

Crisis response revision of Somalia interim country strategic plan (2019–2021) and corresponding budget increase

	Current	Change	Revised
Duration	1 January 2019– 31 December 2021	No change	No change
Beneficiaries	7 571 315	1 793 000	9 364 315
<i>(USD)</i>			
Total cost	1 558 488 770	325 418 259	1 883 907 029
Transfer	1 288 233 214	282 086 561	1 570 319 774
Implementation	93 952 000	12 070 564	106 022 563
Adjusted direct support costs	81 184 524	11 464 650	92 649 174
Subtotal	1 463 369 737	305 621 775	1 768 991 512
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	95 119 033	19 796 484	114 915 517

Gender and age marker code*: 3¹

* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

Rationale

1. This budget revision increases the relief and livelihood requirements in 2020–2021 in response to the effects of floods, desert locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic on Somalia's food security and resilience.
2. Somalia was hit by three significant shocks in early 2020 threatening the already fragile food and nutrition security situation and the livelihoods of millions of Somalis; floods, desert locusts and the COVID-19 pandemic. The Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit estimates that 3.5 million Somalis will be food insecure in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 ('Crisis') or above between July–September 2020; a 30 percent increase since June. Widespread floods affected 918,000 people, leaving 412,000 displaced after losing property and farmlands. The desert locust situation remains serious and the fight is far from over. Although significant progress has been achieved and capacities are better than a year ago, surveillance and control operations are being upscaled further to address the start of another generation of breeding. As such, the national Gu cereal harvest is projected to be 30–40 percent² below the long-term average (1995–2019).
3. Somalia has so far recorded 3,275 COVID-19 cases.³ Measures adopted by governments and trade partners to contain the virus are impacting food security and livelihoods. The ban on international flights and border closures disrupted supply chains, reducing the availability of goods and leading to an increase in food prices. Limited Hajj festivities reduced foreign demand

¹ The gender and age marker should be reviewed in case of a new strategic outcome or additional activity.

² <https://fews.net/east-africa/somalia/food-security-outlook/june-2020>.

³ <http://moh.gov.so/en/covid19/> viewed on 26 August 2020.



for Somali livestock⁴ directly affecting rural families, 60 percent of whose household income⁵ is from livestock sales. As small businesses and casual labour opportunities decline, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the urban poor are most affected.

4. The 2019 Somalia Fill the Nutrient Gap Study showed that a nutritious diet is four-times more expensive than an energy only diet. Since June, prices of fresh vegetables and fruit in Somalia have risen by up to 60 percent impacting the dietary intake of the population.
5. Due to increased humanitarian needs, the Logistics Cluster, led by WFP, was activated on 26 April 2020. The cluster facilitates access to reliable logistics services and consolidated information related to logistics capacities, ensuring that the response is streamlined, and relief items reach affected populations. Flooding rendered many key roads impassable, leaving several field locations inaccessible. COVID-19 has also affected access to areas of operation within Somalia. Scaling up the cluster's ability to facilitate the provision of common logistics services is necessary to ensure the uninterrupted supply of critical relief items.
6. As the humanitarian needs increase, Somalia continues to face security threats including new ones related to the planned national elections. The increase in local security costs in this revision is proportional to the rise in the country office overall operational costs, supporting physical security enhancements, the upgrading of security technologies and enabling the implementation of a comprehensive security management.

Changes

Strategic orientation

7. There is no change to the strategic orientation of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP). The ICSP is fully aligned with the Ninth National Development Plan while this budget revision is in line with the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan 2020.
8. Previous budget revisions: first budget revision approved in June 2019 to increase relief requirements; second budget revision approved in October 2019 to introduce the Government rural safety net programme; and third budget revision approved in March 2020 to increase the relief and nutrition requirements in 2020.

Strategic outcomes

9. The revision to strategic outcome 1 aims to:
 - a) increase planned beneficiary numbers and requirements under activity 1, (relief) to provide relief assistance to the most vulnerable people;
 - b) discontinue the wet feeding activity as the modality of implementation is unsuitable under the current COVID-19 context; needs will be covered through relief.
10. The revision to strategic outcome 2 aims to:
 - a) increase the planned beneficiary numbers and requirements under activity 2 (livelihoods).
11. The revision to strategic outcome 6 aims to:
 - a) increase requirements under activity 9 (provision of common services through the Logistics Cluster).

⁴ The Washington Post: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/hajj-somalia-livestock-exports/2020/07/28/10c984e6-d03a-11ea-826b-cc394d824e35_story.html.

⁵ <https://www.nation.co.ke/kenya/news/africa/restricted-hajj-hits-somalia-s-livestock-economy-1910696>.



Targeting approach and beneficiary analysis

12. WFP is planning to provide relief food assistance to reach a total of 2,037,500 and 1,820,000 food-insecure people in 2020 and 2021 respectively across Somalia through general distributions of in-kind or unconditional cash-based transfers (CBTs) (strategic outcome 1). Access to CBTs will allow beneficiaries to access nutritious foods (fruits and vegetables) from local markets. Social and behaviour change communication and nutrition education will continue to improve households' intake of healthier diets. An additional 130,000 people will receive conditional assistance through livelihood activities in 2021 (strategic outcome 2). As relief needs in 2021 are expected to decrease, WFP will embark on addressing the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19 and the aftermath of the shocks, therefore, some people under relief assistance in 2020 will transition to livelihood support in 2021.
13. Scaling-up of the existing programmes will cover additional geographic areas and households. Mixed targeting approaches including geographic and community-based targeting will be applied.
14. WFP continues to implement and advocate for the expansion of resilience, livelihood programming and food system interventions as per the original ICSP. The focus is to support smallholder farmers, vulnerable households and communities to increase their food production and income. These investments will become even more critical to address the socioeconomic impact of COVID-19, including supporting Government's efforts to build human capital through inclusive access to quality education, which WFP supports through the home-grown school feeding programme.

Transfer modalities

15. This year, WFP finalized a mobile money solution which provides a solution for beneficiaries in remote areas and where banking facilities are not present; a contactless delivery for cash in the context of COVID-19.

Partnerships

16. In addition to the ongoing multisectoral resilience programmes with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in 2020, WFP and FAO plan to expand support to farming cooperatives in Lower and Middle Shabelle to improve production and market access, and reduce post-harvest losses for smallholder farmers. In cooperation with the federal Government and the Jubaland State, WFP and UNICEF through a United Nations joint programme in Gedo are supporting school-aged children, adolescents, parents/caregivers, Somalia Humanitarian Fund/producer groups to improve access to integrated school feeding, nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene and education services. This will also include livelihood support for vulnerable families with undernourished children for improved learning, health, hygiene and nutrition outcomes for children.

Service provision

17. Due to delays in road and sea transportation that can be encountered and the urgency to deliver COVID-19 and flood response related-supplies, air transport remains the most viable means of reaching people in need. The Logistics Cluster will also continue to facilitate the provision of available sea and road transport upon partners' request.

Monitoring and evaluation

18. In the current context of COVID-19, WFP has expanded its remote monitoring (through phone calls) to cover areas where physical or on-site monitoring is not currently feasible.



Accountability to affected populations, protection risks, restrictions of gender and disabilities

19. Existing gender inequalities and harmful practices, such as gender-based violence (GBV) against women and girls, are likely to rise due to the impact of COVID-19. In response, WFP disseminated guidance on WFP's GBV referral protocol to partners and area office staff. Call centre staff and partners were trained on receiving and referring GBV cases.
20. Monitoring results of WFP's relief activities in 2020 showed women-headed households had lower levels of acceptable food consumption scores (28 percent) compared to male-headed households (58 percent), an indication of the greater odds of vulnerability among women. To address these vulnerabilities, WFP has prioritized women as the principal recipients of assistance throughout its relief and rural safety net programmes to foster and increase women's decision making abilities on assistance provided.
21. In response to COVID-19, WFP has adjusted its programming to minimize risks of exposure to and transmission for beneficiaries. This includes redesign of distribution centres in line with hygiene and social distancing guidelines, provision of multiple rations to reduce travel to distribution points and provision of personal protective equipment among others. The WFP online mobile shopping application, e-Shop, now has a home delivery feature, allowing registered users to order home deliveries.

Country office capacity

22. The country office, considering the scale and frequency of disasters, has been responding to sudden emergencies. The response capacity is already streamlined in the human resources structure.

Beneficiary analysis

23. There is no change to the overall nutrition beneficiaries (strategic outcomes 1 and 3); an adjustment is made to reflect the exact number of beneficiaries between the two activities; a decrease of 49,600 under strategic outcome 1 and an increase of the same number under strategic outcome 3.



TABLE 1: DIRECT BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME, ACTIVITY AND MODALITY

Strategic outcome	Activity	Modality	Period	Women (18+ years)	Men (18+ years)	Girls (0–18 years)	Boys (0–18 years)	Total	
1	1 Relief	In-kind	Current	283 307	279 721	308 411	323 951	1 195 390	
			Increase/decrease	127 719	126 103	139 036	146 042	538 900	
			Revised	411 027	405 824	447 447	469 993	1 734 290	
		CBTs	Current	683 171	674 523	743 705	781 178	2 882 576	
			Increase/decrease	275 892	272 399	300 338	315 471	1 164 100	
			Revised	959 062	946 922	1 044 042	1 096 649	4 046 676	
	1 Wet feeding	In-kind	Current	9 480	9 360	10 320	10 840	40 000	
			Increase/decrease	(9 480)	(9 360)	(10 320)	(10 840)	(40 000)	
			Revised	0	0	0	0	0	
	1 Nutrition	In-kind	Current	817 960	9 520	702 357	674 814	2 204 651	
			Increase/decrease	-	-	(25 296)	(24 304)	(49 600)	
			Revised	817 960	9 520	677 061	650 510	2 155 051	
		CBTs	Current	563 540	-	-	-	563 540	
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	
			Revised	563 540	-	-	-	563 540	
	2	2 Livelihood	In-kind	Current	47 313	46 714	51 506	54 101	199 634
				Increase/decrease	9 243	9 126	10 062	10 569	39 000
				Revised	56 556	55 840	61 568	64 670	238 634
CBTs			Current	110 398	109 000	120 180	126 236	465 814	
			Increase/decrease	21 567	21 294	23 478	24 661	91 000	
			Revised	131 965	130 294	143 658	150 897	556 814	
2 Urban safety nets		CBTs	Current	29 625	29 250	32 250	33 875	125 000	
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	
			Revised	29 625	29 250	32 250	33 875	125 000	
2 School meals		In-kind	Current	-	-	66 144	71 656	137 800	
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	
			Revised	-	-	66 144	71 656	137 800	
		CBTs	Current	-	-	35 616	38 584	74 200	
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-	
			Revised	-	-	35 616	38 584	74 200	

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	2 School meals support staff	CBTs	Current	13 199	-	-	-	13 199
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	13 199	-	-	-	13 199
		In-kind	Current	10 799	-	-	-	10 799
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	10 799	-	-	-	10 799
2	7 Rural safety net	CBTs	Current	284 400	280 800	309 600	325 200	1 200 000
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	284 400	280 800	309 600	325 200	1 200 000
3	2 Nutrition	In-kind	Current	285 737	6 347	40 692	39 096	371 872
			Increase/decrease	-	-	25 296	24 304	49 600
			Revised	285 737	6 347	65 988	63 400	421 472
		CBTs	Current	478 320	-	-	-	478 320
			Increase/decrease	-	-	-	-	-
			Revised	478 320	-	-	-	478 320
Total (without overlap)			Current	1 843 242	1 450 852	2 104 312	2 172 910	7 571 315
			Increase/decrease	424 941	419 562	462 594	485 903	1 793 000
			Revised	2 268 183	1 870 414	2 566 906	2 658 813	9 364 315

Transfers

TABLE 2: FOOD RATION (g/person/day) or CASH-BASED TRANSFER VALUE (USD/person/day) BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY																			
		Strategic outcomes 1 and 3											Strategic outcome 2						
		Activities 1 and 3											Activity 2						
Beneficiary type	Crisis-affected households (HHs)		Wet feeding	Children 6–59 months (MAM treatment)	PLWG (MAM treatment)	Children 6–23 months (MAM prevention)	PLWG (MAM prevention)	Children 6–23 months (MCHN)	PLWG (MCHN)	PLWG (MCHN delivery incentive)	PLWG (MCHN e-vegetable)	ART/TB DOTS	Food-insecure urban HHs	Food-insecure rural HHs	Food-insecure people	School-age children			
	Food	CBTs	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	Food	CBTs	Cash	Food	CBTs	CBTs	Food	CBTs	Food	CBTs
Cereals	500		500							139						500		230	
Pulses	50		60							56						50		30	
Oil	30		30							29						30		25	
Super Cereal Plus					200		200		200				200						
LNS-LQ				100															
LNS-MQ						50		50											
Micronutrient powder			1 RNI															1 RNI	
Total kcal/day	2 130		2 164	540	787	272	787	272	787	918			787			2 130		1 153	
% kcal from protein	13%		13%	11%	17%	10%	17%	10%	17%	12%			17%			13%		9%	
Cash-based transfers (USD/person/day)		0.44									0.44	0.6		0.19	0.11			0.44	0.23
Number of feeding days per year	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	26	26

Abbreviations: ART/TB DOTS = anti-retroviral treatment/tuberculosis directly observed treatment shortcourse; LNS-LQ = lipid-based nutrient supplement large quantity; LNS-MQ = lipid-based nutrient supplement medium quantity; MAM = moderate acute malnutrition; MCHN = mother-and-child health and nutrition; PLWG = pregnant and lactating women and girls; RNI = recommended nutrient intake



TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE

	Current budget		Increase		Revised budget	
	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)	Total (mt)	Total (USD)
Cereals	206 024	51 876 448	77 401	20 689 991	283 424	72 566 439
Pulses	24 203	16 080 203	6 554	4 752 540	30 757	20 832 743
Oil and fats	15 331	16 202 264	4 568	4 827 919	19 900	21 030 183
Mixed and blended foods	114 310	183 378 377	(403)	(362 915)	113 907	183 015 462
Other	40	743 946	(2)	(38 480)	38	705 466
Total (food)	359 908	268 281 238	88 118	29 869 055	448 026	298 150 293
Cash-based transfers		564 445 903		153 263 880		717 709 783
Total (food and CBT value)	359 908	832 727 142	88 118	183 132 935	448 026	1 015 860 076

Cost breakdown

TABLE 4: COST BREAKDOWN OF THE REVISION ONLY (USD)

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfer	249 427 208	22 432 441	0	0	0	10 226 912	282 086 561
Implementation	11 770 564	300 000	0	0	0	0	12 070 564
Adjusted direct support costs							11 464 650
Subtotal							305 621 775
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)							19 796 484
Total							325 418 259

TABLE 5: OVERALL ICSP COST BREAKDOWN, AFTER REVISION (USD)

	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 1/ SDG Target 2.1	Strategic Result 2/ SDG Target 2.2	Strategic Result 4/ SDG Target 2.4	Strategic Result 5/ SDG Target 17.9	Strategic Result 8/ SDG Target 17.16	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	Strategic outcome 6	
Focus area	Crisis response	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Resilience building	Crisis response	
Transfer	936 203 155	378 229 427	132 764 215	29 996 430	17 489 701	75 636 847	1 570 319 774
Implementation	58 463 474	24 673 157	17 721 000	930 350	493 640	3 740 942	106 022 563
Adjusted direct support costs	55 040 777	22 051 439	8 443 291	1 728 515	1 006 882	4 378 270	92 649 174
Subtotal	1 049 707 407	424 954 022	158 928 507	32 655 295	18 990 222	83 756 059	1 768 991 512
Indirect support costs (6.5 percent)	68 230 981	27 622 011	10 330 353	2 122 594	1 234 364	5 375 213	114 915 517
Total	1 117 938 388	452 576 033	169 258 860	34 777 889	20 224 587	89 131 272	1 883 907 029



Acronyms

CBT	cash-based transfer
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GBV	gender-based violence
ICSP	interim country strategic plan
IDP	internally displaced person
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund

