online shopping application connecting beneficiary households, consumers, and schools, to a network of 1,131 WFP-contracted retailers. Beneficiaries order food items from the retailers, request home delivery, and pay directly through the application on delivery. Using the eShop, beneficiaries can compare market prices and purchase foods at a competitive price from participating retailers.

WFP trained 400 people, including retailers, school staff, and partner staff on marketing and supply chain management, particularly related to pricing, sales and purchasing on its eShop. Ahead of the trainings, WFP started early mobilisation of participants and deployed volunteers to sensitize communities on the trainings. As a result, more participants attended the trainings, increasing the number of participants by 100 percent (from 200 to 400 people). As of December 2019, the eShop 34,300 registered users, including 99 schools, with 1,085 retailers and conducting cumulative sales of USD 364,000.

The eShop app was integrated into WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. This allowed for the digital verification of beneficiaries before creating and/or activating accounts on the app, ensuring assistance went to the correct registered WFP beneficiary. Additionally, SCOPE supported the automatic topping-up of beneficiary accounts, replacing the need for manual process.

In March, WFP launched an eShop app (iPhone) for larger supply chain actors, including retailers, wholesalers, and importers), supporting the business-to-business model. The inclusion of the iPhone platform provided WFP with a greater reach, expanding on the initial launch that catered for the Android users.

To improve food systems in Somalia, WFP has identified key areas that require strengthening: value chain efficiencies, addressing seasonal shortages, increasing and diversifying food consumption, and better integrating production to market and retail. Building on a successful post-harvest loss reduction exercise (2015) with FAO and the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, WFP designed a joint multi-year project to support farming cooperatives in improving production yields, reducing post-harvest loss, and building market linkages for improved food security, nutrition, and sales. Project funding was confirmed in late 2019 and scheduled for implementation in 2020.

WFP purchased 1,000 mt of maize from ten cooperatives previously engaged through a successful joint venture with FAO (2014-2016), resulting in USD 473,750 being injected into the local economy. Due to funding constraints, WFP was unable to procure from the planned 50 local cooperatives.

In November 2019, WFP began construction works for the Skills Training Center on climate-adaptive livelihoods in Puntland; on-going infrastructure rehabilitation will continue to 2020. The Training Centre, which will be run in partnership with the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture, will become a climate-smart training hub, a platform for enhanced information sharing to farmers, government extension workers, learning institutions and others. In the context of Somalia's climate challenged environment, the centre will facilitate the piloting of locally-led or internationally adapted solutions to address food insecurity at community and household level.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains.	0

Strategic outcome 05

National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,110,217	\$3,055,108	\$3,083,219	\$1,205,239

Under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP works with the government to strengthen policies, capacity, and systems of national institutions to improve the Government's ability to support the Somali people in meeting their food and nutrition needs. With the strategic outcome funded at 31 percent, WFP sought to utilise available resources strategically. This included maintaining engagement with local and international cooperating partners (126 cooperating partners) across Somalia and collaborating with Government ministries at the federal and state level, 20 ministries and government bodies, respectively. Contributing to the Government's efforts towards SDG 17.9, WFP continued to support national plans to integrate SDG-related policies through capacity strengthening.

To ensure programme excellence, WFP conducted due diligence and capacity assessments for all the cooperating partners (CPs), guiding and supporting them to develop and implement improved plans to mitigate identified programme risks. Consistent and informative communication between WFP and its partners during the implementation period enabled and enhanced the effective management of WFP operations. This facilitated effective and timely responses, as required. Such initiatives contributed to the timely delivery of assistance to beneficiaries. Regular monitoring and reporting ensured programme quality and adaptation throughout the implementation process, especially during the drought and floods emergency responses.

The existence of the National Development Plan (NDP), the Mutual Accountability Framework (MAF), the capacity injection mechanisms (CIM), and other state-level platforms, WFP channelled its support to the government in a more efficient manner. As a continuous process, and in line with government priorities as articulated in government roadmaps for 2019, WFP supported government institutions at both the federal and regional levels on policy making, technical planning and systems development through the signing of letters of understanding.

Through WFP's financial and technical support, as well as the CIM, the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) developed the Cooperative Policy which is now pending endorsement by the Cabinet. Once approved, it will define cooperative entities and their roles, and provide frameworks contributing towards the attainment of food and nutrition security. This included a grain production facility assessment, to establish whether it could be rehabilitated for future use. WFP's financial support enabled MOAI to assess whether 55 farming cooperatives^[1] in three federal member states met the criteria for enrolment into WFP programmes. An additional 200 smallholder farmers were trained on post-harvest best practices, building their capacities to improve quality and quantity of their produce. MOAI organized the World Food and Farmers Day, held in Mogadishu, to promote food security and sensitise local communities of related issues, including post-harvest loss.

Through the National Social Development Sector roadmap, WFP provided financial and technical support to enable the Aid Coordination Unit (ACU), under the office of the Prime Minister, to provide guidance, leadership, and facilitation on technical issues related to the implementation of social development roadmaps within line ministries. ACU also conducted systematic and regular follow-ups on the implementation of various milestones as set by respective ministries.

In partnership with UNICEF, WFP's technical and financial support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs resulted in the development of a National Social Protection Policy. The policy, which was completed in February 2019 and launched in September, outlines the national strategic vision to strengthen social protection systems and assist households and individuals with access to employment and productive livelihoods.

WFP provided financial support for six Advisors in the areas of food security, planning and coordination, monitoring and evaluation, social protection and resilience for the Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MOPIED), with the aim to deliver on its mandate of coordinating government agencies, providing strategic advice on social-economic and sustainable economic growth strategies. The Advisors contributed to the achievement of key government outputs, including the development of NDP-9, which was endorsed by the Government in December 2019.

In collaboration with humanitarian partners, WFP provided financial assistance to enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MOHADAM) at a federal level and in South-West State. The same assistance was provided to the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Agency (NADFOR) in Somaliland to coordinate and plan humanitarian responses, perform needs assessments, and to monitor humanitarian responses. This contributed to strengthening the technical capacities of federal MOHADAM's staff, to effectively lead in food security, disaster management, cash-based transfers, logistics and supply chain areas. Following severe flooding in October 2019, WFP airlifted food and non-food items, as well as transported humanitarian workers, to various hard-to-reach floods-affected areas on behalf of the government and other humanitarian aid agencies.

WFP supported the Ministry of Ports and Maritime Transport (MOPMT) through technical information sharing, capacity injection, and strengthening port systems, as well as provided financial support to Advisors in maritime operations. Maritime employees were trained in Basic Safety and in mapping maritime structures to introduce Port Community System. By December, MOPMT established the Somalia Maritime Administration.

The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement in Somalia is a government-led project, managed through the Office of the Prime Minister, aimed at coordinating multiple SUN networks. Under the UN network, WFP provided financial and

technical support to the SUN movement – aligned with Strategic Objective 3. SUN, in 2019, prioritized activities including fill the nutrient gap (FNG) analysis, which guided the formulation of evidence-based policies and strategies, development and costing of common results framework, and the development of food and nutrition security policy. The FNG study was completed, with results and findings validated in October 2019, and presented during the Global SUN forum in Nepal, November 2019. Outcomes of the FNG analysis will inform the new national nutrition strategy. In support of the SUN Secretariat, WFP Somalia provided technical assistance to the development of a national fortification strategy, with the goal of creating an enabling national environment for food fortification and to reduce the prevalence of Micronutrient Deficiency (MND) among the population, aligned with WHO accepted levels for low severity.

MOH led the rollout process for the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM) guidelines, organising and facilitating trainings to practitioners in all nutrition offices throughout Mogadishu. The training will be decentralised to regional and district levels in the year 2020. To ensure programmatic excellence, the IMAM guidelines will be translated into Somali for the effective implementation of IMAM by staff.

Through the ICSP, WFP will continue to strengthen the capacity of Government: maintaining engagement in related activities, with the aim of enhancing efforts to meet the needs of the most food-insecure and vulnerable households in Somalia.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems.	1

Strategic outcome 06

The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$22,442,002	\$21,319,902	\$31,711,629	\$21,986,205

Somalia has significant infrastructural gaps and there are no countrywide safe and reliable air services. The United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) is one of the few safe travel options for humanitarian personnel needing to reach beneficiaries to provide timely and efficient assistance.

To address the limited availability of safe commercial air services across Somalia, UNHAS continued to provide safe and reliable air transport services to hard-to-reach locations in Somalia. UNHAS contributed towards the achievement of SDG 17.16.1 by providing 100 partners, including Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs), UN agencies, donor organizations and diplomatic missions with safe, effective and efficient access to beneficiaries and project implementation sites. Furthermore, UNHAS transported light cargo including medical supplies, high energy foods, and information and communications technology equipment. It also provided adequate capacity for evacuation of humanitarian staff, medical and security personnel.

UNHAS services were well-resourced at 125 percent of its total needs-based plan. Contributions included carryover funds from the previous Special Operation (SO 200924), accounting for 30 percent; donor contributions at 24 percent, and cost-recovery at 46 percent. With the introduction of commercial flights to Somalia, WFP has recorded a reduction in contributions generated from cost-recovery. Consequently, WFP has started to engage more donors to support UNHAS operations.

UNHAS coordinates its operations from strategic hubs in Nairobi, Mogadishu, and Hargeisa. Following a pre-designed weekly flight schedule based on user demand, it remains flexible and ready to respond to ad-hoc requests in a timely and efficient manner. Some of the ad-hoc services provided in 2019 included rapid response missions to hard-to-reach areas outside UNHAS' scheduled routes, evacuation requests, and special flights as required by the humanitarian community. The Nairobi-based fleet operated a feeder aircraft serving South and Central Somalia through the hub in Mogadishu, while Somaliland and Puntland were served through the connecting hub in Garowe.

In support of the humanitarian response to the flooding emergency (November-December), UNHAS added one Mi-8 helicopter to its fleet during the last two months of 2019. The helicopter was mobilized within 48 hours and rapidly positioned in Mogadishu, providing additional capacity for agencies to access floods-affected locations in South and Central Somalia on a regular basis. The helicopter was operational for more than 100 hours, delivering over 115 mt of

life-saving food and non-food items, as well assistance provided on behalf of MoHADM. More than 100 passengers, including humanitarian aid workers and government officials, were transported to undertake rapid needs assessments and to deliver aid to affected households.

UNHAS operations were implemented through standard WFP management structures and support systems which, contributed to increased efficiency and effectiveness, as well as ensuring accountability. These included: a dedicated communication system to monitor the progress of all flights through very high frequency (VHF) and high frequency (HF) radios and satellite tracking systems; a web-based electronic system that enables on-line booking requests by user organizations, and monitoring of load factors, operational trends and costs; a structured flight schedule as well as provision to meet the needs for special flight requests; and efficient dissemination of flight information (manifests, electronic tickets, schedules, etc.) to all locations.

In 2019, UNHAS transported an average of 1,754 passengers per month – approximately 21,000 in total – to and from Somalia, as well internally to respective locations. This represents almost 110 percent of the planned figure. UNHAS met 99 percent of the passenger bookings served, proving to be a crucial and highly appreciated service to the humanitarian community and key stakeholders.

UNHAS assessed its services regularly through standardized surveys such as Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS). The surveys carried out at the end of 2019 had an average user satisfaction rate of over 94 percent (compared to 96 percent at the end 2018 and a corporate target of 90 percent). UNHAS also shared and collected information from users on operational performance and the projected needs of the agencies through User Group Meetings (UGMs) throughout the year. Feedback received from the surveys (PSS and PASS) and UGMs enabled UNHAS to review and assess the changing needs of the humanitarian community and amend schedules where practical or introduce new locations, accordingly. UNHAS will continue to monitor and analyse passenger trends regularly in order to ensure optimum fleet utilization.

UNHAS maintained strong links with both the Somalia and Kenya Civil Aviation Authorities and collaborated with the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (UNDSS) to obtain timely information on security in its areas of operation. Through standard practices to enhance general safety and security, UNHAS continued to share technical information on airfields and operating environment with the African Mission in Somalia, the UN Office in Somalia, and the International Committee of the Red Cross. It participated in regular safety meetings, safety campaigns, and joint training held in Nairobi and Mogadishu. Additionally, the UNHAS Somalia Board of Directors – as part of the UNHAS stakeholder management – complemented information sharing platforms by providing strategic direction to complement the UGMs.

UNHAS used the Aviation Performance Management Tool (PMT) to monitor its outputs and manage its costs. The PMT is an electronic application that provides data on the number of passengers flown, number of passengers served, load factor, spill, operational costs per passenger or ton per kilometre, operational cost per available seat kilometre and on-time performance. The PMT provides fuel consumption data used to calculate the CO2 footprint of UNHAS operations, which is included in WFP's annual environmental reporting. Traffic analysis, aircraft contract analysis, schedule reliability, effectiveness and efficiency data derived from the PMT is used to inform decision-making on UNHAS operations. The PMT also allows UNHAS to measure performance against global benchmarks and adjust fleet size, aircraft types, routes and frequencies to optimal performance levels.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provision of air services for the humanitarian community.	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In recent years, the Somali Government has made progress in its efforts towards social inclusion and gender equality, developing policy frameworks such as the National Gender Policy and the National Development Plan (NDP-9), as well as key legislation such as the draft Sexual Offences and FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) Bills. Nonetheless, gender inequality remains high, with women and girls disproportionately affected by years of conflict, poverty, and a patriarchal society driven by cultural and religious norms. As such, the country has high rates of maternal mortality, gender-based violence, child marriage and the under-representation of women in decision-making bodies. School enrolment and educational attainment are low and access to education is skewed in favour of boys. Limitations stemming from high gender inequality generally lead to lack of empowerment, limited livelihood opportunities and increased vulnerability for women and girls and exacerbate food insecurity by curtailing women's access to nutritious food.

To tackle systemic inequalities and promote dignity and empowerment of all, WFP tailored its assistance by incorporating the views, priorities, and concerns of men and women through community consultations throughout the project cycle and feedback and complaints mechanisms such as the hotline. WFP also provided school meals to primary school-age children to promote school enrolment, attendance, and retention for both boys and girls.

WFP encourages the participation of women in decision making and community engagement throughout its relief, safety net, and livelihood activities. Whereas in 2016, men were the majority decision makers regarding the use of cash – following the scale-up of cash-based transfers as a transfer modality in Somalia – in 2019, women were the major decision makers in households receiving WFP assistance (42 percent compared to 10 percent for men), regardless of the modality. This is a positive trend as it highlights an increase in women's involvement in the use of WFP assistance (especially cash) at the household level. WFP also encouraged men to actively participate in making decisions over the use of food, so that it is not perceived primarily as a woman's responsibility. Accordingly, the level of joint decision-making under the relief programme increased by 38 percent to 58 percent, nearly reaching the 2019 target of 60 percent. There was a marginal improvement (2 percent) in women's participation in Community Education Committees under the school feeding programme, compared to the previous year. This shows the continued need for sensitization on the importance of equitable participation of both women and men in decision-making entities at community level.

To affirm its commitment to advancing gender equality and ensuring that its assistance contributes to the safety, dignity and integrity of the people we serve, WFP recruited a Gender and Protection Officer as well as an Accountability to Affected Populations Officer. The additional human resources will strengthen WFP and its partners' capacities to better mainstream gender and protection throughout all activities and address specific issues e.g. inclusive targeting and communication to affected populations. They will also contribute to strengthened partnerships, knowledge sharing and learning with other agencies and gender and protection-themed platforms.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Poverty, hunger, and protracted conflicts have left millions of people in Somalia vulnerable and at risk of significant protection challenges among others, sexual and gender-based violence (GBV), and harassment. Despite recent commitments by the government, the protection environment for IDPs and civilians affected by the conflict requires strengthening.

WFP worked with its cooperating partners to ensure that its programmes do not increase the protection risks that WFP's recipients of assistance are exposed; instead, programmes should contribute to their safety, dignity and integrity. The use of SCOPE cards allowed people to access their entitlement at locations most convenient to them. To protect beneficiary data and strengthen privacy, WFP minimized the amount of personal data collected, ensured secure maintenance and transfer of data and allowed beneficiaries to retain control over their own data by having the opportunity to provide informed consent for sharing of their data. During registration and collection of biometric data, people were provided information on why WFP was collecting their data and how it would be used. Informed consent for sharing personal data was also sought before sharing of information with specified third parties.

To avoid overcrowding and reduce travelling distances (no more than 4 km in high risk areas and 10 km in safer locations) and queuing time, beneficiaries have the option of redeeming their entitlements at over 1,000 retailers/cash points throughout the country. Nearly all recipients of WFP assistance consulted through PDM face-to-face interviews reported accessing assistance without experiencing protection challenges and perceived themselves as being safe while accessing WFP assistance. However, reporting rates on protection incidents in Somalia is generally low and follow-up focus group discussions confirmed that people are reluctant to report safety challenges. WFP continues to operate a toll-free hotline in which beneficiaries who are reluctant to report safety issues face-to-face can report them safely and anonymously.

GBV is an ongoing concern in Somalia as movements in search of food, services or livelihoods often threaten the safety of vulnerable groups such as women, girls, children and people living with disability. However, limited access to legal redress, poor provision of psychosocial and medical services, social stigma, and lack of confidence in a fair trial and fear of reprisals constitute major barriers to the support and protection of survivors of GBV and their families. WFP has a corporate policy on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), a well-established hotline and a Somalia-specific referral protocol to facilitate safe reporting and referral to the available support services.

WFP has started to work with partners and staff to strengthen their capacity to receive and safely refer GBV and SEA cases. Prior to the roll out of the rural safety net project, WFP provided in-depth training on GBV and prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) for its call center operators. WFP's partners also received a briefing and orientation on the subject, with a focus on receiving and reporting on GBV and SEA cases and the available pathways for referring reported cases.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP has been entrusted with responding to the needs of people affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. It is important that people are actively involved in the decisions that affect their lives and that all targeted people have equal access to information regarding assistance and its duration. Engagement with affected people can also help flag issues that might otherwise pose challenges in programme implementation, allowing for adjustments to take place. To enhance WFP's capacity, in 2019 an Accountability to Affected Populations Officer was hired, strengthening the programmatic awareness on related issues. To ensure accountability of affected populations (AAP), WFP has three standard ways of communicating with the targeted populations: through cooperating partners who are responsible for sensitizing beneficiaries throughout the assistance process; field monitors who advise beneficiaries and record feedback during field visits; and the WFP Call Centre that receives beneficiary calls through the WFP hotline. Feedback collected by field monitors and received through the hotline together make up the WFP complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM).

In 2019, CFM recorded 9,561 recorded cases, averaging some 800 cases received per month, representing an average decrease of 31 cases per month in 2019. Female beneficiaries accounted for 83 percent of all calls in 2019. Approximately 93 percent of the received calls were on WFP assistance, while the remaining 7 percent were recorded as issues WFP needed to readdress. Frequent issues related to technical complaints such as fingerprint readers or SCOPE cards, reports of lost or found SCOPE cards, and reports of beneficiaries not receiving full entitlements. A high number of questions regarding entitlements indicated a need for further improvement in beneficiary sensitization. On this, WFP will continue working with its partners to ensure beneficiary communication is strengthened. WFP sends sensitization and information text-messages and distributes information materials at all distribution and registration sites. WFP's Hotline numbers are available on the back of the SCOPE card, allowing beneficiaries to contact WFP directly. In addition, a small number of people report involuntary taxation (less than one percent overall), which WFP also discusses with the government and partners for resolution.

Addressing the specific needs of people living with disability forms part of WFP's humanitarian commitment to protection, inclusiveness, and AAP. Through the interim-Country Strategic Plan, WFP has committed to integrate people living with disabilities (PLWDs) by enhancing monitoring, programme implementation and policies, to ensure better targeting, participation and access to assistance for PLWDs. Consequently, in 2019, the disability component was integrated in all outcome post-distribution monitoring checklists and distribution report templates. Despite this, however, the number of households reporting on members living with disabilities was too low to provide any statistically significant conclusions on the vulnerability of those households.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Somalia faces many environmental challenges related to land degradation, deforestation, increasing aridity and overgrazing, water scarcity, waste management and ecosystem services [1]. Climate change intensifies these environmental stresses further.

Land degradation is closely linked to unsustainable agricultural and livestock practices, deforestation and recurrent droughts [2]. Tree felling for charcoal-burning continues to intensify deforestation —nearly 70 percent of poor and middle-income pastoralists rely on the charcoal trade as their major sources of income [3]. This leads to: soil and gully erosion, which affects soil productivity, land use and water runoff; river siltation, which increases flooding; and biodiversity loss[4]. Continued degradation of natural resource as well as recurrent droughts severely constrain food security in Somali (UNDP, 2012).

In 2019, WFP's asset creation activities continued to support community efforts in mitigating the effects of environmental degradation. Water conservation activities included construction and restoration of water pans, ponds, check dams and canals to irrigate and rehabilitate more than 5,000 hectares of degraded lands for agriculture. Additional efforts included pasture restoration and rehabilitation of rangelands, flood protection works and provision of 18,000 tree seedlings. The environmental benefits of these activities include recharged water tables through percolation, improved soil health, erosion prevention and CO2 sequestration in plants and soils. Furthermore, fuel efficient stoves provided to WFP-supported schools in previous years continue to reduce firewood needs in those communities.

Work with retailers and producers on the provision of solar-powered cold storage solutions has the combined benefits of carbon-neutral refrigeration and improved supply chain of fresh nutritious foods. Meanwhile, capacity building for farmers on post-harvest losses through the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation will contribute to reduced food waste and the associated inputs (water, soil nutrients, fertilizer, energy etc.) utilized to grow and process that food.

WFP consults with local administrations, implementing partners and beneficiary communities at the planning stage to discuss potential environmental risks of proposed activities and to integrate mitigation measures where required. This is also applicable to construction projects, and in particular, when specific requests from donors require a more elaborate environmental impact assessment and subsequent management plan. WFP's forthcoming Safeguards Framework and environmental and social screening tool will harmonize and expand the practice of risk screening in 2020.

Actions implemented to improve environmental sustainability of WFP's own operations include: kitchen gardens at compounds in Dolow, Bossaso and Galkayo; installation of solar thermal water heating in the Mogadishu guesthouse; and solar photovoltaic LED perimeter security lights at compounds in Berbera and Garowe. Previous energy efficiency measures involving load reduction (e.g. through LED lighting retrofits, energy saving equipment), generator resizing to match energy provision with demand, and installation of solar PV systems continue to bring fossil fuel, CO2 and cost savings for the organization. Work also began in 2019 to identify local and regional companies authorized to reuse, recycle and dispose of e-waste currently stockpiled in various locations in Somalia; procurement of a licensed service provider is scheduled for 2020.

Social Protection

Social protection and safety nets

In the absence of a formal national safety net system, Somalis rely on traditional and informal kinship-based systems, which come under particular strain in the face of frequent shocks. Humanitarian and development agencies have over the years delivered aid as well as short-term social and livelihood assistance. While these programmes deliver critical benefits to vulnerable households and communities, most of them are short term in nature and are delivered outside of government systems. Through its ICSP and in support of the NDP, WFP Somalia has adopted a longer-term approach that not only helps build the resilience of vulnerable Somalis but also supports the capacity of the Government to lead in policy formulation and the gradual delivery of social protection interventions.

In partnership with UNICEF, WFP provided technical support to the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) to develop a National Social Protection Policy. The policy, which was completed in February 2019 and launched in September, provides the national strategic vision to establish and strengthen social protection systems and assist households and individuals with labour capacity to access employment and productive livelihoods.

Following the finalization of the policy, WFP engaged in negotiations with the World Bank, the Government of Somalia and UNICEF on the design and implementation of the national Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP). The SNHCP, which WFP will implement on behalf of the Government, will target 200,000 vulnerable households with young children in food insecure rural parts of Somalia through predictable CBTs of USD 20 per month/per family. WFP laid the foundation towards implementation, including the development of the targeting methodology, the compilation and submission of safeguards documents and operational manuals on behalf of the Government. Towards the end of the year, briefings with local authorities took place in partnership with MoLSA, as well as partner selection, community sensitization and beneficiary targeting. The actual transfers will start in early 2020 once beneficiary registrations are completed.

In addition to its partnership with the Government, WFP works in close collaboration with the Donor Working Group, which set up a Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) in 2019. The TAF, a group of experts to which WFP began seconding a cash expert from August, focuses on transforming the humanitarian cash transfer programmes into a safety net while looking at possible design parameters - including the shock responsive element. This work complements the WFP-implemented, Government-owned rural safety net.

WFP delivered monthly predictable and longer-term CBTs to the urban poor in Mogadishu, enabling vulnerable families to withstand shocks. Poor Food Consumption Score reduced markedly, while 65 percent of urban safety nets (USN) households reduced their expenditure on food by half over the course of the year (50 to 23 percent). This indicated an overall improvement in the household food security situation. However, the use of negative coping strategies increased due to prolonged dry conditions at the beginning of 2019 and flooding in Banadir (November-December).

In August, approximately 2,000 households benefitting from USN began receiving complementary skills development support from WFP. The one-year course cycle includes a basic package of numeracy and literacy, followed by a technical training to be chosen from a menu of activities (carpentry, glass making, IT, hospitality, etc), which will be followed in 2020 by a business entrepreneurship training. Households supported are expected to be able to graduate out of the safety net in 2020.

Summary

[1] The NDP is the overarching framework for development priorities in Somalia.

[2] These people are part of the total number of people reached (3.6 million)

[3] A common set of principles and universal minimum humanitarian standards to be applied in humanitarian responses.

WFP contribution to SDGs

Strategic Outcome 1: Prevalence of undernourishment: National result for prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) are not available in Somalia.

Strategic Outcome 2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES): FIES national result are not available in Somalia. Somalia uses the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) for classification of acutely food Insecure populations. IPC is a set of tools and procedures to classify the severity of food insecurity using a widely accepted five-phase scale.

Strategic Outcome 3: Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight): Prevalence of wasting (% of children under 5) in Somalia was reported at 15 % in 2009, according to the World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially recognized sources (UNICEF, WHO, World Bank: Joint child malnutrition estimates).

Strategic Outcome 4: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture: National indicator values for the "proportion of agriculture area under productive and sustainable agriculture in Somalia" is not available.

Total number of beneficiaries assisted by WFP in 2019 is 34,300 individuals. These include all the registered users on the e-Shop application (beneficiaries, schools, and 19 retailers that received the solar-powered fridges).

Strategic Outcome 5: Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries: The national indicator value is not available for Somalia.

Overall, WFP spend USD \$1,205,239 towards capacity strengthening activities.

Strategic Outcome 6: Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals: The national indicator value is not available for Somalia. At the end of 2019, 100 agencies and organizations used the WFP-managed United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS).

WFP distributed a total of 63,635 mt of food against a plan of 146,819 mt and cash-based transfer entitlements value at USD 107,723,164 against a plan of USD 200,465,221 in 2019. A delay in the arrival of cereals in the second half of the year led to the distribution of half rations of cereals under the relief programme between August and December. The rural safety nets programme that targeted 1.2 million people did not start in 2019 as planned, with implementation of actual cash transfers planned for early 2020. In addition, nutrition programmes under outcome 3 were largely underfunded with most of the contributions received earmarked for outcome 1 nutrition programmes. Combined, these challenges reduced the amount of metric tons of food distributed and the total cash transferred in 2019 against the total plan.

Context and operations

[1] <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/children.html>

[2] See www.worldbank.org/en/country/somalia/overview.

[3] United Nations Development Programme. 2016. Gender in Somalia Brief 2

[4] United Nations Development Programme (2012). Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development, p. xviii.

[5] <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/1804tstissuesfood.pdf>

[6] Federal Government of Somalia. 2017. Education Sector Analysis 2018-2020

[7] *ibid*

[8] Somalia-2019-Post-Gu-FSNAU-FEWS-NET-Technical-Release.pdf; cereal harvest was estimated at 68 percent below the long-term average -1995-2018

[9] *ibid*

[10] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-managed Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Unit (FSNAU)

[11] <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/2020-somalia-humanitarian-needs-overview>

[12] National Development Plan 2017-2019, p. iii.

[13] Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers are a requirement by World Bank and International Monetary Fund (IMF) describing the country's macroeconomic, structural and social policies and programs over a three year or longer period to promote broad-based growth and reduce poverty, as well as associated financing needs and major sources of financing.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] <https://spherestandards.org/wp-content/uploads/Sphere-Handbook-2018-EN.pdf>

Environment

[1] <https://www.sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/our-work-publications/country-publications/somalia>

[2] <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/disasters-conflicts/where-we-work/somalia>

[3] <https://www.sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/our-work-publications/country-publications/somalia>


[4] <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/27700>

[5] <https://www.sidaenvironmenthelpdesk.se/our-work-publications/country-publications/somalia>

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Female	Male			Overall		Female		Male
Prevalence of undernourishment	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	1,402,419	1,243,920	2,646,339	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	314,919	258,256	573,175	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	272,407	147,699	420,106	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%				Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number				34,300

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect	
		Overall					Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number				Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number				100
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$				Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$				1,205,239

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	2,715,340	1,599,274	59%
	female	3,384,925	2,040,345	60%
	total	6,100,265	3,639,619	60%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	297,734	241,719	81%
	female	317,084	257,398	81%
	total	614,818	499,117	81%
24-59 months	male	569,688	364,412	64%
	female	580,768	371,461	64%
	total	1,150,456	735,873	64%
5-11 years	male	333,345	263,305	79%
	female	314,269	248,777	79%
	total	647,614	512,082	79%
12-17 years	male	275,713	218,577	79%
	female	267,306	213,334	80%
	total	543,019	431,911	80%
18-59 years	male	1,187,937	471,594	40%
	female	1,871,549	922,931	49%
	total	3,059,486	1,394,525	46%
60+ years	male	50,923	39,667	78%
	female	33,949	26,444	78%
	total	84,872	66,111	78%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	6,100,265	3,639,619	60%
Refugee	0	0	-
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Maize	61,097	3,470	6%
Maize Meal	0	2	-

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	0	2,860	-
Sorghum Flour	0	20	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	16,690	-
Wheat	0	692	-
Dried Fruits	0	78	-
Corn Soya Blend	18,883	7,511	40%
High Energy Biscuits	0	35	-
LNS	0	384	-
Rice Soya Blend	0	1	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,475	5,081	49%
Micronutrient Powder	3	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	4,353	3,047	70%
Rations	0	0	-
Split Lentils	0	12	-
Split Peas	6,438	4,021	62%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	22,275	978	4%
Rice	0	788	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	7,466	-
Wheat	0	420	-
Corn Soya Blend	2,647	2,061	78%
Micronutrient Powder	6	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	1,939	938	48%
Split Lentils	0	5	-
Split Peas	2,874	1,253	44%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Maize	175	53	30%
Maize Meal	0	0	-
Rice	0	6	-
Sorghum/Millet	0	416	-
Corn Soya Blend	8,265	2,790	34%
LNS	0	212	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	6,895	2,025	29%
Vegetable Oil	422	408	97%
Peas	0	0	-
Split Lentils	0	6	-
Split Peas	71	140	198%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	93,557,695	57,475,080	61%
Cash	43,723,706	18,256,195	42%
Value Voucher	33,271,696	27,518,811	83%
Cash	21,878,363	2,918,792	13%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	2,540,160	905,297	36%
Cash	5,493,600	648,971	12%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	- Crisis Response						
Activity 01	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Crisis- affected people receive unconditional nutritious food or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis and support stability							
Output A, E*	Crisis- affected children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with high GAM rates during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status and gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change							
Output A, E*	Crisis- affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG, and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas where GAM rates are high during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods that ameliorate malnutrition and improve their nutrition status, and gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change							
Output C	Crisis-affected populations benefit from a well-coordinated food security and logistics humanitarian response and service platforms that deliver life-saving assistance in a timely and accountable manner							
Output H	Crisis-affected populations benefit from a well-coordinated food security and logistics humanitarian response and service platforms that deliver life-saving assistance in a timely and accountable manner							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		10,917 11,139 22,056		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	363,488 370,832 734,320	186,371 190,137 376,508		
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	95,000 0 95,000	180,331 0 180,331		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	39,480 0 39,480	26,658 0 26,658		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	180,000 0 180,000	115,976 0 115,976		

		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	3,303 3,173 6,476	2,260 2,171 4,431		
		Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	85,644 80,656 166,300	78,370 73,804 152,174		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	97,335 91,665 189,000	141,538 138,735 280,273		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	281,184 275,616 556,800	162,046 158,837 320,883		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	740,065 755,015 1,495,080	800,398 816,566 1,616,964		
			CBT platform	Female Male Total	61,250 63,750 125,000			
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	74,844 76,356 151,200			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	50,400 0 50,400	24,495 0 24,495		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	101,248	43,900		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	137,281,401	75,731,275		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	176	175		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	40	40		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	health center	39	34		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	365	365		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							

	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		General Distribution	training session	19	15		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	10,630	10,630		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	1,992	1,946		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	2,200	2,170		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	9,214	8,689		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	101,636	101,533		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	12,557	12,073		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	2,480	2,360		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	104,349	100,852		
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of guidance documents developed and circulated to the cluster		General Distribution	item	1	2		
	Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained		General Distribution	individual	350	302		
	Number of assessments/surveys conducted		General Distribution	assessment	1	1		
	Number of regional cluster coordination cells created		General Distribution	unit	15	15		
	Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared		General Distribution	item	260	260		
	Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners		General Distribution	report	2	2		
	Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally		General Distribution	agency/organization	200	505		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Antiretroviral treatment (ART); Somalia								
ART Default rate								

	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	0	<15	<15	0
ART Nutritional Recovery rate							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	0	>75	>75	87.10
Blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP); Somalia							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>70	>70	99
			Male	0	>70	>70	94.10
			Overall	0	>70	>70	96.60
Food Security Cluster; Somalia							
User satisfaction rate							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Overall	100	=100	=100	
Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN); Somalia							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>70	>70	94.30
			Male	0	>70	>70	94.50
			Overall	0	>70	>70	94.40
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							

	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	>66 >66 >66	>66 >66 >66	96.70 97.90 97.30
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Overall	21.30 27.30 23.90	>70 >70 >70	>70 >70 >70	7.90 10.70 9.10
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Prevention of stunting	Overall	48.50	>55.80	>55.80	31.90
Relief assistance; Somalia							
Food Consumption Score							
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	48.70 52.10 50.90	≥69.20 ≥71.20 ≥70.50	≥69.20 ≥71.20 ≥70.50	45 49.90 49.30
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	24.30 17.50 19.90	≤14.60 ≤10.50 ≤12	≤14.60 ≤10.50 ≤12	25 31.90 31

Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	27 30.40 29.20	≤16.20 ≤18.30 ≤17.50	≤16.20 ≤18.30 ≤17.50	30 18.30 19.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	16.90 15.30 15.80	≤16.90 ≤15.30 ≤15.80	≤16.90 ≤15.30 ≤15.80	11.40 11.70 11.70
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	6.40 11.40 9.60	≤3.80 ≤6.80 ≤5.80	≤3.80 ≤6.80 ≤5.80	14 11.40 11.70
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.60 27.60 29	≤19 ≤16.60 ≤17.40	≤19 ≤16.60 ≤17.40	32 24.60 25.50
Food Expenditure Share							
	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	91.20 78.80 83.60	<54.70 <47.30 <50.20	<54.70 <47.30 <50.20	77.20 77.60 77.40
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							

Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female	88.40	≥92.80	≥92.80	80.80
		Male	80.50	≥84.50	≥84.50	87.40
		Overall	83.60	≥87.80	≥87.80	83.10
Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP); Somalia						
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)						
Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>50	>50	76.60
		Male	0	>50	>50	75.70
		Overall	0	>50	>50	76.20
MAM Treatment Recovery rate						
Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>75	>75	95.70
		Male	0	>75	>75	95.68
		Overall	0	>75	>75	95.69
MAM Treatment Mortality rate						
Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.05
		Male	0	<3	<3	0.04
		Overall	0	<3	<3	0.04
MAM Treatment Non-response rate						
Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	2.24
		Male	0	<15	<15	2.62
		Overall	0	<15	<15	2.44
MAM Treatment Default rate						

Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	2.02
		Male	0	<15	<15	1.67
		Overall	0	<15	<15	1.83

Tuberculosis (TB); Somalia

TB Treatment Default rate

Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	0	<15	<15	4.20
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TB Nutritional Recovery rate

Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	0	>75	>75	85.90
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Strategic Outcome 02	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	- Nutrition Sensitive - Resilience Building					
		Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Activity 02	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals						
Output A, C, D, E*	Food- insecure people receive safety net assistance in the form of conditional in-kind or cash- based transfers for vocational training and the rehabilitation of community assets and gender-informed SBCC that reduce vulnerability to climate-related shocks and protect access to food						
Output A, C, E*, N*	School-aged children in targeted areas receive safety net assistance in the form of a nutritious meal every day they attend school. They also benefit from gender-informed SBCC and from the improved capacity of related ministries to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention						
Output A, E*	Food- insecure urban households receive safety net assistance in the form of conditional or unconditional cash-based transfers and gender-informed SBCC that improve their food security and nutrition status and enhance self-reliance						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	122,286 124,755 247,041	28,894 29,478 58,372	
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	69,789 57,101 126,890	68,469 56,021 124,490	

A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	285,318 291,083 576,401	131,938 134,606 266,544		
			General Distribution	Female Male Total	61,250 63,750 125,000	61,115 63,609 124,724		
		Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	46,811 38,299 85,110	22,119 18,098 40,217		
		Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	1,982 2,020 4,002			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	29,742	13,911		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	43,430,637	30,437,603		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of schools assisted by WFP		School feeding (on-site)	school	656	654		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Food assistance for training	individual	5,500	5,698		
			Food assistance for asset	individual	158	158		
			School feeding (on-site)	individual	15	11		
D.1	Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure							
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only		Food assistance for asset	Ha	734	581		
	Number of tree seedlings produced/provided		Food assistance for asset	Number	29,014	18,100		
	Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques only (including multi-storey gardening, green fences, and various tree belts)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	44	19		

	Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)		Food assistance for asset	Ha	5,900	5,740		
	Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	18	20		
	Linear meters (m) of flood protection dikes rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	meter	84,223	85,123		
	Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds		Food assistance for asset	Ha	120	103		
	Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed		Food assistance for asset	m3	17,640	17,640		
	Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated		Food assistance for asset	Km	170	144		
	Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (3000-8000 cbmt)		Food assistance for asset	Number	98	66		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Food assistance for asset	Number	1,500	1,365		
			School feeding (on-site)	Number	62	0		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Food assistance for asset	Number	7,500	7,309		
			School feeding (on-site)	Number	93	0		
N*.2	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)							
	Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)		School feeding (on-site)	Days	23	23		
Activity 07	Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Food- insecure rural households receive safety net assistance in the form of unconditional cash-based transfers that improve their food security status and enhance self-reliance							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	684,000 516,000 1,200,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	11,719,422			

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	52	≥71.20	≥71.20	40	
			Male	67.70	≥80.60	≥80.60	69.20	
			Overall	64	≥78.40	≥78.40	63.80	
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	27.60	≤16.50	≤16.50	46.30	
			Male	16.10	≤9.70	≤9.70	21.30	
			Overall	18.80	≤11.30	≤11.30	26	
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	20.40	≤12.20	≤12.20	13.70	
			Male	16.10	≤9.70	≤9.70	9.40	
			Overall	17.10	≤10.30	≤10.30	10.20	
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	16.50	≤16.50	≤16.50	7.86	
			Male	10	≤10	≤10	8.20	
			Overall	11.40	≤11.40	≤11.40	8.13	
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)								
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	10.20	≤6.10	≤6.10	29.50	
			Male	10.90	≤6.50	≤6.50	17.20	
			Overall	10.70	≤6.40	≤6.40	19.50	
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	19.40	≤11.60	≤11.60	2.10	
			Male	21.40	≤12.80	≤12.80	8.70	
			Overall	21	≤12.60	≤12.60	7.50	
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base								

	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	=100	=80	90.20
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Food Consumption Score – Nutrition

Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	57.10 60.50 60.30	≤17.10 ≤18.20 ≤18.10	≤34.30 ≤36.30 ≤36.20	
Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	48.60 49.30 49.30	≤14.60 ≤14.80 ≤14.80	≤29.10 ≤29.60 ≤29.60	
Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	68.60 83.80 82.50	≤20.60 ≤25.20 ≤24.80	≤41.10 ≤50.30 ≤49.50	

Food assistance for training; Somalia

Food Consumption Score

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	59.60 59.90 59.80	≥75.80 ≥75.90 ≥75.90	≥75.80 ≥75.90 ≥75.90	42.90 63 57.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	15.10 12 12.90	≤9 ≤7.20 ≤7.80	≤9 ≤7.20 ≤7.80	42.90 30.30 33.70
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	25.30 28.10 27.30	≤15.20 ≤16.90 ≤16.40	≤15.20 ≤16.90 ≤16.40	14.20 6.70 8.80

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	9.30 5 6.30	≤9.30 ≤5 ≤6.30	≤9.30 ≤5 ≤6.30	12.97 12.94 12.95
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	9.60 10.80 10.40	≤5.80 ≤6.50 ≤6.20	≤5.80 ≤6.50 ≤6.20	18.70 18.50 18.50
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	30.80 21.60 24.40	≤18.50 ≤13 ≤14.60	≤18.50 ≤13 ≤14.60	4.40 2.50 3
School feeding; Somalia							
Enrolment rate							
	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	2.27 3.65 2.89	>8 >8 >8	>6 >6 >6	5.10 4.40 4.70
Gender ratio							
	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	1.20	=1	=1	1.20
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)							
Retention rate	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	96.80 94.20 95.40	=100 =100 =100	=97 =97 =97	94 93.60 93.80
Urban safety net; Banadir							
Food Consumption Score							

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	43.30 57.30 50.30	≥66 ≥74.40 ≥70.20	≥66 ≥74.40 ≥70.20	75.50 81.80 77.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	42.70 28 35.30	≤25.60 ≤16.60 ≤21.20	≤25.60 ≤16.80 ≤21.20	16.80 15.80 16.40
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	14 14.70 14.30	≤8.40 ≤8.80 ≤8.60	≤8.40 ≤8.80 ≤8.60	7.80 2.40 5.70
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)							
	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	13 14.90 14	≤13 ≤14.90 ≤14	≤13 ≤14.90 ≤14	21 19.50 20.40
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies)							
Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12 11.30 11.70	≤7.20 ≤6.80 ≤7	≤7.20 ≤6.80 ≤7	27.30 24.50 26.20
Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	8.70 16.70 12.70	≤5.20 ≤10 ≤7.60	≤5.20 ≤10 ≤7.60	24.30 23.70 24
Food Expenditure Share							

	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	56.70 43.30 50	≤34 ≤26 ≤30	≤34 ≤26 ≤30	24.80 20.20 23
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)							
	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	62 66.70 64.30	≥65.10 ≥70 ≥67.50	≥65.10 ≥70 ≥67.50	85.80 78.40 80.90

Strategic Outcome 03	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year	- Resilience Building						
Activity 03	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, E*	Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates receive specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition throughout the year and benefit from gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change leading to improved food security and nutrition							
Output A, E*	Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates receive specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition throughout the year and benefit from gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change leading to improved food security and nutrition							
Output C	Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates benefit from the enhanced nutrition-related capacity of community nutrition workers to improve their resilience and protect their nutritional status							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	196,829 192,931 389,760	96,694 94,780 191,474		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	64,890 61,110 126,000	127,125 119,720 246,845		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	57,319 53,981 111,300	30,289 28,525 58,814		

		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	24,780 0 24,780	2,699 0 2,699		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	126,000 0 126,000	59,620 0 59,620		
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	63,000 0 63,000	140,552 0 140,552		
		TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male Total	2,202 2,116 4,318			
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	49,896 50,904 100,800			
		Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	33,600 0 33,600			
A.2	Food transfers			MT	15,829	6,054		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,033,760	1,554,268		
A.6	Number of institutional sites assisted							
	Number of health centres/sites assisted		Prevention of stunting	health center	94	94		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	health center	40	39		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	health center	2	2		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	health center	157	157		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		HIV/TB Care&treatment;	individual	120	120		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							

	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Prevention of stunting	Number	100,953	97,926		
			Prevention of acute malnutrition	Number	15,561	15,500		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	39	39		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	60,605	58,192		
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)		Prevention of stunting	Number	23,541	22,590		
			Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Number	16,331	16,328		
			HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Number	25	25		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Antiretroviral treatment (ART); Somalia								
ART Nutritional Recovery rate								
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	0	>75	>75	50	
ART Default rate								
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	
Blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP); Somalia								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	0	>70	>70	99	
			Male	0	>70	>70	94.10	
			Overall	0	>70	>70	96.60	
Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN); Somalia								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								

	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>70	>70	95.80
			Male	0	>70	>70	94.60
			Overall	0	>70	>70	95.20
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)							
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	>66	>66	83.50
			Male	0	>66	>66	76.30
			Overall	0	>66	>66	80.20
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet							
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Prevention of stunting	Female	16.70	>70	>70	15.90
			Male	19.70	>70	>70	18.20
			Overall	18.10	>70	>70	17
Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women							
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Prevention of stunting	Overall	52.20	>60	>60	49.20
Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP); Somalia							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)							
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>50	>50	77.70
			Male	0	>50	>50	77.30
			Overall	0	>50	>50	77.50
MAM Treatment Recovery rate							
	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	>75	>75	95.46
			Male	0	>75	>75	97.23
			Overall	0	>75	>75	96.33
MAM Treatment Mortality rate							

	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<3	<3	0.03
			Male	0	<3	<3	0
			Overall	0	<3	<3	0.01

MAM Treatment Non-response rate

	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	2.34
			Male	0	<15	<15	0.91
			Overall	0	<15	<15	1.65

MAM Treatment Default rate

	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	0	<15	<15	2.17
			Male	0	<15	<15	1.86
			Overall	0	<15	<15	2.01

Tuberculosis (TB); Somalia

TB Nutritional Recovery rate

	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	0	>75	>75	95
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TB Treatment Default rate

	Act 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	HIV/TB Care & treatment;	Overall	0	<15	<15	0
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Strategic Outcome 04	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021	- Resilience Building					
Activity 04	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual	
Output C	Private sector producers benefit from shared knowledge on market information systems and retail and wholesale supply chain management and thus improve food supply chains						
Output C	Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from improved government and private sector capacity to improve nutrition through support for standards on food fortification, food quality and safety						

Output C	Food-insecure populations benefit from improved government capacity to establish and maintain public food reserves and thus improve the availability of food							
Output F	Targeted smallholder farmers and farmers' cooperatives benefit from local purchases, training on post-harvest losses and linkages to retail networks that strengthen their productive capacity and food security							
Output L	Smallholder farmers, farmer cooperatives and private sector producers benefit from the rehabilitation of key infrastructure that improves food supply chains and the availability of food							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	200	400		
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	training session	20	20		
F.1	Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained							
	Number of cooperatives societies supported		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	farmer group	40	10		
	Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	800	0		
L.1	Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type							
	Number of infrastructure works implemented		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	2		
L.2	Amount of investments in equipment made, by type							
	Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	m3	150	50		

Strategic Outcome 05	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021	- Resilience Building						
Activity 05	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output C	Vulnerable populations benefit from the establishment and implementation of a social protection policy framework that improves their food security and nutrition, and supports stability						
Output C	Populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of national authorities to implement disaster management and early warning systems in order to protect food security and nutrition and support stability						
Output C	Populations benefit from the establishment of a food security and nutrition policy and the strengthened capacities of related ministries to improve their food security and nutrition and support stability						
Output C	Populations benefit from strengthened capacity and policies of national authorities to support port infrastructure rehabilitation in order to improve access to nutritious food						
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	31	31	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	16	16	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	8	8	
C.5*	Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)						
	Number of technical assistance activities provided		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	17	17	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4	
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)						
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	4	4	
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	1	1	

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Institutional capacity strengthening; Somalia								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 05: Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall	0		=25	25	

Strategic Outcome 06	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year	- Crisis Response						
Activity 06	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output H	•Vulnerable populations benefit from safe and reliable air services provided by UNHAS to partners as a result of which they receive timely and efficient assistance							
H.1	Number of shared services provided, by type							
	Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services		Humanitarian Air Service	agency/organization	110	100		
	Percentage response to medical and security evacuation		Humanitarian Air Service	%	100	100		
	Number of locations served		Humanitarian Air Service	site	24	24		
	Number of assessments/surveys conducted		Humanitarian Air Service	assessment	4	4		
H.4	Total volume of cargo transported							
	Quantity (mt) of cargo transported		Humanitarian Air Service	Mt	2,500	2,590		
H.7	Total number of passengers transported							
	Percentage of passenger bookings served		Humanitarian Air Service	%	95	100		
	Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)		Humanitarian Air Service	individual	1,600	1,754		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS); Somalia								
User satisfaction rate								
	Act 06: Provision of air services for the humanitarian community	Humanitarian Air Service	Overall	96.80	=100	=100	94.90	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Food assistance for training; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Relief assistance; Somalia	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Urban safety net; Banadir	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98.20 98.10 98.20	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 97.50 97.70	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=90 =90 =90	100 100 100	

Food assistance for training; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	100 99.70 99.80	=100 =100 =100	=90 =90 =90	100 100 100
Relief assistance; Somalia	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	100 100 100	=100 =100 =100	=90 =90 =90	99.10 99.40 99.20
Urban safety net; Banadir	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98.20 98.10 98.20	=100 =100 =100	=90 =90 =90	100 99.60 99.60

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Overall	100 98.90 99.20	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	
Food assistance for training; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female Male Overall	99.30 98.50 98.70	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 99.60 99.70	
Relief assistance; Somalia	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	98.70 93.40 95.20	=100 =100 =100	=100 =100 =100	100 100 100	

Urban safety net; Banadir	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Female	98.20	=100	=100	88.90
			Male	98.10	=100	=100	94.20
			Overall	98.20	=100	=100	93.80

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset		Overall	0	=50	=50	48.30	
School feeding; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	School feeding (on-site)		Overall	0	=50	=50	37	

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	54.20	≥70	≥60	42.50	
Food assistance for training; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	47.90	≥70	≥60	55.30	

Relief assistance; Somalia	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distribution	Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	42.50	≥70	≥60	58.70
Urban safety net; Banadir	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distribution	Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.60	≥70	≥60	35.10

Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Food assistance for asset; Somalia; Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset		Female	57	=50	=50	57	
				Male	43	=50	=50	43	
				Overall	100	=100	=100	100	

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)									
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Food assistance for asset; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for asset	Female	17.10	=80	=60	32.20		
			Male	24.50	=80	=60	43.90		
			Overall	21.10	=80	=60	35.80		
Food assistance for training; Somalia	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	Food assistance for training	Female	35.60	=80	=60	56.60		
			Male	48.20	=80	=60	62.50		
			Overall	39.30	=80	=60	58.10		

Relief assistance; Somalia	Act 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	General Distributi on	Female	17.70	=80	=60	41.20
			Male	16.80	=80	=60	45.50
			Overall	17.30	=80	=60	43.20
Urban safety net; Banadir	Act 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	General Distributi on	Female	35.70	=80	=60	79.40
			Male	33.30	=80	=60	75
			Overall	34.50	=80	=60	79.30

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/ Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Relief assistance; Somalia			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	
Urban safety net; Somalia			Overall	0	=100	=100	100	

World Food Programme

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Dowla Abdirahman during a health talk

<https://www.wfp.org/countries/somalia>

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year
SO 3	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021
SO 6	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals
ACL2	Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households
CPA1	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community
CSI1	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains
CSI1	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems
NTA1	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change
URT1	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	305,083,217	103,027,081	229,920,461	175,994,729
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	89,855	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	85,786,093	71,704,148	74,677,262	55,555,481
		Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households	12,489,631	0	0	0
	Non Activity Specific	0	0	76,187	0	

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	4,468	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			403,358,941	174,731,229	304,768,232	231,550,210
2	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	52,850,902	28,150,934	36,030,085	22,874,475
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	34	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			52,850,902	28,150,934	36,030,119	22,874,475

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Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains	10,335,465	8,785,145	4,983,654	3,180,511
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	14,038	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,335,465	8,785,145	4,997,692	3,180,511
5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems	6,110,217	3,055,108	3,083,219	1,205,239
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,110,217	3,055,108	3,083,219	1,205,239

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
8	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community	22,442,002	21,319,902	31,711,629	21,986,205
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			22,442,002	21,319,902	31,711,629	21,986,205
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,431,506	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	2,431,506	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			495,097,526	236,042,319	383,022,397	280,796,639
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			32,322,549	15,319,856	20,915,383	16,511,970
Total Direct Costs			527,420,076	251,362,175	403,937,780	297,308,609
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			34,282,305	16,338,541	16,231,551	16,231,551
Grand Total			561,702,381	267,700,716	420,169,331	313,540,160



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

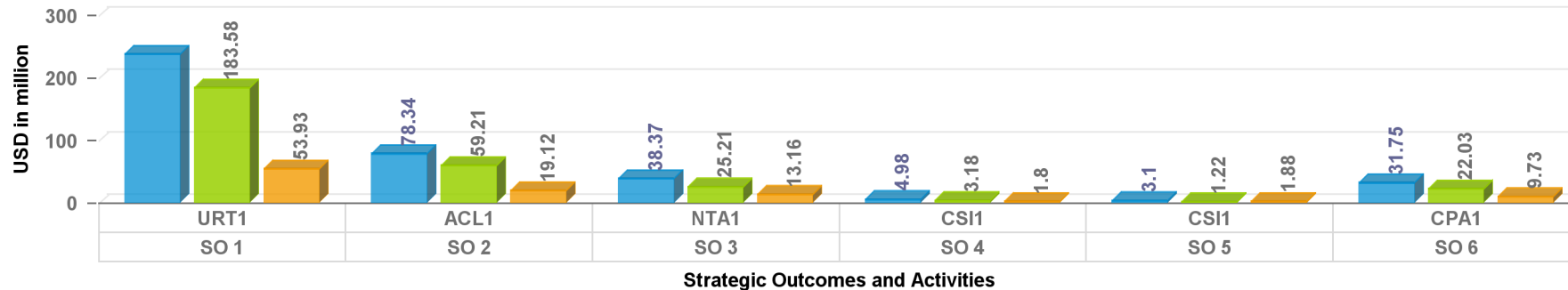
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year
SO 3	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021
SO 6	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals
CPA1	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community
CSI1	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains
CSI1	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems
NTA1	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change
URT1	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	305,083,217	236,182,819	1,319,268	237,502,088	183,576,356	53,925,732
		Non Activity Specific	0	89,855	0	89,855	0	89,855
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	85,786,093	73,138,960	5,197,720	78,336,680	59,214,900	19,121,780

Annual Country Report

Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households	12,489,631	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	76,187	0	76,187	0	76,187
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	4,468	0	4,468	0	4,468
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			403,358,941	309,492,289	6,516,989	316,009,278	242,791,255	73,218,022

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	52,850,902	38,369,625	0	38,369,625	25,214,015	13,155,609
		Non Activity Specific	0	34	0	34	0	34
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			52,850,902	38,369,658	0	38,369,658	25,214,015	13,155,643

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains	10,335,465	4,473,977	509,677	4,983,654	3,180,511	1,803,143
		Non Activity Specific	0	14,038	0	14,038	0	14,038
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			10,335,465	4,488,015	509,677	4,997,692	3,180,511	1,817,181
5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems	6,110,217	2,606,193	493,151	3,099,344	1,221,364	1,877,980
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,110,217	2,606,193	493,151	3,099,344	1,221,364	1,877,980

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Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2019-2021)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community	22,442,002	31,751,944	0	31,751,944	22,026,519	9,725,425
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			22,442,002	31,751,944	0	31,751,944	22,026,519	9,725,425
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,431,506	0	2,431,506	0	2,431,506
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	2,431,506	0	2,431,506	0	2,431,506
Total Direct Operational Cost			495,097,526	389,139,605	7,519,817	396,659,422	294,433,665	102,225,757
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			32,322,549	20,367,227	548,156	20,915,383	16,511,970	4,403,413
Total Direct Costs			527,420,076	409,506,833	8,067,972	417,574,805	310,945,635	106,629,171
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			34,282,305	21,767,736		21,767,736	21,767,736	0
Grand Total			561,702,381	431,274,569	8,067,972	439,342,542	332,713,371	106,629,171

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

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Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures