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Contact Info
Delphine Dechaux
delphine.dechaux@wfp.org

Country Director
Cesar Arroyo

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SPR Reading Guidance



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

Standard Project Report 2019

World Food Programme in Somalia, Somali Republic (SO)

Table Of Contents

Country Context and WFP Objectives

- Achievements at Country Level
- Country Context and Response of the Government
- WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

Country Resources and Results

- Resources for Results
- Supply Chain
- Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

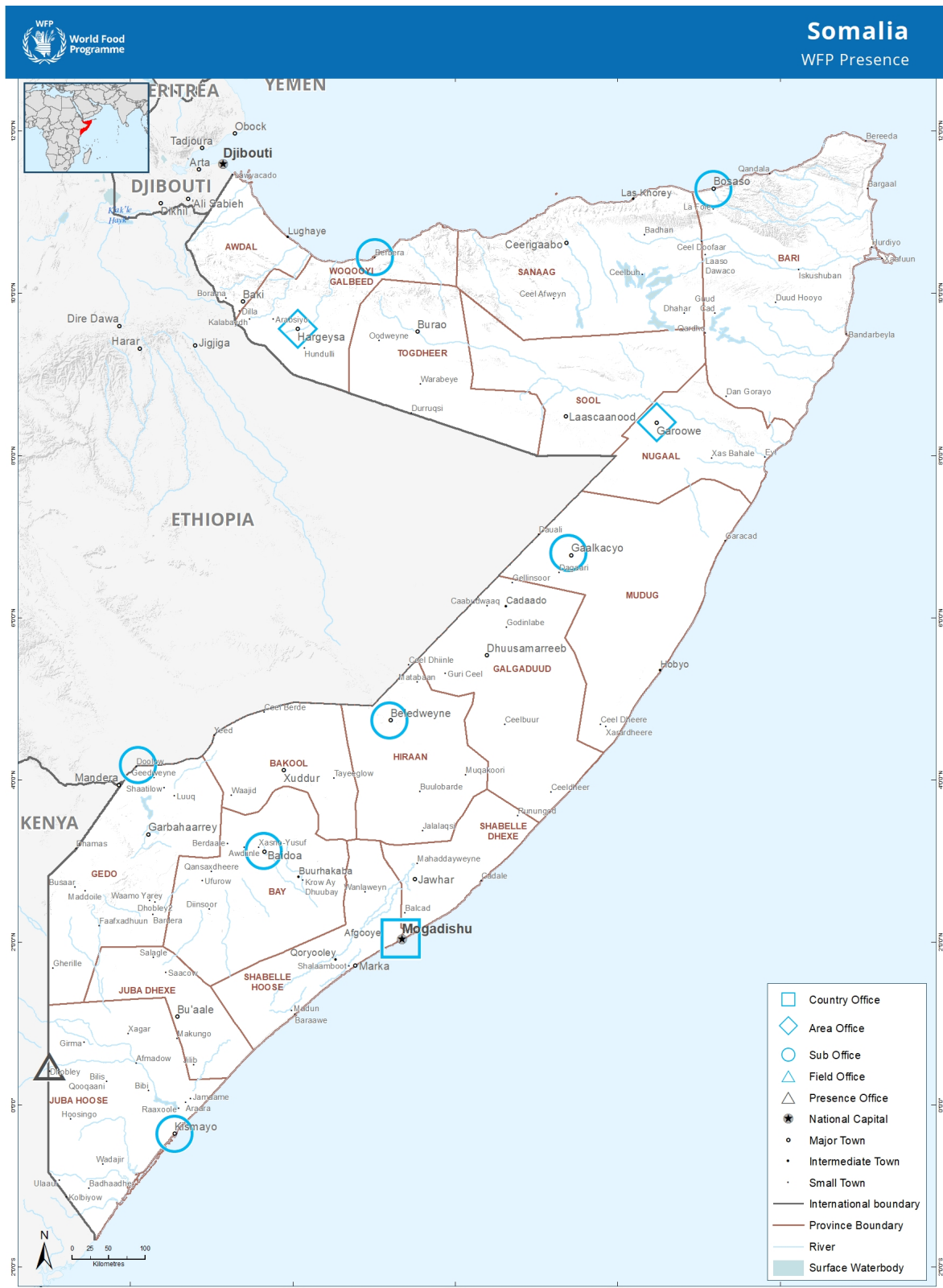
Project Results

- Activities and Operational Partnerships
- Results
- Performance Monitoring
- Progress Towards Gender Equality
- Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

Figures and Indicators

- Data Notes
- Overview of Project Beneficiary Information
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality
- Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)
- Nutrition Beneficiaries
- Project Indicators

Country Context and WFP Objectives



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Achievements at Country Level

WFP Somalia continued to support the government's efforts towards food and nutrition security, recovery, resilience and lasting stability, through timely and coordinated interventions. 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). Through the ICSP, WFP adopts a holistic approach that recognises the interconnected nature of relief, nutrition, resilience, food systems, capacity strengthening, and partnership. Systematically drawing on its comparative advantage and coverage to respond to crises, as well as helping to save lives, WFP implemented broader safety net and resilience-strengthening activities through partnerships with the government and other stakeholders working across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus[1]. WFP continued to strengthen national capacity in order to address underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition, improve access to education, protect livelihoods and build resilience of smallholder farmers. The ICSP contributes towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals 2: Zero Hunger and 17: Partnerships for the Goals, through activities under two focus areas: Resilience Building and Crisis Response. During the first quarter of 2020, WFP implemented the ICSP activities alongside the PRRO.

To facilitate a full grant utilisation of donor funds received in 2018, a no cost budget revision was undertaken; WFP extended the PRRO, 'Reducing malnutrition and strengthening resilience to shocks for a food secure Somalia', for a period of three months (January-March 2020). Food and nutrition security are central to the achievement of sustainable development outcomes, with significant impacts on the livelihoods and economic capabilities of vulnerable populations[2]. Within the extension period, WFP utilised these resources to provide some 489,200[3] people with food assistance and cash-based transfers (CBT) through its unconditional relief assistance, nutrition treatment and prevention of malnutrition and school feeding programmes. Cumulatively, WFP disbursed USD 8.7 million[4] through its CBT transfer modality and more than 4,800 metric tons (mt) of assorted nutritious food commodities distributed, enabling food insecure people across Somalia - inclusive of internally displaced persons - to meet their food needs

WFP carried out regular Post Distribution Monitoring (PDM) exercises in order to strengthen evidence-based programming. Results demonstrated the importance of WFP's support through unconditional relief assistance; assistance provided to targeted households ensured that they were able to maintain their food security status since October 2018, an improvement from the baseline taken in February 2017. Positive food security outcomes indicated that households were gradually recovering from the effects of the prolonged drought (2016-2017). Notably, Moderate Acute Malnutrition treatment performance indicators: recovery, default, mortality, and non-response rates, met or surpassed SPHERE[5] standards.

WFP pursued its efforts to advance gender equality in 2019 by providing assistance, assigning equal voice and value, and promoting equal access to resources to women, men, boys, and girls, while respecting their unique needs. PDM results indicated a six percent increase from the baseline in the number of households where women were decision-makers on the use of WFP assistance provided under all modalities. Additionally, approximately 82 percent of the assessed households indicated that women and men made decisions jointly over the management of WFP's assistance.

[1] The New Way of Working towards achieving collective outcomes that address the root causes of vulnerabilities, reduce need, and better support long term, sustainable solutions and resilience based on the comparative advantage of a diverse range of actors.

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

[3] Livelihoods beneficiaries are not included in this report since they were reported in the 2018 Standard Project Report.

[4] This amount is inclusive of the over USD 164,000 that was redeemed by beneficiaries who had been registered in the WFP livelihoods programme in 2018.

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

Country Context and Response of the Government

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. These factors pose significant challenges to the Government and other stakeholders efforts towards achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger.

Over half of the country's 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 of over 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 recent years the Federal Government of Somalia has made some progress in its efforts towards social inclusion and gender equality, developing policy frameworks including the National Gender Policy (2016) and the National Development Plan (NDP-9), as well as key legislation such as the draft Sexual Offences and Female Genital Mutilation bills. These frameworks provide the platform for WFP's programming.

Tuberculosis (TB) is one of the most common communicable diseases in Somalia[5]. It is highly prevalent with an incidence currently estimated at 285 cases per 100,000 population[5]. While Somalia is one of the high TB burden countries in Africa (WHO, 2019), it has one of the lowest HIV prevalence estimated at less than 1 percent[6] with no significant difference in incidence among the sexes[7]. Despite this, there is a high prevalence of stigma and discrimination[8] for people living with HIV (PLHIV), as well as TB clients. This impedes access to and utilisation of prevention, treatment and care and support services, making TB/HIV patients vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition.

National Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rates remained Serious (10-14 percent) over the past three seasons (13.8 percent in Gu 2019, 12.6 percent in 2018 Deyr, and 14.0 percent in 2018 Gu). In 2019, GAM rates higher than the WHO threshold (GAM above 15 percent) were reported in approximately ten livelihoods zone (June-July)[9], with an estimated 1 million children under the age of five in urgent need of treatment for malnutrition. While no recent data is available, the 2009 National Micronutrient Study and Anthropometric Measurement Survey by WHO, WFP, and UNICEF showed micronutrient deficiencies was a serious issue with the prevalence of anaemia at 59 percent among children under 5 years and 49 percent among women in reproductive age. A micronutrient survey was conducted in 2019 but data is not yet available.

The underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are complex. Household access to food is hampered by poor crop production and high livestock losses in consecutive years, poverty, conflict, displacement, political and economic instability, gender inequality, low income, and climate shocks. Years of conflict and recurrent droughts have degraded natural capital, increasing vulnerability and acute hunger. Access to food is even more challenging to poor populations such as IDPs; marginalised groups including women and disadvantaged minorities; and vulnerable social classes such as women-headed households, children, the elderly, and people living with disabilities.

The start of the year was characterised by harsh weather conditions during the Jilaal dry season (January-March) followed by delayed Gu rains (April-June), resulting in a second consecutive below-average season[10] and caused food access constraints for poor agropastoral and riverine households. Through Integrated Phase Classification (IPC), some 1.2 million people were categorised as being either in a food insecurity state of 'Crisis' or 'Emergency' (IPC 3 and 4 respectively), with an additional 3.6 million identified as 'Stressed' (IPC Phase 2) between July and September 2019[11]. Large-scale humanitarian assistance enabled crisis-affected people to meet their food consumption gaps.

The Deyr (October-December) rains started early; rainfall performance was average to above average in terms of amount and distribution in southern Somalia and many parts of central and northern regions. The rains improved livestock conditions due to pasture regeneration with off-season Deyr harvest expected to be above average (January-March 2020). Despite this however, the rains caused flooding in HirShabelle, Southwest, and Jubbaland states, as well as flash floods in Banaadir and HirShabelle states, affecting 540,000 people - resulting in the displacement of 370,000[12]. The flooding also caused the destruction of homes and livelihoods, damaged crops, farmlands, and infrastructure such as roads. In December, parts of Puntland also experienced flooding as a result of the tropical storm Pawan.

Strengthening a country's human capital is essential for economic growth and development[13]. In Somalia, the school-going age children constitute some 40 percent of the population[14], however academic enrolment is low: 30 percent in primary education and 26 percent in secondary schools (Somalia Education Cluster Report, 2017). Moreover, there are approximately 3 million children out of school. Only 17 percent of children living in rural areas and IDP settlements are enrolled in primary school [15]. Due to cultural norms, access to education is skewed in favour of boys, who constitute 56 percent of children enrolled in primary school [16]. Other challenges to access education for vulnerable families include, poverty, food insecurity, lack of school fees and learning resources, including stationary and uniforms. Girls face specific challenges to accessing education, including the long distances to schools and inadequate safety measures.

Somalia has been on a positive 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 from 2017-2019. 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[17]. In December 2019, the government endorsed NDP-9 (2020-2014) to comply with the interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (iPRSP). The NDP-9 has four pillars: (i) encompassing security and rule of law; (ii) inclusive politics; (iii) economic growth; and (iv) social development, as pathways to achieving long-term development and well-being of the Somali people.

In January 2019, WFP transitioned from the PRRO to the ICSP. The ICSP is closely aligned to the Somalia NDP (2017–2019) and NDP-9, reinforcing WFP's commitment to work within national priorities to achieve SDG 2 on achieving zero hunger.

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

[2] See www.worldbank.org/en/country/somalia/overview. World Bank Group: Somali Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment: Findings from Wave 2 of the Somali High Frequency Survey, April 2019.

[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://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/329368/9789241565714-eng.pdf?ua=1>

[6] Somali National Strategic Plan for Tuberculosis Control (2015-2019)

[7] UNAIDS Somalia country fact sheet 2017

[8] Somalia HIV National Strategic Plan & M & E Plan 2018 -2020

[9] *ibid*

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

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

[12] *ibid*

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

[14] <https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/opinion/2018/10/24>

[15] See World Bank Somalia Economic Updates, August 2019

[16] Federal Government of Somalia. 2017. Education Sector Analysis 2018–2020

[17] *ibid*

[18] National Development Plan 2017–2019, p. iii.

WFP Objectives and Strategic Coordination

WFP Somalia's protracted relief and recovery operation (PRRO 200844) started on 01 January 2016 and ended on 31 March 2019, following a three-month extension from January-March 2019. The project had three main objectives i) End hunger by protecting access to food, ii) Improve nutrition, and iii) Achieve food security.

A successful and sustainable development agenda[1] requires partnerships. The success of WFP's commitment to deliver efficient, effective, and equitable assistance to the most vulnerable and food insecure people in Somalia is built on innovative collaboration and partnerships and covers a wide range of stakeholders: national and regional government institutions, United Nations Agencies, international and national Non-governmental Organisations (I/NGOs), civil society, donors, and the private sector[2]. Contributing to government efforts towards reaching SDG 17, WFP Somalia maintained a high-level of support to the government in addressing long-term hunger solutions.

WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) co-led the Somalia Food Security Cluster (FSC), which has a membership of more than 300 organizations. The Cluster is the main coordination body as well as primary source of information on food security responses during times of crisis.

FSC coordinates with partners, including humanitarian partners, donors, and national authorities, to ensure responses are proportionate, appropriate, and timely. It also leads emergency preparedness and contingency planning, develops and facilitates needs-based assessments and analysis, coordinates with Cluster partners to identify food security gaps and appropriate responses, ensures adequate monitoring mechanisms are in place and tracks progress against Cluster response plans. It identifies core advocacy concerns and contributes key messages to the broader advocacy initiatives of the Humanitarian Coordinator and strengthens the capacity of humanitarian actors and Cluster partners e.g. in cross cutting issues, project proposal development, targeting among others.

In 2019, WFP continued to co-lead the inter-agency Cash Working Group (CWG), a coordination forum for UN, donors, and NGOs on cash and related issues. The CWG ensures that partners use harmonised transfer values and develops tools and recommendations that members can use in their own programming. WFP coordinates its CBT with other actors to avoid overlaps and conflicting actions and improve delivery and management of CBT.

The Nutrition Cluster is jointly lead by the Ministry of Health (MOH) and UNICEF, WFP has been the deputy chair coordinator since 2017. The cluster aims to ensure effective and strategic emergency and long-term nutrition responses, focusing on overall response coordination, strengthening partners' capacity, emergency preparedness and improving coverage of nutrition programs and mapping the nutrition delivery plan.

Under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister, WFP supports the Scaling up Nutrition (SUN) movement both financially and technically, in its objective to end all forms of malnutrition in Somalia. Furthermore, through signed agreements, WFP partnered and financially supported national and regional governments to conduct joint monitoring activities for WFP nutrition projects.

WFP continued to participate in the Global Fund Steering committee as an alternate member representing the United Nations. This provided an opportunity to advocate for the inclusion and recognition of food and nutrition as critical components of comprehensive prevention, care and support to People living with HIV. As a member of the Joint UN Team on AIDS (JUNTA), WFP co-leads the Food in Emergencies and the Social Protection in HIV components with UNHCR and the International Labour Organisation respectively, offering an opportunity to advocate for evidence-based programming on social protection, and to strengthen WFP's response in HIV related programmes.

WFP transitioned from the PRRO to the ICSP in January 2019. Strategic partnerships with national and regional government institutions, engagement with United Nations agencies, local and international organizations will be fostered throughout the implementation of the ICSP. WFP will also continue to support capacity strengthening of government, national and international partners under the ICSP and engage them in implementing activities with the ultimate goal to meet the needs of the food-insecure and vulnerable households in Somalia.

[1] <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/globalpartnerships/>

[2] <https://www.wfp.org/operations/so01-somalia-interim-country-strategic-plan-2019-2021>

Country Resources and Results

Resources for Results

In January 2019, WFP transitioned from PRRO 200844 to a 3-year interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP). To allow full grant utilisation of donor funds received in 2018, a no-cost budget revision was undertaken, which enabled WFP Somalia to extend the project, 'Reducing malnutrition and strengthening resilience to shocks for a food secure Somalia', for a period of three months through to March 2019. Within this extension period, WFP utilised these resources to provide relief and nutrition assistance to affected populations through in kind and cash-based transfers.

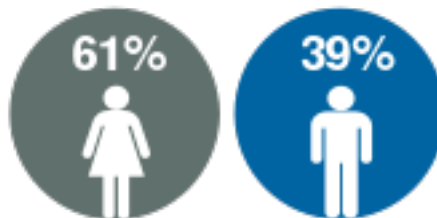
Following the extension of the project, approximately 4,800 mt of mixed food commodities were distributed and USD 8.7 million of cash-based transfers were disbursed, corresponding to USD 17.4 million full cost recovery. This assistance enabled WFP to reach more than 489,000 people through unconditional relief assistance, nutrition, school meals, and livelihoods.

WFP Somalia continues to find ways to reduce costs including through maintaining tenders for logistics services competitive and awarding contracts to service providers with the lowest charges. Furthermore, warehouse space was availed to other agencies and the costs to maintain these warehouses shared. Cost-sharing with other agencies was also done for the WFP time-share vessel as well as for airlifts, thereby reducing WFP's operating costs for both vessel and flight costs. WFP received a total of USD 113,300 from other agencies as payment for the logistics services provided, representing about 8 percent of WFP's budget for the distribution of food commodities. Furthermore, in order to enhance efficiency, WFP implements most of its nutrition services by integrating them into existing national health structures.



Annual Country Beneficiaries

Beneficiaries	Male	Female	Total
Children (under 5 years)	100,304	109,570	209,874
Children (5-18 years)	8,624	10,314	18,938
Adults (18 years plus)	81,170	179,262	260,432
Total number of beneficiaries in 2019	190,098	299,146	489,244





Annual Food Distribution in Country (mt)

Project Type	Cereals	Oil	Pulses	Mix	Other	Total
Single Country PRRO	663	405	814	2,983	-	4,865
Total Food Distributed in 2019	663	405	814	2,983	-	4,865



Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Project Type	Cash	Value Voucher	Commodity Voucher
Single Country PRRO	-	8,751,456	-
Total Distributed in 2019	-	8,751,456	-

Supply Chain

WFP delivered the entire quantity of the in-kind contributions (4,800 mt) received at the end of 2018 to cooperating partners by road, through contracted transporters. During the reporting period, post-delivery losses of 1.5 mt of Supplementary Plumpy were incurred. This represented less than 1 percent of the entire tonnage of the Supplementary Plumpy handled. Since the losses were incurred while the commodity was under the transporter's responsibility, the commodity cost of the 1.5 mt loss was recovered from the transporter's invoice. Cash-based transfers, value vouchers, were dispensed through WFP's beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. This modality of assistance allowed beneficiaries to redeem their entitlements from any of the over 1,000 contracted retailers countrywide, beneficiaries receiving cash could redeem their entitlement from nearby branches of the WFP contracted financial service providers.

To better reach people in need, WFP Somalia developed and launched the e-Shop, a mobile application enabling digital trade, that beneficiaries use to order food items online from participatory retailers in Somalia and pay on delivery. By the end of March 2019, WFP also launched an e-Shop iPhone application for high-end supply chain actors, including retailers, wholesalers, and importers. The e-Shop is an innovation connecting retailers to customers, business to business and smallholder farmer cooperatives to buyers, boosting the local economy. By using the application, smallholder farmer cooperatives can access market for their surplus, increasing their income, and boosting their capacity to meet the demands of the formal market.

Implementation of Evaluation Recommendations and Lessons Learned

A Country Portfolio Evaluation (CPE) was completed in 2018, which assessed WFP's strategic positioning in Somalia, the qualities of and factors influencing WFP's decision making, as well as performance and results of portfolio activities over the period 2012-2017. While some of the recommendations were adopted in WFP's 2018 operations already, most were incorporated in the design of the Somalia ICSP for implementation in 2019-202, including;

Develop a longer-term approach to assisting internally displaced persons (IDPs): Collective and longer-term solutions are being designed through the resilience pillar working group, driven by the government and the UN, WFP participates in this working group. Municipalities hosting most internally displaced persons (IDPs), in particular Banadir Regional Authority, are also designing their own strategies for assisting IDPs. Priorities for longer-term

solutions include policies and guidelines around evictions, solutions for shelter and habitat as well as access to basic social services. WFP has also established partnerships with four local partners to provide livelihood activities for IDPs in Mogadishu.

Improve the targeting of beneficiaries including IDPs: WFP recruited dedicated staff to work on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) and Gender and Protection, in order to strengthen its capacity and that of its cooperating partners to address, among other issues, targeting and two-way communication with affected populations. WFP is using community-based targeting to identify beneficiaries of its assistance for the rural safety net (a new activity targeting 1.2 million people) that it is rolling out on behalf of the government. In 2019, prior to the roll out of the rural safety net project, WFP conducted thorough briefings and orientation for partners on community-based targeting and participated in community consultations together with an official from the Ministry of Labour and Social Services, where possible.

Position and evaluate the contribution of school meals as part of an inter-agency education strategy: Education, including school feeding and other measures that increase pupils' attendance and retention, remains a priority of the Government of Somalia. In 2019, the Federal Ministry of Education created a school feeding unit, demonstrating the importance given to this activity. In addition, in 2019, WFP started a joint education programme with UNICEF in Gedo and Banadir where both organizations are targeting the same schools, providing a comprehensive package of assistance ranging from teachers' incentives, water, sanitation and health (WASH), school meals and others. The objective of the joint programme is to bolster education and nutrition in the targeted schools.

Engage with the Ministry of Health (MOH) on annual strategic planning and provide support to the integration of nutrition monitoring data into the Ministry's existing health management information system: WFP and UNICEF are supporting the District Health Information System (DHIS 2) as part of health and nutrition information strengthening. The two agencies also supported MOH to develop a standard national nutrition guideline (Integrated Management of Malnutrition-IMAM). A training to roll-out the IMAM guidelines has been completed by MOH with support from WFP and UNICEF.

Engage in broader inter-agency dialogue for coordinating approaches to planning and implementing capacity-building efforts: In 2019, WFP engaged with FAO, more particularly with the Food Security and Nutrition analysis Unit (FSNAU) on the capacity needs mapping of the government in the area of early warning and disaster management. As a result, WFP will have several support activities for the Ministry of Agriculture in early warning and disaster management in 2020.

Project Results

Activities and Operational Partnerships

Working through 40 cooperating partners (CPs), national and international Non-governmental Organization (NGO), as well as collaborating and engaging with government ministries at national and regional levels, WFP maintained its unconditional resource transfer, nutrition, livelihoods and school feeding activities, to ensure its continued support to those most vulnerable to food insecurity.

Due diligence and capacity assessments were reviewed for all the CPs with no operational risks identified. For all CPs ranked as medium risks, WFP guided and supported them to develop and implement improvement plans to mitigate identified risks. Open and transparent communication with its partners during the implementation period enabled WFP to successfully complete the PRRO activities.

WFP's activities under the PRRO in 2019 contributed to two corporate strategic results as outlined below.

Strategic objective (so): end hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic result 1: everyone has access to food

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

Activity: *Unconditional resource transfers (Crisis response)*

In the first quarter of 2019, Somalia was still recovering from the effects of the devastating 2016-2017 drought. To reduce food deficits for affected people, WFP supported over 224,400 vulnerable and food insecure people including internally displaced persons (IDPs) with monthly unconditional resource transfers through implementation of general food distributions (GFD). During GFDs, households received in-kind food commodities and cash-based transfers (CBT). In-kind food commodities provided households with nutritious foods for immediate family use. Through CBT, beneficiaries are given the option to locally purchase nutritious foods not included in the food basket.

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

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

In 2018, WFP supported communities recovering from the 2016-17 drought to build and rehabilitate their productive assets and soil and water conservation structures to help regenerate and restore pastures and agricultural land. These interventions aimed at strengthening target communities' livelihoods, contributing to their resilience to future shocks. While food assistance for assets activities were completed in December 2018, households that were registered in the livelihoods programme continued to redeem their CBT (equivalent value of USD 164,000) through to 2019. In order to ensure WFP's assistance reaches those targeted for assistance, registered beneficiaries can redeem their entitlements up to two months after completion of activities.

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

Activity: *School Feeding (Resilience building)*

WFP-supported school feeding programme was implemented in 233 rural public schools in Somaliland and Galmadug. WFP provided in-kind food to relieve short-term hunger, promote access to and retention in primary education; contributing to overall human capital development. Pupils attending WFP-supported schools received two meals per day, a breakfast comprising of porridge made from fortified Super Cereal, and cereals, vegetable oil and pulses for lunch. The meals provided up to 1,108 Kcal, meeting 55 percent of the daily dietary requirement of school children.

The school feeding programme was directly implemented by the Ministry of Education (MOE) in Somaliland in close collaboration with WFP. WFP trained MOE staff on how to implement and manage aspects of the school feeding programme, including record keeping and monitoring. In Galmudug, activities were implemented by NGOs, contracted by WFP. The NGOs complemented the programme by providing incentives to teachers and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support. In schools where both WFP and UNICEF implemented programmes, UNICEF provided complementary support such as WASH, de-worming, teaching materials, and teacher training.

Strategic objective: Improve nutrition

Strategic result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

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

WFP supported treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG). Treatment of MAM prevents deterioration to severe acute malnutrition (SAM) that leads to increased risk of morbidity and death. Children enrolled in the program received ready-to-use supplementary food (RUSF) and PLWG received Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil. The food assistance provided 540 Kcal per child per day meeting 50 percent of the daily dietary requirement and 1,161 Kcal per PLWG per day, meeting 42 percent of the daily dietary requirement.

Integrating with health facilities to improve the use of maternal and child services, WFP supported 6-23 months aged children and PLWG under its Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme, aiming at preventing acute and chronic malnutrition. Pregnant women enrolled in the programme received a one-off incentive to deliver safely at the health facilities, receiving a continuum of care during pregnancy, pre and post-delivery, including support for breastfeeding and immunisation package for the child. Additionally, in areas with high malnutrition rates, WFP implemented prevention of acute malnutrition programmes and supported children aged 6-23 months and PLWG during lean seasons to prevent the deterioration of their nutrition status.

Under both programmes, 6-23 months old children received lipid-based nutrient supplement (LNS-MQ) providing 270 Kcal per child per day, meeting 32 percent of the daily dietary requirement, while PLWG received Super Cereal and fortified vegetable oil which provided each PLWG with 1,161 Kcal per day meeting 42 percent of the daily dietary requirement.

WFP implemented its treatment and prevention of acute malnutrition programmes by collaborating with the government, in particular the Ministry of Health (MOH). Wherever health facilities were present, MCHN and treatment of acute malnutrition programmes were integrated within the government facilities, enabling WFP beneficiaries to receive complementary assistance offered in the clinics.

WFP and UNICEF continued to coordinate assistance and offered an integrated package of nutrition services through Basic Nutrition Services Package (BNSP) interventions. These interventions link nutrition to WASH, and if feasible, to food security - mainly in IDP camps and regions with established health facilities where nutrition is integrated in the health care system. Additionally, WFP, MOH staff, and UNICEF undertook joint programme monitoring.

Acute malnutrition is a major risk factor for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) progression and mortality. WFP supported nutrition rehabilitation of people living with HIV (PLHIV) and tuberculosis (TB) who are acutely malnourished and on anti-retroviral treatment (ART) and directly observed treatment (DOTS), short course. The patients received nutritious monthly distributions of Super Cereals and fortified vegetable oil. The rations provided up to 1,161 Kcal per patient per day, meeting 55 percent of the daily dietary requirement of ART/TB-DOT clients

WFP delivered its nutrition assistance through its digital beneficiary and transfer management platform, SCOPE. People targeted for assistance were registered biometrically; identification of recipients used their fingerprints in order to redeem their assistance, facilitating increased transparency and accountability.

While SCOPE is an effective beneficiary information management tool that provides more reliable statistics to WFP and invested stakeholders, including the host government, the use of SCOPE experienced challenges that affected the timeliness of the distributions and the number of beneficiaries reached.

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

Activity: Malnutrition prevention activities (Resilience building)

WFP implements MCHN programmes in health centres alongside social behaviour change communication (SBCC), integrated in the health and nutrition education programmes provided in the facilities across Somalia. This programme focuses on the first 1,000 days of life from pregnancy up to when a child is 23 months old. Children aged 6-23 months received LNS-MQ providing 270 Kcal per child per day and PLWG received Super Cereals providing 1,161 Kcal per PLWG per day. The supplementary ration, besides preventing malnutrition, also promotes the use of antenatal and post-natal services. Through SBCC, mothers are targeted from pregnancy and are provided with counselling on good nutrition, exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months of life, and appropriate complementary feeding based on the age of the child.

Referral pathways to livelihoods and safety nets are in place and where possible, beneficiaries discharged from nutrition programmes transition to these programmes to ensure continued food and nutrition security in their households over the longer term. Under livelihood activities, people learn productive skills, allowing them to find employment or set up their own business and become self-reliant and less likely to fall again into malnutrition.

Activity: Nutrition treatment activities (Resilience building)

WFP's TB and HIV activities are integrated with the national TB management units and National AIDS Commission. In collaboration with UNICEF, PLWG in the treatment programme benefited from primary health care package of antenatal and post-natal care, prevention of mother to child transmission and appropriate child feeding and care practices. Patients who have completed DOTS and ART treatment, and rehabilitated nutritionally, are referred to WFP's livelihoods or skills training programmes.

The TB management units and the National AIDS Commission staff were trained by WFP on nutrition assessment, counselling and support (NACS), to enable them to handle the malnourished patients referred to the health centres.

WFP participated in the Nutrition Cluster and presented on NACS thereby contributing towards improved understanding on NACS among partners. NACS strengthens partners skill sets and knowledge to detect and refer ART/TB-DOT patients across nutrition, resilience and health programmes.

For the TB and HIV interventions, the beneficiaries reached were lower than targeted due to the closure of some ART and TB centres in major towns. This affected the overall beneficiaries reached through WFP's treatment program.

Results

Strategic objective (so): End hunger by protecting access to food

Strategic result 1: Everyone has access to food

Outcome results

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

Activity: Unconditional resource transfers (Crisis response)

During the first quarter of 2019, WFP conducted post-distribution monitoring (PDM) assessments for its relief interventions across Somalia. Food consumption score (FCS) and dietary diversity score (DDS) indicators were used to assess the food security status of households receiving WFP food assistance and determine the effectiveness of WFP's relief programmes. The results showed a sustained food security situation, with 29 percent of households having poor FCS compared to 28 percent in October 2018. This was an improvement from the baseline conducted in February 2017, where more than half of the surveyed population (57 percent) had poor FCS. Similarly, there has been a positive trend in DDS, with households consuming an average of 3.5 food groups in 2017, 4.5 in 2018 and 4.7 in 2019. These positive food security outcomes indicate that WFP's assistance has contributed to households gradually recover from the effects of prolonged 2016-2017 drought. No significant difference of food consumption among men and women-headed households was observed. WFP's sustained large-scale food assistance during the reporting period played a critical role in mitigating food gaps for over 224,400 people in Somalia.

PDM results indicated improved food security, particularly among households receiving CBT assistance. Approximately 45 percent of beneficiaries indicated CBT as the preferred mode of assistance, followed by voucher (33 percent), and in-kind (22 percent). The preference for cash among assisted populations can be attributed to the flexibility and dignity of choice that it offers.

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

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

Livelihood activities were not extended during the extended PRRO period. However, some of the beneficiaries who were registered to the programme by December 2018 continued to redeem their CBT entitlements during the first quarter in 2019. Given that livelihood activities under the PRRO were not implemented in 2019, outcome measurements were not collected — these will be collected under the ICSP and reported in the 2019 Annual Country Report (ACR).

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

Activity: School Feeding Programme (Resilience building)

WFP collects school feeding outcome indicators (enrolment rate, retention rate, and gender ratio) annually. While WFP-supported schools received assistance during the reporting period, outcome measurements for the 3 months

were not collected. Analysis of outcome data for the school feeding programme will be reported in the 2019 ACR.

Strategic objective: Improve nutrition

Strategic result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

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

Activity: Nutrition treatment activities and Malnutrition Prevention Activities

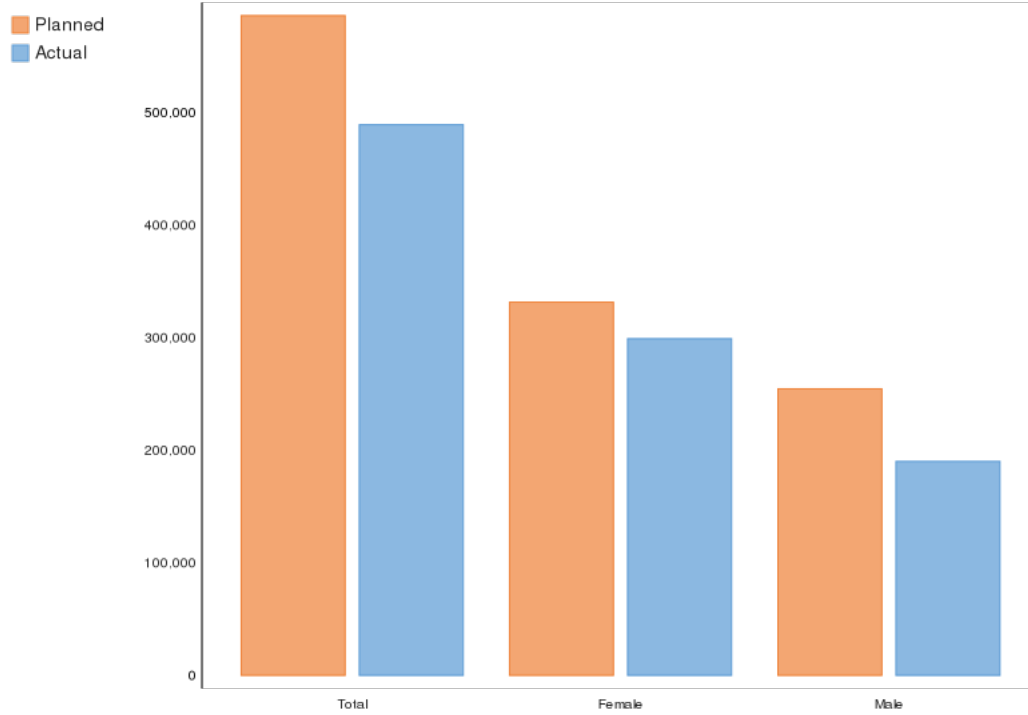
The programme performance of WFP's MAM treatment programme for children aged 6-59 months surpassed SPHERE standards for recovery rate, default rate, mortality rate, and non-response rate. No significant differences were observed in MAM performance rates among boys and girls. The positive results are attributed to improved programme coverage through enhanced community mobilization using WFP's network of outreach workers to support active case finding, referral, follow-up, defaulter tracking, reporting, and health and nutrition messaging.

WFP implements prevention of acute malnutrition and stunting through the provision of specialised nutritious foods (SNF) along with SBCC, integrated in the MCHN programme. The latest outcome survey, conducted within the first quarter of 2019, assessed changes in consumption patterns among children aged 6-23 months and receiving WFP MCHN assistance. Results showed that the proportion of children consuming a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) doubled between 2017 and 2018 and remained stable in 2019. While the proportion of children enrolled in WFP's MCHN programme who are consuming a MAD (19.8 percent) remains below WFP's corporate target (higher than 70 percent), it is substantially higher than the national prevalence at 9 percent (Somali Infant and Young Child Nutrition Assessment, 2016). To further improve on this, WFP will continue strengthening its SBCC on infant and young child feeding and equip caregivers with adequate knowledge that emphasises on the importance of consuming nutrient-rich foods.

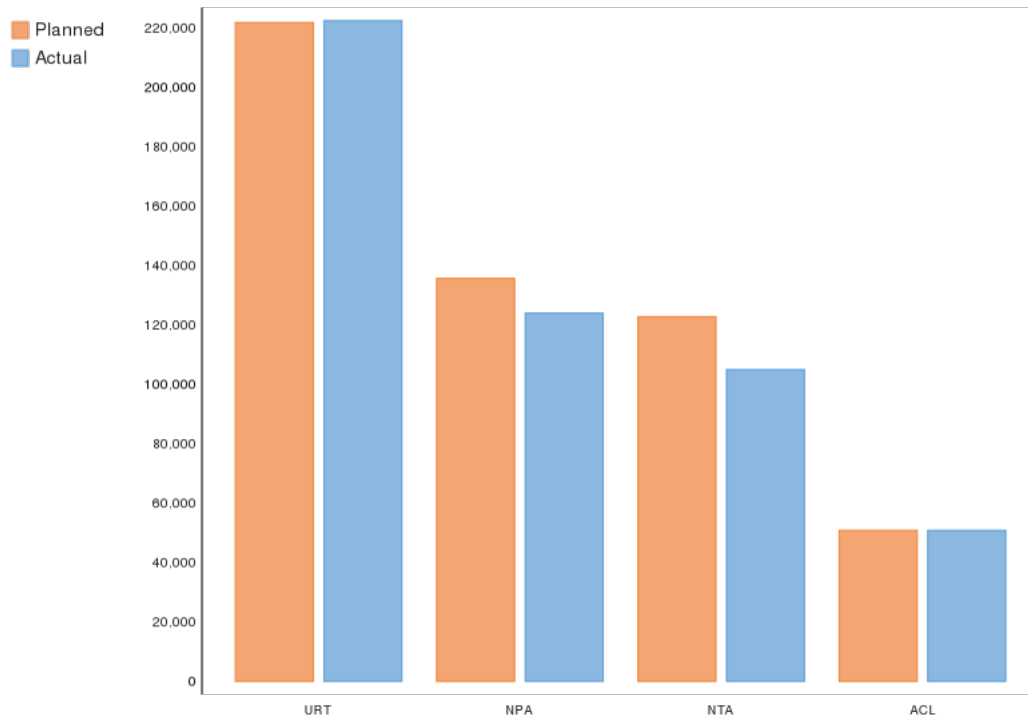
PDM results on nutrition outcomes also assessed beneficiary participation and adherence to MAM prevention programmes. This measured individual child's participation in the programme by accounting for the number of SNF distributions that the child received. According to the findings, at the end of March 2019, most children aged 6-23 months had participated in adequate number of SNF distributions; more than two thirds of planned distributions. The results exceeded the project target of 66 percent.

For coverage of nutrition prevention and treatment interventions, outcome measurements are collected annually. As such, outcome data for three months could not be collected, subsequently, provision of these indicators for a period of 3 months of the PRRO extension was not feasible. However, activities implementation information is presented in the project result section above. Additionally, comprehensive nutrition coverage results for 2019 will be presented in the 2019 Annual Country Report.

Annual Project Beneficiaries

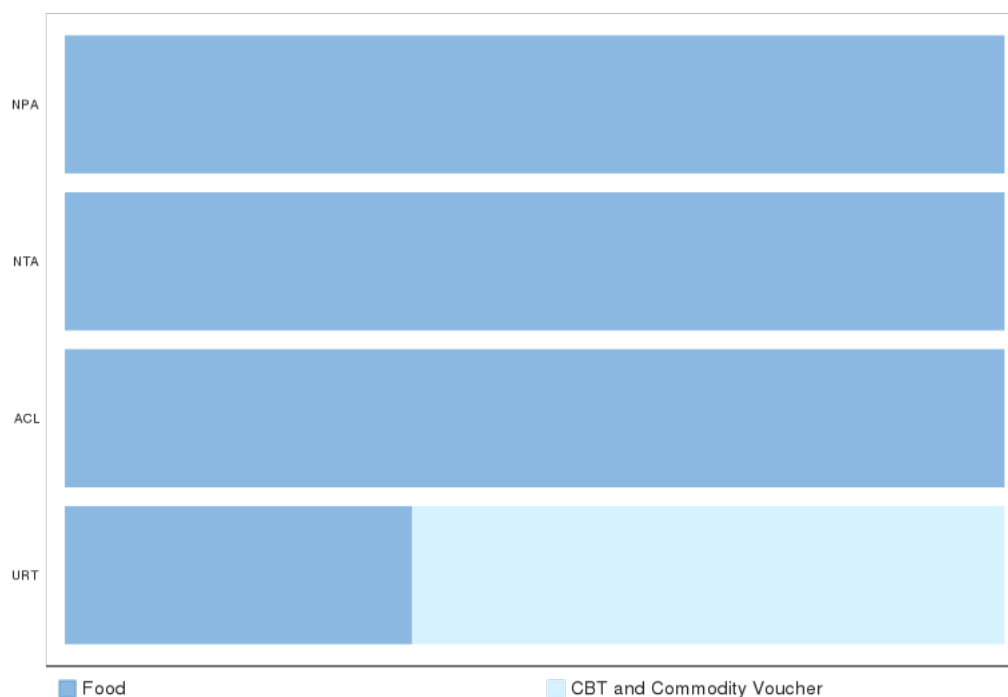


Annual Project Beneficiaries by Activity



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

Modality of Transfer by Activity



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



Annual Project Food Distribution

Commodity	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual v. Planned
Corn Soya Blend	1,561	1,564	100.2%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	1,432	1,419	99.1%
Sorghum/Millet	636	663	104.2%
Split Peas	808	814	100.8%
Vegetable Oil	405	405	100.0%
Total	4,842	4,865	100.5%



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

Modality	Planned (USD)	Actual (USD)	% Actual v. Planned
Cash	1,806,754	-	-
Value Voucher	6,097,766	8,751,456	143.5%
Total	7,904,520	8,751,456	110.7%

Performance Monitoring

WFP Somalia's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system is aligned to WFP's Corporate Results Framework. The country has in place a monitoring, review and evaluation (MRE) plan to monitor all processes, output and outcome indicators, including disaggregated data. The M&E system considers all required and relevant evaluations and reviews and allocation of resources to measure WFP's performance towards achieving strategic objectives. Monitoring results are used to justify adjustment and realignment of programme implementation to the prevailing context in Somalia.

Gender aspects were incorporated in the entire monitoring process to take into account different priorities and needs of women and men receiving WFP's assistance. Through various platforms and systems, WFP ensures systematic documentation of its interventions and causal outcomes they may have on gender related areas, such as livelihoods. Explicit gender equality indicators were included in the M&E system, with project data collected, analysed and presented in a sex-disaggregated manner. To achieve this, gender-responsive monitoring tools and checklists were utilised to capture the needs of both men and women.

Monthly and weekly monitoring plans were prepared for physical and call-centre remote monitoring, respectively. To ensure effective and efficient monitoring, WFP engaged 48 third party monitors, 32 WFP field monitors and nine call-centre operators. WFP field monitors worked in accessible locations. In locations with limited access, third-party monitors were deployed to collect data. Both WFP monitors and third-party monitors used monitoring checklists developed by WFP in line with corporate guidelines. A sampling frame was derived from distribution plans, active food distribution points (FDP), beneficiary registers and SCOPE beneficiary data.

On-site monitoring was conducted every month in all active FDP. Within the 3 months of the PRRO, a total of 340 sites were monitored. Outcome PDM was used to collect data for food security, nutrition and livelihood indicators, while monthly process monitoring was used to collect information on activity implementation. WFP's cooperating partners provided output data indicators that were tracked through the corporate country office tool for monitoring effectively (COMET), whereas WFP conducted random output data verification through on-site monitoring. The M&E team analysed information collected through these monitoring mechanisms and the results shared with WFP's management team for appropriate programme adjustments, where relevant. By the end of March 2019, WFP had collected and analysed follow up indicator values for only activities that were extended under the PRRO.

Progress Towards Gender Equality

The path to achieving SDG 2: Zero Hunger includes tackling inequalities that discriminate against women and girls and promoting equity and empowerment of all. To tackle systemic inequalities and promote dignity and empowerment of all, WFP continued to advance gender equality by providing food and nutrition assistance that respected the unique needs of men and women, and by ensuring that men and women had equal value and voice, as well as equal access to the resources and assistance provided. This was achieved through community consultations throughout the implementation period, such as participation in community project committees, and feedback and complaints mechanism such as the WFP beneficiary hotline. WFP also provided school meals to primary school-age children to promote school enrolment, attendance, and retention for both boys and girls.

WFP's Gender Policy (2015-2020) outlined the mainstreaming of gender equality during implementation of activities through four pathways. The four pathways include i) equal participation of men, women, boys and girls in WFP activities; ii) increased decision making by women and girls; iii) ensuring the safety and dignity of the WFP beneficiaries by incorporating gender and protection concerns in WFP programming; iv) and ensuring that food assistance is adopted to the different needs of the people that WFP assists.

Decision-making is paramount to the process and achievement of empowerment. The equal sharing of power – measured by participation in decision-making entities by women and men, increases the ability of WFP to meet the particular needs, interests and priorities of the people we serve, as well as preventing reinforcement of discriminatory and harmful practices. As such, WFP's goal is for women and men to make decisions jointly about the use of the cash, vouchers and food it provides. Men are also encouraged to actively participate in making decisions over the use of food, so that it is not perceived as a responsibility for women alone.

Based on post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results, there was a 46 percent increase from the baseline (40 percent) in the number of households where women were decision makers on the use of WFP assistance across all modalities (in-kind and cash-based transfers). Most of the respondents perceived the decisions made on the use of assistance as the best choice for the entire household. Many of the households, some 82 percent, positively embraced joint decision-making, particularly for cash transfers. PDM results indicated that joint decision making

over management of WFP assistance is attainable in this population, through the continued sensitisation among beneficiaries.

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations

WFP works closely with its cooperating partners to ensure that its programmes do not increase the protection risks people are exposed to, but rather contribute to the safety, dignity and access of the men and women receiving assistance. Post-distribution monitoring (PDM) results showed that all beneficiaries were accessing WFP assistance without experiencing protection challenges. As a result, a high number of WFP beneficiaries turned out to receive and redeem their food assistance. WFP's protection indicators are not limited to protection risks that may be caused by WFP programmes unintentionally, but also protection risks that exist in the context and that may affect people's safe access to WFP assistance. WFP continues to run a toll-free hotline through which beneficiaries throughout the country can safely report protection incidents.

WFP, in adherence to the Inter-Agency Standing Committee commitments to Accountability to Affected Populations, worked closely with cooperating partners in making programme information publicly available. This was achieved using communication systems at the community level, including consultations with the local authorities, community leaders, local committees, and during community meetings. The information shared included the programme duration, the targeted people and their entitlements and the right to redress and feedback. Despite the set target of 80 percent not being achieved, increased awareness levels were observed in 2019 compared to 2018.

WFP used the call-centre in Galkayo to collect information - as an additional layer of monitoring to strengthen accountability. Through the call-centre, which has both male and female operators, beneficiaries were given the opportunity to contact WFP directly through hotline numbers for questions, feedback and/or complaints and to receive feedback on the actions taken. WFP continued to use its monitoring and evaluation case management system for beneficiary complaints and feedback mechanism (CFM). Between January-March, WFP recorded 2,801 cases to its CFM system, averaging 934 cases per month. The majority of the cases (82 percent) were from women, of whom account for more than three-quarters of the recipients of WFP assistance under the relief programme and the principle adult beneficiaries in the nutrition programmes.

PDM results showed that men were better informed about WFP's programme. Due to local customs, women in Somalia are often excluded from and/or do not attend community meetings with men, where such information is provided. WFP will work with its partners to ensure that separate meetings are held with women to provide information on the project.

Going forward, WFP will look to enhance programme awareness among beneficiaries through its 3-way communication, cooperating partners, field monitoring, and complaint and feedback mechanism, while ensuring active involvement or participation of both women and men in these sensitisation sessions.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

- Food consumption score (FCS) and dietary diversity score (DDS) indicators for Dadaab returnees are not flowing to SPRiNG as this activity was not extended under the PRRO.
- Asset creation and livelihood activities (ACL) activities were not extended during the reporting period. However, some of the beneficiaries who were registered to the programme by December 2018 continued to redeem their CBT entitlements during the first quarter in 2019. Outcome data of livelihood activities will be collected under the ICSP and reported in the 2019 ACR.
- The recommended frequency for data collection for school feeding outcome indicators is annually (enrolment rate, retention rate and gender ratio). School feeding data is collected monthly but reported annually as per the corporate guidance. Analysis of outcome data for the school feeding programme will be reported in the 2019 ACR.
- Project Indicators: Minimum Dietary Diversity (MDD-Women). Measurements were not included in the PRRO log-frame. WFP Somalia collected MDD-W performance measurements under the Interim-Country Strategic Plan and reported in the 2019 Annual Country Report.

Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Table 1: Overview of Project Beneficiary Information

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Total Beneficiaries	254,645	331,535	586,180	190,098	299,146	489,244	74.7%	90.2%	83.5%
By Age-group:									
Children (under 5 years)	117,623	125,466	243,089	100,304	109,570	209,874	85.3%	87.3%	86.3%
Children (5-18 years)	27,963	22,879	50,842	8,624	10,314	18,938	30.8%	45.1%	37.2%
Adults (18 years plus)	109,059	183,190	292,249	81,170	179,262	260,432	74.4%	97.9%	89.1%
By Residence status:									
Residents	254,645	331,535	586,180	225,118	264,126	489,244	88.4%	79.7%	83.5%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Table 2: Beneficiaries by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	213,504	221,838	221,838	130,080	221,838	222,452	60.9%	100.0%	100.3%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	50,842	-	50,842	50,842	-	50,842	100.0%	-	100.0%
Nutrition treatment activities	122,806	-	122,806	104,948	-	104,948	85.5%	-	85.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities	135,661	-	135,661	123,959	-	123,959	91.4%	-	91.4%

Annex: Participants by Activity and Modality

Activity	Planned (food)	Planned (CBT)	Planned (total)	Actual (food)	Actual (CBT)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (food)	% Actual v. Planned (CBT)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food	35,584	36,973	36,973	21,680	36,973	36,973	60.9%	100.0%	100.0%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities	50,842	-	50,842	50,842	-	50,842	100.0%	-	100.0%
Nutrition treatment activities	122,806	-	122,806	104,948	-	104,948	85.5%	-	85.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities	135,661	-	135,661	123,959	-	123,959	91.4%	-	91.4%

Participants and Beneficiaries by Activity (excluding nutrition)

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

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food									

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
All	18,856	18,117	36,973	13,591	23,382	36,973	72.1%	129.1%	100.0%
Total participants	18,856	18,117	36,973	13,591	23,382	36,973	72.1%	129.1%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	113,138	108,700	221,838	109,228	113,224	222,452	96.5%	104.2%	100.3%
Asset creation and livelihood support activities									
Students (primary schools)	27,963	22,879	50,842	27,963	22,879	50,842	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total participants	27,963	22,879	50,842	27,963	22,879	50,842	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total beneficiaries	27,963	22,879	50,842	27,963	22,879	50,842	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Nutrition Beneficiaries

Beneficiary Category	Planned (male)	Planned (female)	Planned (total)	Actual (male)	Actual (female)	Actual (total)	% Actual v. Planned (male)	% Actual v. Planned (female)	% Actual v. Planned (total)
Nutrition treatment activities									
ART clients (18 plus)	358	305	663	279	238	517	77.9%	78.0%	78.0%
Children (6-59 months)	45,137	48,898	94,035	37,910	41,070	78,980	84.0%	84.0%	84.0%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	28,108	28,108	-	25,451	25,451	-	90.5%	90.5%
Total beneficiaries	45,495	77,311	122,806	38,189	66,759	104,948	83.9%	86.4%	85.5%
Malnutrition prevention activities									
Children (6-23 months)	46,070	47,951	94,021	42,700	44,442	87,142	92.7%	92.7%	92.7%
Pregnant and lactating women (18 plus)	-	41,640	41,640	-	36,817	36,817	-	88.4%	88.4%
Total beneficiaries	46,070	89,591	135,661	42,700	81,259	123,959	92.7%	90.7%	91.4%

Project Indicators

Outcome Indicators

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
SR1 Everyone has access to food				
SO1.1. Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.06	5.06	4.65	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.76	4.76	5.67	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.90	4.90	5.40	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.10	5.70	15.40	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.60	7.90	1.30	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>DADAAB RETURNEES, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.40	6.80	5.00	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.06	3.06	4.48	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.04	3.04	5.40	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.06	3.06	5.18	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤11.70	58.40	6.70	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤12.40	62.10	6.20	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FLOOD RESPONSE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.08, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤11.90	59.40	6.30	-
SO2.1. Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
Community Asset Score				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	86.00	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.90	3.90	4.67	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.90	3.90	5.36	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.90	3.90	5.45	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤11.00	22.00	9.80	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤8.50	17.00	7.80	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤9.00	18.00	8.10	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤23.00	45.90	43.10	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤19.30	38.50	16.80	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤20.20	40.30	20.00	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>4.74	4.74	4.65	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.79	5.79	4.93	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>5.46	5.46	4.83	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤5.80	29.10	29.40	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.10	10.30	27.80	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤3.30	16.30	28.40	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤1.60	7.90	14.70	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤0.40	2.20	17.30	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤0.80	4.00	16.40	-
SO1.1. Stabilized or improved food consumption over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.60	3.60	3.94	4.90
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.50	3.50	4.63	4.60
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.57	3.57	4.45	4.70
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤11.10	55.40	28.70	27.00
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤11.40	57.20	25.20	30.40
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.02, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤11.30	56.60	27.80	29.20
SO2.2. Improved access to assets and/or basic services, including community and market infrastructure				

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Enrolment rate / Female				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>2.00	0.34	3.65	-
Enrolment rate / Male				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>2.00	0.34	2.27	-
Enrolment rate / Overall				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>2.00	0.34	2.89	-
Gender ratio				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	=1.00	1.20	1.20	-
Retention rate / Female				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>80.00	94.50	96.80	-
Retention rate / Male				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>80.00	95.00	94.20	-
Retention rate / Overall				
SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Secondary data, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, Secondary data, CP Report	>80.00	95.00	95.40	-
SO2.1. Adequate food consumption reached or maintained over assistance period for targeted households				
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.46	4.46	5.14	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>5.09	5.09	5.73	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	>4.77	4.77	5.42	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM	≤8.60	42.80	30.30	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤5.60	28.00	20.70	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤7.10	35.40	25.70	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.80	13.80	12.30	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.90	14.70	3.40	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>URBAN SAFETY NET, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤2.80	14.20	8.00	-
SR2 No one suffers from malnutrition				
SO2.3. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
ART Default rate				
<i>ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	0.00	0.00	-
ART Nutritional Recovery rate				
<i>ART, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	0.00	53.10	-
SO1.2. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	81.10	85.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	80.90	71.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	81.30	78.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	68.40	100.00	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	69.40	80.00	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>BSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	68.90	88.90	-
SO2.3. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition, including micronutrient deficiencies among children aged 6–59 months, pregnant and lactating women, and school-aged children				
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Female				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	9.40	19.10	18.10
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Male				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	10.60	18.90	21.70
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet / Overall				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>70.00	10.00	19.40	19.80
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	54.70	87.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	53.20	85.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>70.00	54.00	86.00	-
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Female				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	92.00	91.60	93.10

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Male				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	91.80	93.20	90.10
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) / Overall				
<i>MCHN, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>66.00	91.90	92.10	92.10
TB Nutritional Recovery rate				
<i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	73.00	95.40	-
TB Treatment Default rate				
<i>TB, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	1.00	1.30	-
SO1.2. Stabilized or reduced undernutrition among children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women				
MAM Treatment Default rate / Female				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	3.70	1.80	1.96
MAM Treatment Default rate / Male				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	2.20	2.10	1.87
MAM Treatment Default rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	3.00	1.90	1.91
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Female				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<3.00	0.90	0.10	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Male				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<3.00	1.10	0.10	0.00
MAM Treatment Mortality rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<3.00	1.00	0.10	0.00

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Female				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	11.10	2.00	1.86
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Male				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	13.00	1.80	1.89
MAM Treatment Non-response rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	<15.00	12.00	1.90	1.87
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Female				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	83.30	95.20	96.18
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Male				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	82.60	95.30	96.24
MAM Treatment Recovery rate / Overall				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report</i>	>75.00	83.00	95.30	96.21
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Female				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>50.00	74.10	81.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Male				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>50.00	76.10	79.00	-
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage) / Overall				
<i>TSFP, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, WFP survey, WFP Records, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP survey, WFP Records</i>	>50.00	75.20	80.00	-
SR4 Food systems are sustainable				
SO3.1. Improved access to livelihood assets has contributed to enhanced resilience and reduced risks from disaster and shocks faced by targeted food-insecure communities and households				
Community Asset Score				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>80.00	0.00	88.00	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Female				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.00	19.00	7.20	-
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Male				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<11.00	11.00	6.50	-
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI) / Overall				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<12.70	12.70	6.60	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Female				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>2.80	2.80	3.63	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Male				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.45	3.45	4.08	-
Dietary Diversity Score / Overall				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	>3.30	3.30	4.01	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.80	21.70	5.70	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.10	20.20	5.40	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤10.20	20.40	5.40	-

Outcome	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Female				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤30.00	59.90	54.30	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Male				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤22.90	45.70	40.70	-
Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score / Overall				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	≤24.10	48.10	42.70	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Female				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<19.00	19.00	8.60	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Male				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<18.00	18.00	8.80	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies / Overall				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<18.00	18.00	8.80	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Female				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<42.00	42.00	22.90	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Male				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<26.00	26.00	22.50	-
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies) / Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies / Overall				
<i>REGIONS COVERED BY JOINT RESILIENCE PROGRAMME (GEDO, TOGHDEER, BARI), Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2016.03, WFP programme monitoring, PDM, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11, WFP programme monitoring, PDM</i>	<30.00	30.00	22.60	-

Output Indicators

Output	Unit	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities				
Number of men exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	19,797	16,297	82.3%
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	17,506	15,117	86.4%
Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving three key messages delivered through WFP-supported messaging and counselling	individual	100,156	81,170	81.0%
Number of women exposed to WFP-supported nutrition messaging	individual	76,913	61,563	80.0%
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	59,880	50,925	85.0%
CRF SO2-SR2: Malnutrition prevention activities and Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	178	166	93.3%
CRF SO2-SR2: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of men receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	103,683	84,502	81.5%
Number of women receiving WFP-supported nutrition counselling	individual	136,446	116,152	85.1%
CRF SO4-SR5: Nutrition treatment activities				
Number of female government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	20	20	100.0%
Number of male government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	7	7	100.0%

Gender Indicators

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>SOMALILAND, PUTLAND, CENTRAL AND SOUTH BORDER, School meal activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>50.00	20.00	35.00	-
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>50.00	41.30	48.30	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03</i>	>30.00	23.00	29.70	42.50

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12	>30.00	31.60	42.90	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11	>30.00	16.10	20.50	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>20.00	36.80	33.00	11.40
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12	<20.00	29.00	25.10	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11	>20.00	59.90	60.10	-
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>50.00	40.20	37.30	46.10
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12	>50.00	39.40	31.90	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11	>50.00	24.00	19.40	-
Proportion of women project management committee members trained on modalities of food, cash, or voucher distribution FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11	>60.00	46.40	96.60	-

Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations Indicators

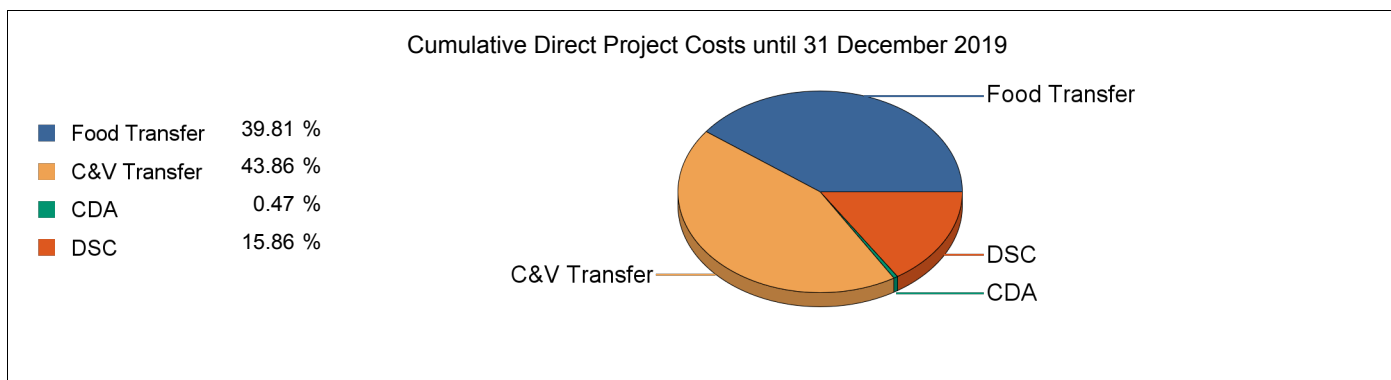
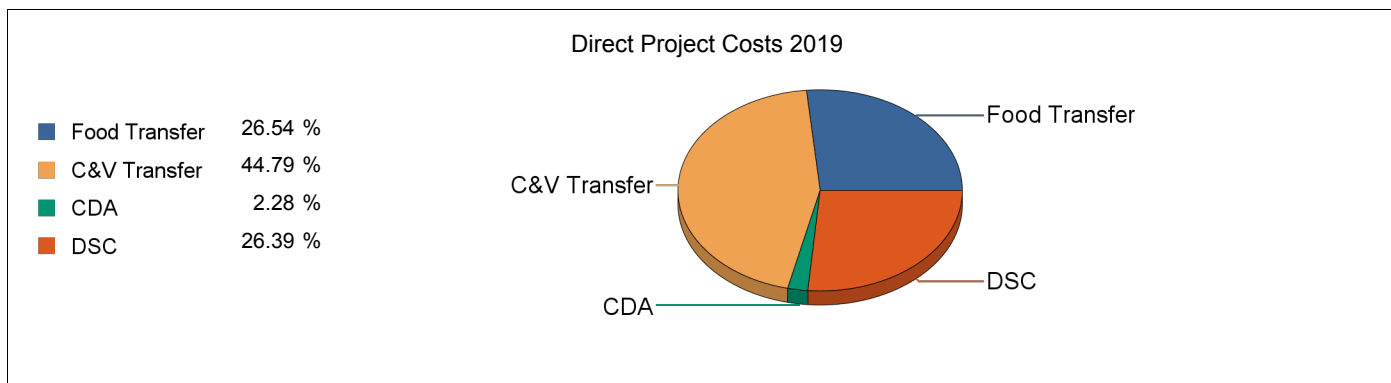
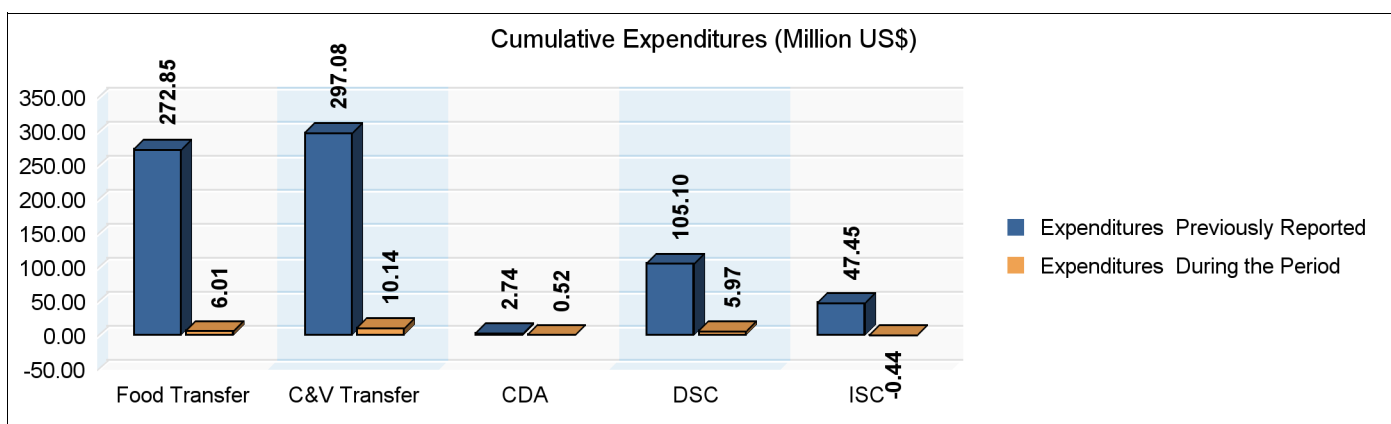
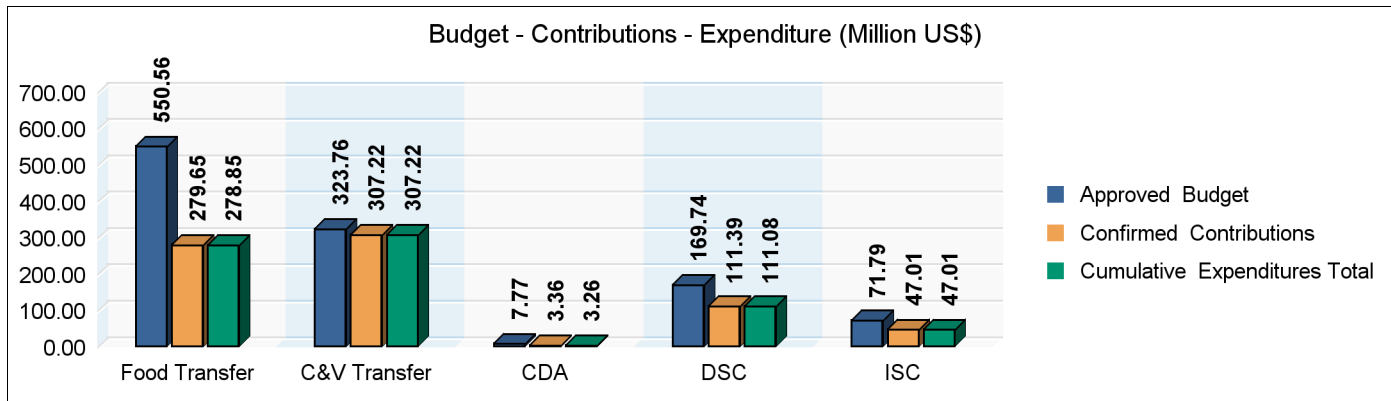
Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	46.90	53.10	53.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	46.60	80.10	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Female FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11	>80.00	76.50	71.40	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03	>80.00	51.50	58.10	73.60
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12	>80.00	58.30	84.70	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Male FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11	>80.00	85.60	61.40	-

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03</i>	>80.00	48.80	56.60	62.50
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>80.00	53.90	83.10	-
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) / Overall				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>80.00	80.60	62.60	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	99.30	100.00	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Female				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03</i>	>90.00	98.50	100.00	100.00
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	100.00	98.80	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Male				
<i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall				
<i>RELIEF ASSISTANCE, Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.08, Previous Follow-up: 2018.10, Latest Follow-up: 2019.03</i>	>90.00	99.40	100.00	100.00

Cross-cutting Indicators	Project End Target	Base Value	Previous Follow-up	Latest Follow-up
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-TRAINING, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2018.10, Previous Follow-up: 2018.12</i>	>90.00	99.50	99.20	-
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges / Overall <i>FOOD-ASSISTANCE-FOR-ASSETS, Asset creation and livelihood support activities, Project End Target: 2018.12, Base value: 2017.12, Previous Follow-up: 2018.11</i>	>90.00	100.00	100.00	-



Figures Based on Project Overview of Financial Section





**World Food Programme
STANDARD PROJECT REPORT
PROJECT OVERVIEW**

Project: 200844

PRRO-SOCO-Reducing Malnutrition and Stre

Statement of Account for the Period 1 January 2019 to 31 December 2019

(Amounts in US dollars)

	Approved Budget	Confirmed Contributions	Expenditures			Balance of Contributions
			Prior Period	During the Period	Cumulative Total	
Direct Project Costs						
Food and Related Costs	550,563,168	279,647,239	272,846,075	6,007,821	278,853,895	793,344
Cash & Voucher and Related Costs	323,761,188	307,219,891	297,079,663	10,140,227	307,219,890	1
Capacity Dev't & Augmentation	7,768,698	3,357,418	2,742,984	515,168	3,258,151	99,267
Total Direct Operational Costs	882,093,054	590,224,548	572,668,721	16,663,215	589,331,937	892,611
DSC	169,739,010	111,393,932	105,100,909	5,974,232	111,075,141	318,791
Stock Transfer		11,330,303	15,828,987	(4,498,684)	11,330,303	0
Unprogrammed Project Costs		1,545,394				1,545,394
Total Direct Project Costs	1,051,832,063	714,494,176	693,598,617	18,138,764	711,737,381	2,756,795
Indirect Support Costs	71,787,570	47,006,799	47,450,081	(443,281)	47,006,799	0
Total	1,123,619,633	761,500,976	741,048,698	17,695,483	758,744,180	2,756,795

Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch