



World Food  
Programme

SAVING  
LIVES

CHANGING  
LIVES

# Somalia

## Annual Country Report 2021

---

Country Strategic Plan  
2019 - 2021

# Table of contents

<b>Overview</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Context and operations</b>	<b>7</b>
RISK MANAGEMENT	9
<b>Partnerships</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>CSP Financial Overview</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Programme performance</b>	<b>14</b>
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	14
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	19
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	21
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	23
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 06	25
<b>Cross-cutting results</b>	<b>27</b>
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	27
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	28
ENVIRONMENT	30
<b>Extra Section</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>Data Notes</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Annex</b>	<b>34</b>
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	34
<b>Figures and Indicators</b>	<b>35</b>
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	35
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	36
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	36
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	36
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER	37
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER	37
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	39
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	63

# Overview

Somalia remains highly vulnerable to climate change, exacerbated by its low overall readiness and adaptive capacity. Due to drought conditions, 7.2 million people were acutely food insecure, including 3.5 million who required emergency humanitarian assistance in 2021.

WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to 5.3 million people overall, with 3.5 million receiving assistance through cash-based transfers (CBT). With the support of its partners, WFP scaled-up relief food and nutrition assistance towards the end of the year to reach 2.6 million people. Of these, 581,000 were people whose livelihoods were affected by desert locust infestation in 45 districts. As the food security deteriorated progressively throughout the year, 54 percent of relief beneficiaries accessed adequate and nutritious diets. While scaling up relief assistance, WFP continued addressing the compounding effect of the threat to crops and pasture of the desert locust infestation, the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and localised conflicts through nutrition prevention and treatment, safety nets, and livelihood activities.

Through a government-led national shock responsive Safety Net for Human Capital Development Project, WFP remained a partner of choice to deliver CBT reaching 1.1 million poor people. The assistance contributes to building human capital and capabilities for targeted people to manage recurrent shocks while they meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs. In alignment with the 2021-2025 UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, it is the ambition of WFP to hand over safety net activities to the Government progressively. To achieve this, WFP continued supporting the development and strengthening capacities of the social protection system of the federal and state Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in strategic partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund through training, developing targeting guidance, continuing with efforts to create a Unified Social Registry, among others.

In the COVID-19 pandemic context, WFP continued to expand contactless distribution modalities through mobile money. This increased cash transferred by 80 percent in 2021 and reached 82 percent more people compared to 2020. Mobile money allowed WFP to reach the poorest in remote areas and reduced protection risks related to COVID-19 transmissions and travel distances, especially for women. WFP cash transfers are empowering people with a choice to address their essential needs in local markets while also helping to boost these markets.

Thanks to engagement with WFP, the Government signed up for the global school meals coalition which seeks to ensure that every child receives a healthy and nutritious meal in school by 2030. WFP is supporting the Government to outline its specific commitments to the coalition for the next ten years to be implemented jointly by the Government and partners to restore gains made prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, increase reach among most vulnerable children, and improve the quality and efficiency of the existing school feeding programme.

Functional food systems contribute to the availability of and access to nutritious foods. WFP supports the Government's efforts to enhance the performance and sustainability of food systems in Somalia. In the lead-up to the Global Food Systems Summit, WFP co-led the national dialogues. The state of food systems in Somalia, pathways to build their resilience and the Government's commitment to having enabling food systems environment were discussed. In addition, WFP, in strategic partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization trained 5,000 smallholder farmers in post-harvest loss management under the Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems project.

Contributing towards SDG 2, WFP reached 5.3 million people across Somalia by providing food and nutrition assistance, training and capacity strengthening, including, 63,500 people living with disabilities and 6,500 TB/HIV patients. Towards SDG 17, WFP assisted 638 partners to reach people in need through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services, logistics, and Food Security Cluster.

The Executive Board endorsed the 2022-2025 WFP Somalia Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in November, with a representative from the Government of Somalia in attendance. The CSP was a product of a consultative process with the Government, donors, and other stakeholders. This CSP will build on progress made over recent years through the Interim CSP (2019-2021), pursuing strategic shifts that will allow for an integrated approach to the triple nexus, embrace innovation for programme delivery and forge new partnerships with diverse stakeholders.

# 5,319,010

Total beneficiaries in 2021



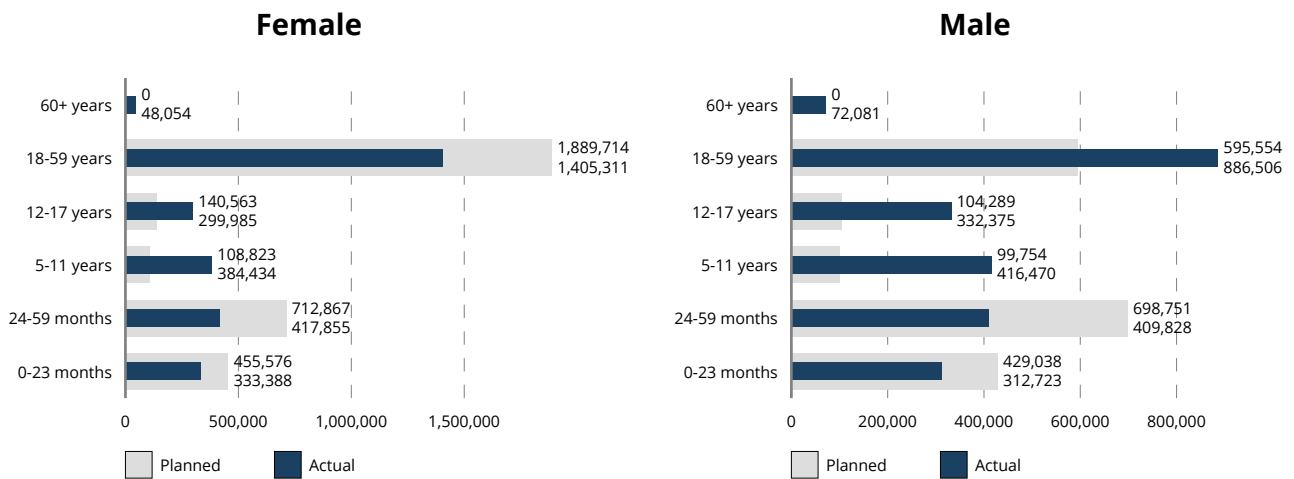
54% female



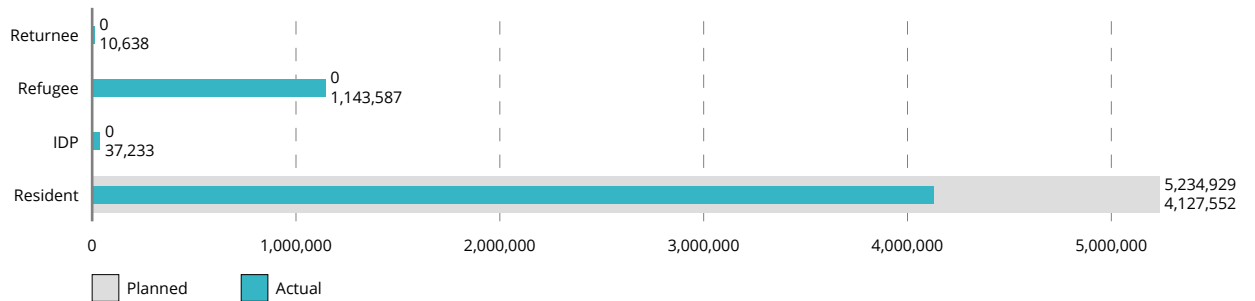
46% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 63,581 (50% Female, 50% Male)

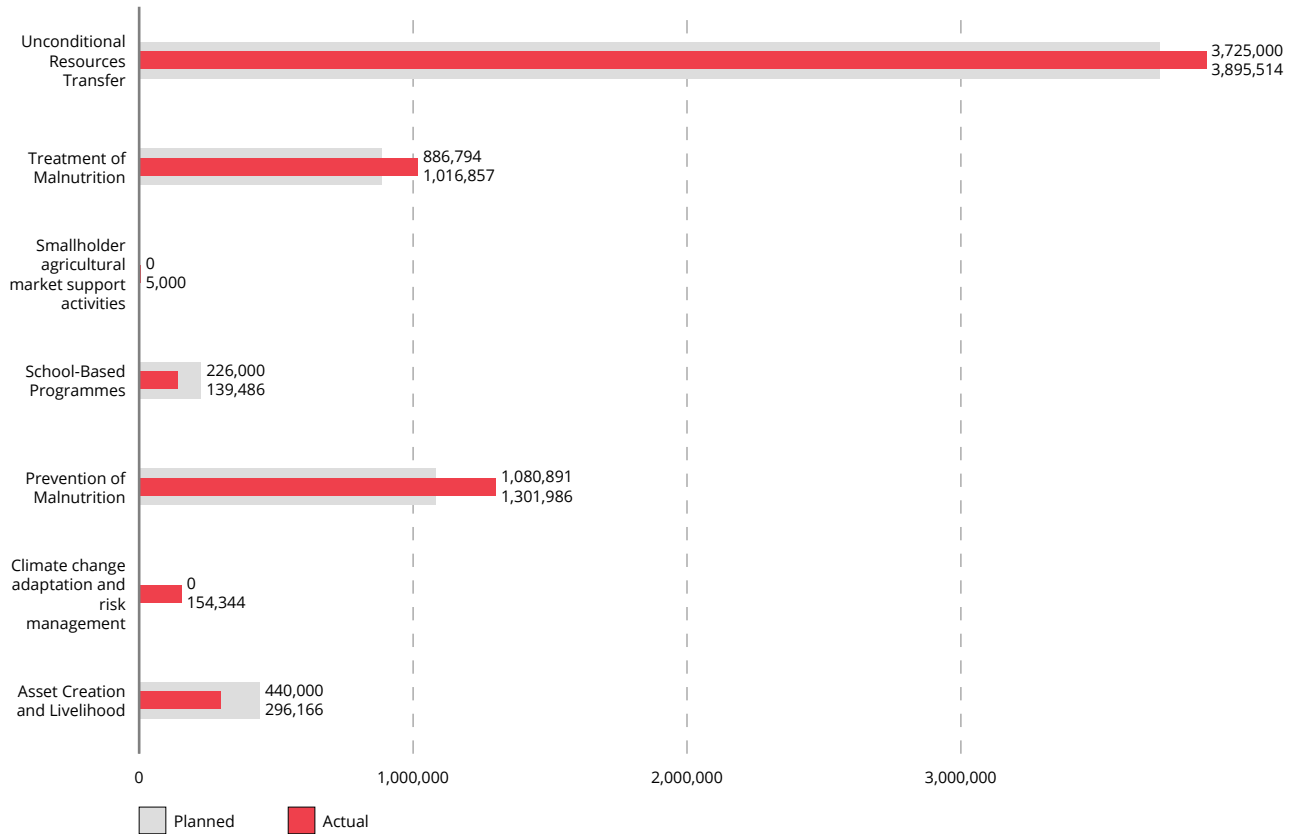
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



## Beneficiaries by Modality



1,218,958

**total actual food beneficiaries in 2021**

of 1,615,312 total planned  
( 831,817 Female, 387,141 Male)



3,664,301

**total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021**

of 3,680,821 total planned  
(1,820,029 Female, 1,844,272 Male)



572,356

**total actual Capacity Strengthening beneficiaries in 2021**

of 255,929 total planned  
(497,760 Female, 74,596 Male)

## Total Food and CBT



60,299 mt

**total actual food transferred in 2021**

of 148,379 mt total planned

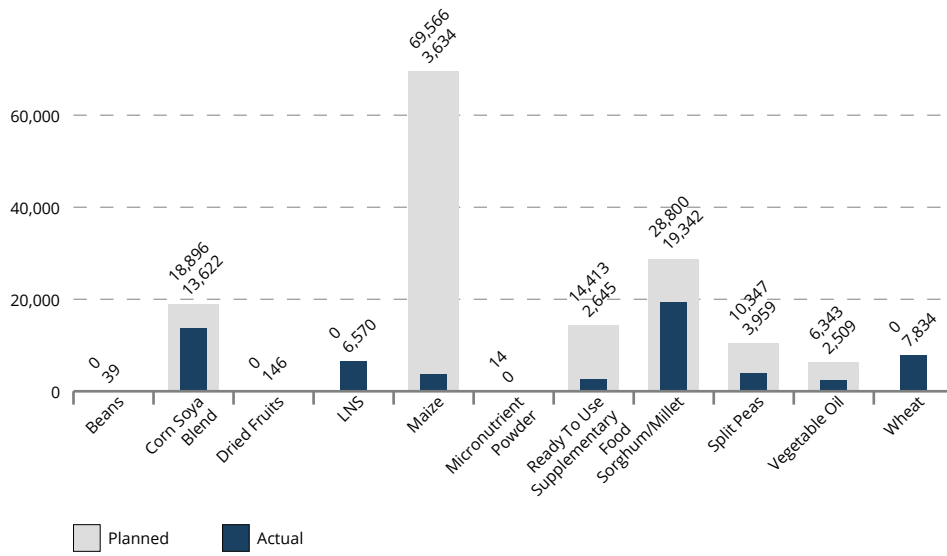


US\$ 206,411,153

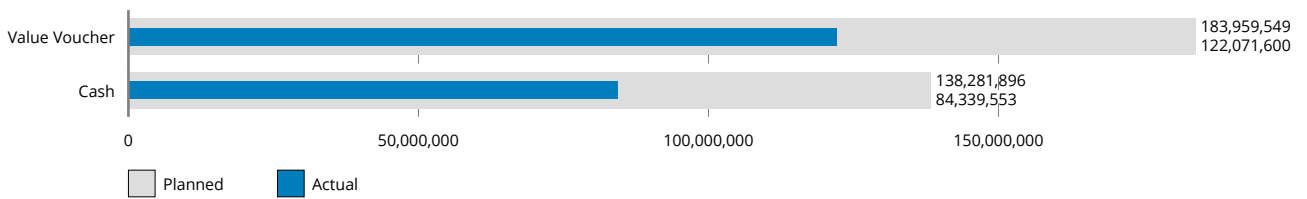
**total actual cash transferred in 2021**

of \$US 322,241,445 total planned

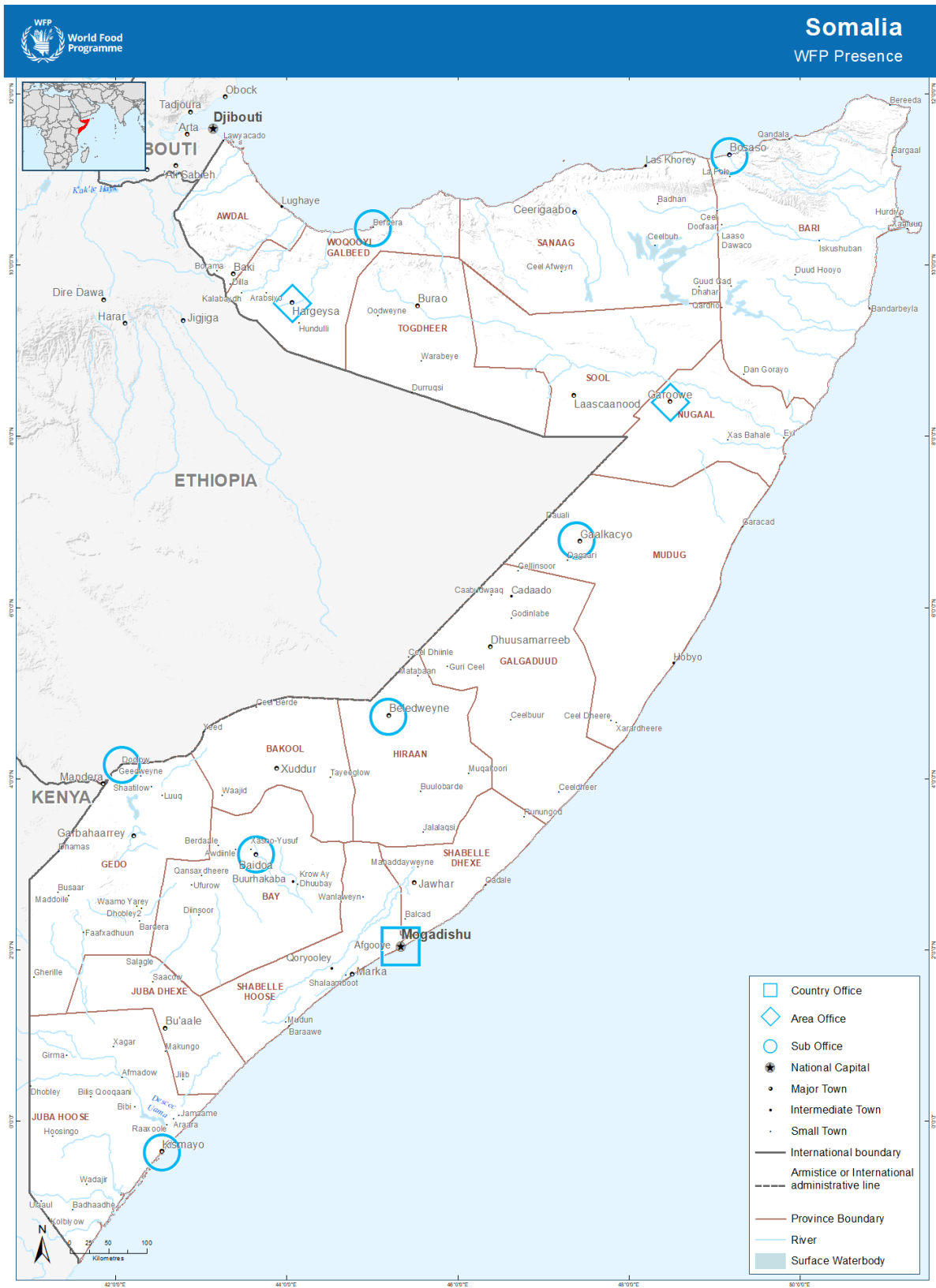
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations



Somalia is a low-income food-deficit country [1] with an estimated population of 15.8 million people [2]. Poverty is widespread, with seven out of ten Somalis living on less than USD 1.90 per day, the sixth-highest poverty rate in sub-Saharan Africa [3].

Political and governance gains are hindered by recurrent climate-related hazards, widespread insecurity, protracted conflicts, and environmental degradation, among others. These have a direct impact on food systems, hindering availability and access to nutritious foods and representing a bottleneck to adequate nutrient intake.

In July, [4] national elections commenced after having been placed on hold in November 2020. Completion of the elections will allow for efforts to continue with key governance, security, and development priorities in Somalia. However, the slow pace of the process raises concerns amongst national stakeholders and the international community and could cause localized tensions.

Geopolitical factors in the region, particularly the deepening conflict in Northern Ethiopia could impact food security in the region and in Somalia in particular. Somalia has seen an influx of asylum seekers and refugees from Ethiopia that could become more widespread, aggravating the humanitarian crisis in the country.

Somalia remains highly vulnerable to climate change, exacerbated by its low overall readiness and adaptive capacity. The country ranks second lowest in the world in terms of its exposure, sensitivity, and ability to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change (of 181 countries) [5]. Drought conditions prevailed across the country alongside the impacts of concurrent stressors and shocks such as the threat to crops and pasture of the desert locust infestation, the socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, and political instability. Poor cereal harvest and livestock production prevailed, leading to reduced food and income, and a decline in households' purchasing power. As a result, 7.2 million people [6] faced acute food insecurity, including 3.5 million who required emergency humanitarian assistance.

Delivering relief is time-critical in responding to crises. Access challenges to some field locations and lengthy customs procedures at border points continue to impact timely deliveries. In collaboration with the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, WFP is engaging with government actors to find solutions to customs-related delays.

The prevalence of malnutrition is concerning [7]. Chronic food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, diseases, limited access to clean water, sanitation, and health services drive malnutrition. Seventeen percent of children are stunted, [8] anaemia is a severe public health problem affecting 43 percent of children aged 6-59 months [9] and 47 percent of pregnant women. Global Acute Malnutrition remains serious [10]. Nearly 1.2 million children under the age of five faced acute malnutrition [11].

While tuberculosis is a high-burden epidemic in Somalia, [12] treatment coverage is low compared to estimated cases, with a success rate below the global target because of a high proportion of non-evaluated and lost to follow-up patients [13]. The prevalence of HIV in Somalia is the lowest in Africa [14] but coverage and treatment adherence remain low and stigma levels are high (80 percent) [15].

National social protection programmes are key in combating poverty. While social protection in Somalia is evolving, investments to reach the poor majority remain low and the country largely depends on external financing. WFP is implementing a Government-led national Safety Net for Human Capital Development reaching eight percent of the population.

Nationally, the school Gross Enrolment Rate remains low at 32 percent (29 percent for girls) in primary school [16] and high drop-out rates are prevalent [17]. In 2020, 154 WFP-supported schools in Somaliland were impacted by COVID-19 related school closure in April and May and in December for two weeks because of drought. The affected 26,580 pupils received value vouchers as take-home rations. In Guri Ceel town in Galmudug district, three WFP-supported schools were closed for one week due to conflict affecting 1,032 pupils -school feeding resumed in November. With support from WFP, a national school feeding policy was drafted and validated to promote a multisectoral approach to school feeding to improve school enrolment, retention, and attainment.

Somalia ranks fourth globally on gender disparity, [18] perpetuated by harmful traditions and social norms. Despite legislative progress, women and girls remain at risk of socioeconomic exclusion and exploitation. Women dominate the informal sector running small businesses and have limited access to productive resources, information, and financial services [19]. Protracted conflicts, displacement, economic vulnerability, the impact of COVID-19 and a weak justice system continue to elevate rates of gender-based violence against women and girls particularly those living with disabilities and in internally displaced settlements [20].

The Government, with support from partners, adopted the 2020-2024 National Development Plan (NDP), aligning the Sustainable Development Goals across the Government's agenda to address poverty and food security, among other priorities. In response to the peace and development priorities outlined in the NDP, the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2021–2025) was signed in October 2020. WFP has reflected these concerns in its 2022-2025 country strategic plan (CSP) which further aligns with the Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan, to support the achievement of Government's goals.



Under the 2019-2021 interim CSP, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to those affected by crises (Strategic Outcome 1); supported communities to build resilience against shocks, and supported the Government to implement social protection programmes and school feeding (**Strategic Outcome 2**); addressed nutrition needs of vulnerable people (**Strategic Outcome 3**); worked to strengthen food systems (**Strategic Outcome 4**); developed the capacity of national institutions (**Strategic Outcome 5**); and supported the humanitarian community through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service and provision of logistics services (**Strategic Outcome 6**).

## Risk Management

Somalia operations continued to face contextual risks including conflict, desert locusts, security threats, and access constraints. COVID-19 related risks that emerged in 2020 such as market and supply chain disruptions, reduced staff, and partner operational presence due to possible COVID-19 exposure continued to pose operational and fiduciary risks.

As part of its risk monitoring approach, WFP maintained robust mitigation strategies and regularly updated its risk register. Ongoing operational and business continuity risks due to COVID-19 were managed by developing safe return to office plans and protocols for each of its 11 offices in Somalia and its Nairobi Liaison Office.

Face-to-face surveys and on-site monitoring were impacted by COVID-19 in 2020, and WFP expanded its remote monitoring capacities. Gradual resumption continued in 2021 alongside remote monitoring through WFP's Call Center. Remote monitoring involved conducting mobile surveys through live telephone interviews with targeted respondents to complement on-site monitoring.

WFP operations faced exposure to fraud, corruption, and protection risks. WFP used its preventive and detective controls in its supply chain, partner management, and transfer management processes to avert wrongdoings. A dedicated beneficiary hotline and Call Center offered a confidential reporting desk for suspected malpractice, protection-related issues, routine enquiries, and follow-up. Through the interagency risk management working group, WFP strengthened its engagement with partners on risk information sharing and due diligence for partners and vendors.

The Office of Internal Audit completed a comprehensive audit of Somalia, covering multiple process areas including beneficiary management, activities monitoring, transfer management, supply chain, finance, partnership management, and fraud risk management. The assessed governance arrangements, risk management, and controls were found to be well established and functioning but require some improvement. WFP will implement several agreed actions in 2022.

# Partnerships

WFP recognizes that partnerships are the cutting-edge solutions that will give all those we serve, including young people, the disadvantaged, and the marginalized, a fighting chance to meet the 21st-century food and nutrition challenges they face. Robust and strategic partnerships are essential to WFP's transformative work in Somalia. Building on relationships with traditional donors and diversifying its partnerships base, WFP increased engagement with partners, including government and financial institutions. WFP worked to deepen its knowledge of partners' needs and expectations and enhance partners' understanding of WFP's capacities in longer-term solutions delivery, including resilience activities, social protection, climate adaptation, and capacity strengthening. As a result, a 71 percent increase in confirmed contributions from non-traditional donors was recorded compared to 2020, partly helping to address funding gaps.

WFP's gains and achievements are made possible with the strong support of the Government of Somalia and support from donors. In 2021 however, there was a 17 percent decline in confirmed contributions received due to the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and increasing demand for humanitarian assistance in other large global emergencies. The reduction resulted in low coverage of nutrition prevention activities, school feeding, and discontinuation of the WFP e-Shop activities. To protect and advance the development gains WFP has made so far, a broad and stable funding base is necessary to provide WFP with the certainty needed to expand engagements and provide essential life-saving and life-changing interventions that build resilience to shock for crises affected people, support climate adaptation efforts for sustainable food systems and innovative engagements and knowledge generation with the private sector, academia, research institutes, and interagency groups.

WFP partnered with the Government of Somalia at the federal and state levels and signed 37 Letters of Understanding with line ministries valued at USD 4.6 million. This supported strengthening capacity, facilitating collaboration, implementation, and monitoring activities. WFP supported the Ministry of Education, Culture, and Higher Education (MoECHE) to develop a draft School Feeding Policy for Somalia. MoECHE validated the policy in December for Parliament and Cabinet Office endorsement in 2022. WFP collaborated with the Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat (SUN) under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister. Tools were developed, including a nutrition budget tracking report, a policy brief, an assessment on nutrition integration in basic education curricula, and training modules targeting sub-national SUN focal points on scaling up nutrition. WFP provided technical assistance in the formulation of food fortification guidelines to be discussed with stakeholders in early 2022. These will set out a framework for implementing the food fortification strategy.

As part of the grand bargain commitment, WFP implemented activities in partnership with 110 cooperating partners, 84 percent being local Non-Governmental Organizations. WFP's nutrition treatment and prevention programmes are community-based with a network of 1,000 trained community health workers (CHWs). CHWs are an integral part of nutrition prevention and treatment programming, creating demand for nutrition interventions at the community level and promoting behaviour change through health education. Engagement of CHW in screening, referral, follow-up of defaulters, and children not responding to treatment, has been attributed to the positive performance of WFP nutrition programmes in 2021.

In partnership with the government and UNICEF, WFP supported the Government of Somalia to roll out a national Safety Net for Human Capital Project reaching 1.1 million poor people. WFP is supporting UNICEF in the design and development of a Unified Social Registry. The Government secured additional funding, and WFP will implement the national programme until 2023. This partnership has helped to position WFP as a government's partner of choice and may lead to other opportunities for WFP to continue support to the Government for the implementation of projects funded by international financial institutions.

WFP, UNDP, and UNFPA received UNAIDS UBRAF funding under the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS). The funding supported the capacity strengthening of government and partners and integrating HIV-sensitive nutrition and social protection across HIV programmes.

# CSP Financial Overview

Since the beginning of the ICSP, WFP Somalia was funded at 58 percent of the total Needs-based Plan (NBP) USD 1.98 Billion. In 2021, Somalia's ICSP received 70 percent funding against the annual NBP. Expenditures incurred stand at 75 percent of the resources available in 2021.

WFP carried out one budget revision augmenting relief requirements to reach 2 million people monthly from July 2021, up from 840,000. The revision aligned WFP's programme to the changing needs to contribute more towards saving lives and changing lives.

WFP's funding strategy attracted resources from a diverse pool of donors. However, there was a 17 percent decline in confirmed contributions in 2021 compared to 2020, especially from some of WFP Somalia's largest donors. The decline was attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on the global economy and the increasing demand for humanitarian assistance in other large global emergencies. WFP received funding through regional funding approaches aimed at responding to crises in a timely manner, e.g., the Anticipatory Action Against Food Insecurity. Carry-over funding from 2020 accounted for 54 percent of WFP resources. These resources enabled WFP to kick start some activities at the beginning of the year, including nutrition assistance and UNHAS operations.

Strict earmarking decreased WFP's flexibility to implement activities. The distribution of resources was uneven across Strategic Outcomes (SO). Strategic Outcome One received 80 percent funding against the NBP. Resources received represented 63 percent of the overall resources received. The expenditures incurred during the year accounted for 86 percent of the Original Implementation Plan and 71 percent of the resourced amounts. WFP scaled-up relief assistance following the prolonged drought.

Strategic Outcome Two was funded at 56 percent. The SO constituted two activities and several sub-activities. Under activity 2, the school meals and urban safety nets sub-activities were well-funded thanks to multi-year contributions and carry-over from the previous year. Livelihoods sub-activity was not well funded resulting in low achievement against the plan. The national safety nets activity received adequate funding.

Strategic Outcome Three was resourced at 55 percent, and expenditures represented 70 percent of the resources received. Challenges related to consistent delay in delivery of nutritious commodities impacted implementation.

Strategic Outcome Four was funded at 66 percent, and the expenditure represented 37 percent of the resources received. Smallholder farmers received support while home deliveries were suspended due to underfunding. While the budget to support smallholder farmers was received in 2020, activities started in 2021. Administrative constraints and limitations presented by COVID-19 delayed activities, affecting expenditure.

Strategic Outcome Five was funded at 63 percent, and the expenditures were 56 percent of the resources available. WFP continued to strengthen the capacity of the Government.

Strategic Outcome 6 consisted of three activities. Overall, this SO was resourced at 78 percent. UNHAS was resourced at 87 percent due to carry-over resources and cost recovery, while the Logistics Cluster was resourced at 28 percent. The on-demand service provision for the humanitarian community activity was fully funded.

Flexible funding remained low at only one percent of confirmed contributions in 2021. WFP continues to appeal to donors to increase the flexibility of contributions to continue supporting critical activities.

Advance financing was 53 percent lower compared to 2020 and was spread across all quarters of the year and helped sustain critical lifesaving activities until contributions were confirmed. WFP was able to repay all advances before the end of the year.

WFP successfully raised EUR 5 million in multi-year development funding focussed on supporting sustainable food systems. This shows donors recognize WFP's role in the changing lives space. WFP will build on this achievement through increased engagement with development donors in 2022.

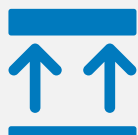
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
Non strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	8,924.0	0.0
01: Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	398,319,355.0	266,225,438.0	320,555,809.0	240,587,200.0
02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	164,281,574.0	77,521,158.0	82,370,429.0	70,675,007.0
03: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year	48,210,886.0	37,614,969.0	26,663,051.0	18,446,953.0
04: National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021	10,348,258.0	6,207,050.0	5,845,700.0	2,493,877.0
05: National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021	6,055,808.0	2,669,931.0	3,833,350.0	2,569,109.0
06: The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year	28,479,337.0	19,887,860.0	24,541,001.0	13,794,594.0

Non-strategic result and non-strategic outcome specific	0.0	0.0	2,926,393.0	0.0
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>	655,695,218.0	410,126,406.0	466,744,657.0	348,566,740.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	30,004,245.0	30,004,245.0	29,540,239.0	22,239,260.0
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	685,699,463.0	440,130,651.0	496,284,896.0	370,806,000.0
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	44,536,177.0	28,573,306.0	13,128,060.0	13,128,060.0
<b>Grand Total</b>	730,235,640.0	468,703,957.0	509,412,957.0	383,934,060.0

# Programme performance

## Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks



WFP **scaled-up** relief interventions. The **life-saving assistance** reached **2.6 million people**.



**797,000 children** received specialized nutritious foods to **prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition**.



WFP provide nutrition assistance to **prevent and treat** moderate acute malnutrition to **337,000 pregnant and lactating women and girls**.



**581,000 locust infestation affected people** received **unrestricted cash** meet their **food, nutrition, and other essential needs**.

Many Somalis face hardships during lean seasons and food and nutrition crises triggered by drought, flooding, market shocks, political and resource-based conflicts. Strategic Outcome One focused on providing immediate life-saving food assistance and nutrition support to vulnerable food-insecure people during crises. It aligns with WFP's corporate Strategic Result One (everyone has access to food) and WFP's core mandate towards achieving Zero Hunger. WFP's food assistance helped meet minimum food requirements during and after shocks, and during lean seasons, treated wasting among malnourished children and mothers, and helped prevent wasting and stunting for nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by shocks.

WFP provided unconditional food or cash-based transfers (CBTs) to crisis-affected men, women, girls, and boys through relief food assistance. Through WFP's nutrition prevention and treatment programmes, pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), children aged 6-59 months, and malnourished TB and HIV patients received specialised nutritious food or fortified blended food for the prevention and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM).

Strategic Outcome One received 80 percent funding against the needs-based plan. WFP used available resources to meet the urgent food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected people. Nutrition prevention activities were underfunded, forcing WFP to reduce coverage to nearly 40 percent for the prevention of acute malnutrition. Drought conditions prevailed in 2021, causing humanitarian needs to increase and compounding pre-existing vulnerabilities prompting WFP to revise its budget to reach 2 million monthly (July-December) under relief assistance, up from 840,000.

Relief assistance targeted internally displaced persons (IDPs), newly displaced people due to localised conflicts, people affected by drought, localised flooding among others. Thanks to generous contributions, WFP scaled-up relief assistance and reached 2.6 million acutely food insecure people. Of these, 581,000 were people whose livelihood was affected by locust infestation in 45 districts. Assistance to 383,000 locust-affected people was through a horizontal expansion of the Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP) implemented under Strategic Outcome Two. SNHCP beneficiaries (198,000) received a top-up to the safety net transfers through vertical expansion. As the threat to livelihood by desert locust infestation continues, the Government has secured additional funding to reach 960,000 people with CBTs in 48 districts in 2022 and WFP is the Government's partner of choice to deliver the assistance.

WFP's relief assistance enhanced the ease of accessing adequate and diversified diets- measured through the food consumption score (FCS). Post-distribution monitoring results show 54 percent of beneficiaries had acceptable FCS. While the performance was lower than in 2020 (67 percent), it surpassed the annual, baseline, and end of the interim country strategic plan (ICSP) targets. Households headed by women performed poorly compared to households headed by men. Monitoring results suggest that women were more vulnerable because of the high percentage of women heads without employment. WFP beneficiaries had better access to food (62 percent) compare with 41 percent for non-beneficiaries. An indication that WFP's assistance was effective in addressing food consumption gaps.

Through the Anticipatory Action Against Food Insecurity, WFP provided relief food assistance to drought-affected people in Lower Juba, Gedo, Togdheer, and Waqooyi Galbeed Regions. In Bari, Mudug, Sanaag, Sool, and Hiran Regions,

children and PLWGs received specialized nutritious foods to prevent chronic and acute malnutrition for six months.

WFP, cooperating partners and the Ministry of Health (MOH) implemented a treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme, targeting children aged 6-59 months and PLWG with specialized nutritious foods. Treatment of MAM took place in health facilities and at mobile outreach sites. In the health facilities, MAM treatment was integrated with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Out-patient Therapeutic Programme (OTP) to treat children with Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM). Treatment of MAM prevents an individual's nutritional status from deteriorating into SAM, which has an elevated risk of disease and death. The programme reached 87 percent of targeted beneficiaries against the annual plan.

implemented a prevention of stunting programme addressing the immediate, underlying, and basic determinants of malnutrition. To promote ante-natal and post-natal care services e.g., child vaccination and routine growth monitoring, a multisectoral approach targeted the first 1,000 days – the window of optimal health and growth. The programme was implemented in collaboration with MoH and UNICEF in health facilities reaching 91 percent of targeted beneficiaries against the annual plan. The provision of specialised nutritious food was complemented with social behaviour change communication (SBCC) to encourage improved health education on appropriate Infant Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices.

In highly food insecure areas without health facilities and with GAM rates above ten percent, WFP provided children aged 6-23 months and PLWG specialized nutritious foods during the lean season under the prevention of acute malnutrition programme -reaching about 40 percent of beneficiaries against the annual plan due to underfunding. The assistance helps to prevent acute malnutrition and to prevent cured malnourished children and PLWG from falling back to malnutrition.

WFP provided nutrition support to malnourished TB and HIV patients through the nutrition assessment and counseling and support (NACS) programme to encourage adherence to the treatment regime. Patients enrolled for treatment received Super Cereal Plus. NACS was implemented in health facilities where linkages to Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission services were also available. WFP strengthened the capacity of the Federal Ministry of Health (MOH) through training to implement nutrition activities targeting 3,500 TB and HIV clients in Banadir Region.

WFP nutrition treatment and prevention programmes are community-based with a network of trained community health workers (CHWs) -men and women. CHWs carried out screening, referral, follow-up of defaulters and children not responding to treatment and provided nutrition and health education during household visits.

Results from post-distribution monitoring show a sustained improvement of nutrition outcomes for three years (2019-2021). The proportion of children aged 6-23 months who reached a minimum level of dietary diversity and meal frequency (minimum acceptable diet) improved by 20 percentage points compared to 2020 and surpassed the national average of nine percent (Somalia IYCF 2016) and the ICSP target of >29.5 percent. Similarly, the proportion of PLWGs who consumed five or more food groups out of ten (minimum diet diversity for women) improved by 12 percentage points compared to 2020 surpassing the ICSP target. Ninety-five percent of MCHN beneficiaries participated in an adequate number of food distributions, indicating a high level of adherence. The results indicate that the integration of nutrition services and SBCC have contributed to improved food consumption and nutrition practices of beneficiaries which will also improve their nutritional status.

MAM treatment performance rates for children aged 6-59 months exceeded SPHERE targets -attributed to SBCC – targeting mothers on improved IYCF childcare practices and hygiene, active case finding, referral, follow-up, and defaulter tracking by CHWs. The recovery rate was 97 percent, default 2 percent, non-response 1 percent. Recovery and default rates for TB and HIV treatment for adults were within SPHERE standards (recovery 97 percent, default 1 percent, non-response 1 percent). This indicates that WFP's treatment programme is achieving its objectives of rehabilitating children and PLWG with acute malnutrition and malnourished TB and HIV clients on treatment.

Building on these positive results, WFP will continue contributing towards the reduction of global acute malnutrition through the integrated nutrition programme under the new Country Strategic Plan (2022-2025).

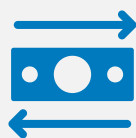
WFP participated in the national food security and nutrition assessments led by the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Unit (FSNAU). Data from the assessments were used to determine the food security and nutrition situation in Somalia which informed partners on needs and humanitarian response planning. The Food Security Cluster and the Nutrition Cluster provided coordination of needs-based crises responses.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance, specialized nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses.	3



## Strategic outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year



**Mobile money** cash transfers helped **1.2 million people** to meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs, through **safety nets**.



**104,000 boys and girls** in **369 WFP-supported schools** received **two meals every day** through the **Home-grown school feeding programme**.



**258,000 people** met their food and nutrition needs while **improving food security** by creating assets e.g. vegetable gardens through **Livelihood activities**

Under Strategic Outcome Two, WFP addressed the food and nutrition needs of crisis-affected people through resilience-building activities and social protection programmes. Recurrent shocks and stressors such as climate-induced shocks (flooding and drought), desert locusts, protracted conflicts, and others leave many people struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs even after crises have abated. WFP worked with the Government, United Nations agencies, and cooperating partners to provide conditional and unconditional food and nutrition assistance to targeted poor people and schoolchildren.

Through the government-led national Safety Net for Human Capital Project (SNHCP), targeted poor people received cash-based transfers (CBTs) through mobile money quarterly. The urban poor in Banadir Region received CBTs through the Urban Safety Net (USN) project quarterly - 90 percent were internally displaced persons (IDPs).

WFP-supported schools through the home-grown school feeding (HGSF) programme received value vouchers to purchase diverse and nutritious food items from local retailers. WFP's nutrition-sensitive livelihoods activities (Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) combined conditional cash-based transfers (CBTs) or food provided to food-insecure households with the active participation of targeted households to create or restore assets or attend vocational training.

Strategic Outcome Two received 56 percent funding against the needs-based plan. SNHCP was funded at 72 percent, USN 100 percent, and livelihood activities 15 percent. Underfunding impacted planned livelihood activities with fewer beneficiaries reached and assets rehabilitated than planned.

WFP supported the development and strengthening of the social protection system infrastructure of the federal and state Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) in partnership with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Targeting the poorest, WFP implemented a national cash-transfer programme -SNHCP- through registering, enrolling, and delivering CBTs to 1.1 million people -98 percent of targeted beneficiaries, managing feedback for all and complaints from 14,000 people. WFP contributed to building national shock response systems by providing a platform for vertical top up to 99,000 people through complementary funding.

In the urban context, WFP established and strengthened the Banadir Regional Authority's (BRA) delivery systems over time. BRA received technical support, training on community engagement and mobilization, targeting procedures, accountability to affected populations, and using the WFP beneficiary and transfer management platform. BRA delivered CBTs to 6,000 urban poor in Banadir quarterly. Another 112,000-urban poor were reached in Banadir through a WFP cooperating partner.

Supporting the implementation of safety nets is contributing to building human capital and capabilities for targeted households to manage recurrent shocks, meet their food, nutrition, and other essential needs. WFP will deliver assistance to 1.2 million people by 2023 through additional funding.

Results from post-distribution monitoring show the proportion of targeted households with improved access to food and diet diversity increased compared to 2020 for SNHCP by 12 percentage points and USN by 19 percentage points - measured through the food consumption score (FCS). The proportion of beneficiaries able to meet their minimum expenditure basket met the ICSP target for SNHCP and surpassed the ICSP target for USN beneficiaries who received CBTs since 2019; proving long-term safety nets help stabilize food consumption.

Collaborating with UN agencies, WFP is supporting the primary design elements for establishing the building blocks of national social protection programmes. Guidance on targeting at district, community, and household levels were established through SNHCP. WFP is supporting UNICEF in the design and development of a national Unified Social

Registry (USR) which will contribute to improving the effectiveness of infrastructure and platforms that underpin effective programme delivery. To enhance knowledge and learning with government, UN and stakeholders, studies are being undertaken to contribute towards strengthening women's financial inclusion.

The home-grown school feeding (HGFS) programme is implemented using schools as a platform to enhance the food security and nutrition status of schoolchildren, incentivize families to send children to school and contribute to improved access to education. WFP reached 104,000 boys and girls in 369 WFP-supported schools -less than half of 2020 achievement. The achievement was 49 percent against the NBP and 94 percent against the implementation plan. The underachievement against the NBP was because of funding constraints throughout the year. Pupils received two meals per day for an average of 25 days a month.

To improve dietary diversity, nutrition-sensitive social behaviour change communication in hygiene and benefits of consuming healthy and nutritious diets benefited 26,000 pupils and 200 support staff in 90 schools- surpassing the annual target. As part of the SBCC approach, WFP and partners established kitchen gardens in 28 schools to promote diet diversity with locally available food.

HGFS addresses hunger in the short term while contributing to improved enrolment, retention, and completion among targeted boys and girls. Primary school enrolment in WFP-supported schools increased -a trend sustained since 2019-2021 (5, 7, and 8 percent respectively). This indicates the effectiveness of the school feeding programme in attracting children to school, alongside support from other partners. However, enrolment for girls reduced compared to 2020. Increased security and political tensions in 2021 meant parents were likely to keep girls at home due to protection-related concerns. Retention rates for both boys and girls improved (99 percent overall) compared to 2020 -96 percent, surpassing both the annual and the ICSP targets. The positive results can be attributed to accessing meals while in school particularly when the overall food security was declining due to drought.

WFP's HGFS programme is part of the education sector-wide efforts to promote education for over 3 million primary school children in Somalia. Targeted pupils received an integrated package alongside the school meals; deworming tablets, had access to improved water, health and sanitation services, and education support provided by UNICEF, MoECHE, and Education Cluster partners, to improve education, health, and nutrition outcomes.

Community-based planning and participation were used to derive FFA activities, strengthening the design, planning, and implementation. Individual and household-level activities like kitchen and fruit gardening were prioritized in the context of COVID-19. Community-level activities that allowed social distancing e.g., creating or rehabilitating soil bunds and water catchments for soil and water conservation, were implemented. Working hours were staggered to control the number of people at a site. Fifty-two water catchments provided an additional holding capacity of 165,000 cubic meters of harvested water for watering animals during dry seasons. Over 600 hectares of land were conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures e.g. by creating soil bunds. The productive potential of these assets was impacted by drought.

Targeted households in 18 villages in Odweyne and Burao districts benefited from multi-year gender responsive livelihood activities under the Rome-based Agencies' programme to strengthen the resilience of livelihood in protracted crises contexts, implemented in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Men and women from marginalized communities, IDPs, and households with malnourished children received support to create or rehabilitate water catchments, soil bunds, and underground water reservoirs. Women were deliberately targeted with creating vegetable and fruit gardens to improve households' access to nutritious and stable food supply.

The proportion of FFA beneficiaries with acceptable FCS reduced from 77 percent in 2020 to 61 percent; attributed to the widespread drought. Households headed by men had better access to food compared to households headed by women. This could be attributed to both spouses having access to other sources of income compared to households headed by women. Results from a WFP survey showed that 88 percent of FFT participants sort employment. Of these, 37 percent were employed with 39 percent reporting an increase in their income. The low employment results were linked to the overall economic slowdown, especially in urban areas. There was marginal improvement in assessed FFA participant and non-participant households reporting they benefited from improved assets, 83 percent, compared to 81 percent in 2020. This was below the baseline and the ICSP target, attributable to disruption of FFA activities due to COVID-19 restrictions and drought which affected e.g., fodder production in rehabilitated land.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals.	3

## Strategic outcome 03: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year



**664,000 children, pregnant and lactating women, and girls** received nutrition support to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition.



**282,000 beneficiaries** reached with **nutrition education** to encourage improved practices on diet diversity, hygiene, safe water, sanitation, health.

Nutrition insecurity is a challenge in some parts of Somalia. In response, WFP provided integrated nutrition support through gender-informed social behaviour change (SBCC) communication alongside nutrition assistance to prevent and treat moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and stunting. WFP targeted malnourished and food-insecure children, pregnant and lactating women, and girls (PLWG), and TB and HIV clients in areas with persistently high rates of malnutrition (> 10 percent). Adopting a multi-sectoral approach, the assistance supported efforts by the Government for improved nutrition status in the short term while addressing the sources of chronic food insecurity and malnutrition and building beneficiaries' resilience to nutrition-related shocks.

Strategic Outcome Three was resourced at 55 percent of the needs-based plan. WFP provided specialized nutritious foods (SNFs) alongside nutrition messaging in dietary practices for PLWG, complementary feeding, Vitamin A deficiencies, among others, to encourage improved practices on diet diversity under the prevention and treatment of MAM programmes benefiting 664,000 people. Treatment of MAM targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLWG, and TB and HIV clients. Prevention of acute malnutrition and stunting targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLWG. Children, PLWG, and TB and HIV clients received specialized nutritious foods to be consumed daily in addition to a healthy diet.

To promote the consumption of fresh vegetables and thus improve diet diversity, PLWG under the maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) modality, received a monthly e-voucher, valued at USD 15, alongside nutrition messaging on the benefits of consuming diversified diets including fruits and vegetables. To encourage delivery in the health facilities, WFP gave an in-kind household food basket incentive comprised of pulses, cereals, and fortified vegetable oil to mothers who delivered at health facilities. WFP's assistance contributed towards creating the demand for maternal health services including accessing skilled birth attendants, post-natal services such as child vaccination, routine growth monitoring, and health education on appropriate infant feeding practices, to contribute to the improved health status of the population and breaking the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

Post distribution monitoring results show the proportion of children aged 6-23 months who reached a minimum level of dietary diversity and meal frequency (minimum acceptable diet -MAD) improved by 9-percentage points compared to 2020. SBCC targeting mothers and men on improved IYCF childcare practices and hygiene have contributed to the increase of children below 2 years receiving a minimal acceptable diet. However, the proportion of PLWG who met the minimum dietary diversity for women (MDD-W) declined by 13 percentage points compared to 2020. An increase in food prices, decline in household incomes, compounded by localized conflicts, and the prevalence of malnutrition among PLWG, especially in Gedo and Banadir Regions, were some of the causes for a decline in MDD-W. Alongside nutrition education through SBCC approaches, WFP will continue assisting to prevent further deterioration of nutrition outcomes among targeted PLWG. Ninety-seven percent of MCHN beneficiaries participated in an adequate number of food distributions, indicating a high level of adherence.

WFP reached 1,616 TB and HIV clients through the Nutrition Assessment, Counselling, and Support programme (NACS). Nutrition-specific messages were developed and disseminated alongside anthropometric equipment to improve the quality and timeliness of nutritional assessment and support to clients. A government-led assessment of two referral hospitals in the Banadir Region which was suspended in 2020 was completed in 2021. The completion paved way for WFP to provide monthly SNFs to TB and HIV clients.

WFP and UNICEF continued to implement a joint resilience programme in 15 districts in Banadir and Gedo regions, in collaboration with the federal MOH in Mogadishu and state MOH in Jubaland. The programme integrated nutrition assistance with health, water, and sanitation (WASH) aspects at the facility, household, and community levels. Children received both MAM and severe acute malnutrition (SAM) treatment services in 100 integrated sites, reducing delays along the referral pathway and continuum of care. The programme performance met the global standards for SAM and MAM wasting management. The recovery rate for MAM was 95 percent, default rate 2 percent, non-response rate 3

percent, and mortality rate 0 percent.

As part of WFP’s efforts to strengthen capacities in health systems, WFP worked together with UNICEF to develop community health workers (CHW) training materials on screening and referral mechanisms. Those were used to train 322 CHW on effective communication and nutrition from pregnancy, lactation, infants, young children, adolescents among other topics. WFP and UNICEF, in collaboration with the government and cooperating partners, consolidated a CHWs database in 15 districts in Gedo and Banadir regions -updated biannually. The database is used to map and track interventions by CHWs, to measure retention rates for CHWs and their training status. As an integral part of nutrition prevention and treatment programming, CHWs create demand for nutrition interventions at the community level and promote behaviour change through health education. The complementary services support the improvement of nutrition status by addressing underlying and basic causes of malnutrition alongside contributing to holistic service delivery and fewer delays in the referral pathways and continuum of care.

Under the Rome-based Agencies’ (RBA) programme, nutrition-specific MAM treatment, prevention of acute malnutrition, and nutrition-sensitive interventions were implemented in 18 villages in Burao and Odweyne districts in Somaliland to strengthen the resilience of livelihood in protracted crises contexts. WFP’s nutrition activities were integrated with general health, SAM treatment, SBCC, and livelihood activities. In collaboration with FAO, beneficiaries of FAO-supported beekeeping, kitchen gardening, farmer field schools, fodder production, among others, were targeted with nutrition SBCC - IYCF practices, diverse and healthy diets, clean and safe food preparation. Participants of WFP Food Assistance for Assets also benefited from nutrition SBCC sessions.

To improve nutrition, dietary, health, and essential family practices in hygiene, 18 mother care groups were established across the 18 villages. Eighteen CHWs reached 10 volunteer mothers with messages weekly. The mothers then reached 10 households each with nutrition, health, and WASH messages to promote behaviour change, increase community participation, improve project acceptance, and consequently enhance the sustainability of interventions. The care groups were regularly trained on Mother-led family Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) measurements and cascaded the same to the households they visited. The use of MUAC by mothers is ensuring systematic screening, early case detection, and referrals in the 18 villages.

The integration of SBCC on nutrition education (IYCF practices, diverse and healthy diets, clean and safe food preparation) in various livelihood, school, agri-nutrition activities and at the health facility level may have contributed to improved nutrition status. For example, in Burao GAM rates reduced to 5.2 percent from 8.8 percent in 2020 [1].

To make SBCC more effective, both men and women should be considered as agents of change and supported in their abilities to address the health and nutrition problems affecting their households and communities. WFP has started the development of specific SBCC training packages targeting men as they play a critical role in increasing health and nutrition service-seeking behaviour and improving IYCF practices and diet diversity within the households.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change.	3

## Strategic outcome 04: National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021



**7,500 smallholder farmers** registered to receive support in **post-harvest loss management** for resilient farming systems.



**41 WFP contracted retailers** received solar-powered refrigerators to **increase the availability of nutritious fresh food** in markets and **increase sales**.

Somalia faces systemic problems which hinder the realization of Somalia's production potential. These include limited investments and infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, climate-related challenges, persistent conflicts, and others. Under Strategic Outcome Four, WFP's goal was to enable the consumption of nutritious foods by enhancing food supply chains through providing services, skills, assets, and infrastructure, particularly for women and youth. Interventions were aligned to the economic development, resilience building, and infrastructure needs of the ninth National Development Plan (NDP) and contributed to Strategic Development Goal, Target 2.4 (sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices).

WFP leveraged its supply chain capacity, country-wide network of market actors, operational presence, with linkages to its nutrition, school-feeding, and livelihood activities to improve overall resilience and food security. To increase access to and the availability of high-quality, locally produced cereals, fruits, and vegetables, WFP promoted climate-smart agriculture, reducing post-harvest losses, and enhanced market access.

Strategic Outcome Four was funded at 66 percent, and most activities were project-based with fixed budgets. With the available resources, WFP focused on its long-term support to smallholder farmers through its joint project with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). WFP completed the restoration work on the Hobyo jetty and continued to develop the e-Shop. Since 2020, WFP added a home delivery service to promote contactless food deliveries for WFP's cash-based transfer beneficiaries ordering through the e-Shop. Despite its success in 2020, home deliveries were suspended in May 2021 due to underfunding.

WFP provided technical support to streamline training standards for improved agriculture extension services to smallholder farmers and producer groups, working closely with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI). Training of Trainers modules on post-harvest loss management and marketing concepts for cereal grains were standardized and field-tested. MOAI staff and smallholder farmers were trained using these tools through in-classroom and on-farm training focusing on maize and sorghum. Knowledge retention tests were developed and utilized to assess the efficacy of training and gather feedback on training content and execution. Average knowledge retention was 80 percent, and the 405 trainees passed. WFP strengthened the technical capacity of cooperating partners, in partnership with MOAI, to deliver quality training, monitor, and ensure the adoption of best practices.

WFP and FAO established jointly funded federal and state levels Letters of Understanding (LOUs) with MOAI to strengthen the agriculture extension services for long-term support to farmers in southern Somalia. Under these LOUs, 35 government extension workers were trained.

With delays in 2020, the Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems (SRSFS) joint project with FAO, was implemented in 2021. WFP registered 100 percent of targeted smallholder farmers from 30 cooperatives - 7,500 farmers. Sixty-seven percent received peer training from 400 lead farmers who became Trainer of Trainers. In addition to the training, the farmers will receive post-harvest loss management equipment at the household and cooperative level to enhance food storage, safety, and quality in 2022. Cooperative leaders and local grain traders met to foster linkages and encourage pricing negotiations for upcoming seasons. Social behaviour change communication to encourage adopting post-harvest best practices during the harvest season complemented activities.

Baseline assessments on outcome indicators relating to the quality, moisture content for cereals, post-harvest management practices, marketing, amongst others, were conducted. Results against targets will be available in 2022.

To create demand for and reach a wider audience with quality products that farmers produce and retailers' stock, a tailored social behaviour change approach was developed with support from the nutrition unit. Messages on food safety and proper handling were developed and disseminated to farmers on their phones and the community through local community billboards.

WFP-contracted retailers that sell fresh produce reported an average stock loss of 37 percent per week due to inadequate cold storage facilities for fresh produce, resulting in undersupply in the market. For upstream support to the perishable produce value chains, WFP provided ten retailers with one climate-smart refrigerator each. Access to cold storage increased the shelf life of fresh produce enhancing the availability of nutritious fresh food in the market. Since the inception of the activity in 2019, 41 retailers have received 41 refrigerators with a cumulative 76 cubic metric storage capacity. In 2021, sales of fresh produce decreased by eight percent compared to 2020 due to malfunctions (USD 437,683 in 2021 compared to USD 474,000 in 2020). The refrigerators are currently under repair.

WFP's e-Shop mobile application provides an e-commerce solution to improve market performance and consumer choice. The e-Shop registered users increase by 27 percent compared to 2020 (from 108,000 to 138,000 in 2021). Cumulative sales through the application doubled in 2021 (from USD 12 million in 2020 to USD 22 million). Only 42 percent of registered users were trained on market linkages due to COVID-19 restrictions. WFP will continue to expand the e-Shop business-to-business model, with plans to onboard producers who can supply directly to WFP-supported schools.

Rehabilitating trade infrastructure is a vital intervention for WFP in Somalia. Building on the successful wreck removal off the Kismayo port in 2019, WFP restored the fishing jetty in Hobyo. The jetty is providing easier access and docking points for fishing boats. The investment will contribute to increased economic opportunities for fishing communities in Hobyo in Galmudug State, thereby supporting community resilience.

WFP continues to make strides in strengthening its relationship with MOAI at the federal and states levels. WFP is supporting MOAI in technical areas of setting standards, developing training modules, supporting extension services, introducing intradisciplinary teaching methods, field-testing, and monitoring and evaluation. WFP has also invested in building the technical capacity of its local and international cooperating partners to build a roster of qualified organizations to support food systems interventions. WFP continues to collaborate closely with UN agencies, especially FAO, to implement the joint SRSFS project. The successful partnership is because of the coordination, joint planning, information sharing, and effective communication at strategic and implementation levels.

The implementation of resilience programmes addressing systemic changes, requires long-term assistance in the same areas, targeting specific value chains and households. WFP's partnerships with line ministries, private-sector actors, operational presence, coupled with technical oversight and monitoring, have demonstrated the success and scalability for future investments in the cereals and fresh produce value chains using an area-based approach. WFP will continue to pursue long-term adoption of best agriculture practices to enable consumption of nutritious foods, linking activities to NDP-9. The emphasis on women and youth has yielded critical information, which has identified barriers hindering their inclusion along the value chain. WFP took immediate steps to increase women and youth participation within the lead farmers and cooperative leadership, by adding literacy training addressing reading, writing, finances, and digital literacy. Literacy is one of the requirements to become a lead farmer. The lead farmers took a simple test prior to selection and in that process WFP realized that women and youth were being excluded because of their low literacy levels.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities. All assessments and registration for the cereals value chain programme included disaggregation by age and gender. Thirty percent of all selected farmers were women and 25 percent youth. Lead farmers were 17 percent women and 30 percent youth. Gender and age considerations were factored in during community consultations and data collection for the outcome monitoring assessments. Value-chain stakeholder mapping targeted women and youth. In the e-Shop component, users' sex-disaggregated data were collected to monitor its uptake amongst households headed by men and by women. The use of the e-Shop expanded the options available for beneficiaries to redeem their entitlements, reducing travel distances and associated risks for the people receiving assistance, especially women. WFP retailers received sensitization on the prevention of gender-based violence.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains.	4

## Strategic outcome 05: National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021



WFP contributed to the capacity strengthening of national institutions in the areas of food security, nutrition, disaster management amongst others.

Somalia has been steadily rebuilding its institutions, especially in key functions related to public financial management, revenue mobilization, planning, monitoring and evaluation, partnership building, and aid coordination management. With NDP-9 mainstreaming the SDGs, enhanced policy coherence has been achieved in poverty reduction, sustainable development, country-owned frameworks, and planning tools for development, in support of the 2030 Agenda and the promotion of multi-stakeholder aid effectiveness.

Strategic Outcome Five was funded at 63 percent. WFP contributed to the capacity strengthening of national institutions in the areas of food security and nutrition, disaster management and early warning, social protection, food systems, logistics, and food-related infrastructure.

As part of the collaborative efforts with the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MoLSA) and UNICEF, WFP is supporting the establishment of a government-led national cash transfer programme. Besides the implementation of the cash transfer component, WFP is working closely with the federal and state governments and district authorities to strengthen capacities for a smooth transitioning of service delivery from UN partners to the government. Towards this end, WFP trained 37 district and state authorities across the project coverage areas on government project design and implementation arrangements. By virtue of these initiatives, the district authorities are playing a pivotal role in vulnerability mapping, community targeting and communication with targeted communities. WFP also organized an exposure visit for five Federal MoLSA's Grievance Redressal Mechanism officials to enhance their understanding of WFP's Complaint and Feedback Mechanism and case management systems.

In support of developing and strengthening the policy environment needed to improve nutrition outcomes, WFP supported the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Secretariat, under the leadership of the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). WFP provided technical assistance in the formulation of food fortification guidelines to promote food quality and safety standards, to be discussed with stakeholders in early 2022. The guidelines will set out a framework for the implementation of the food fortification strategy and target policymakers and stakeholders, including the federal government of Somalia, member state governments, and local food suppliers, processors, and retailers. WFP also facilitated the transfer of technical skills to agricultural extension staff from the federal and member states in improving food safety and quality control practices.

In close collaboration with the SUN Secretariat, WFP contributed to the development of tools, including a nutrition budget tracking report and a policy brief, an assessment on nutrition integration in basic education curricula, and training modules targeting sub-national SUN focal points on scaling up nutrition. SUN website was also launched to share information across nutrition stakeholders inside and outside of Somalia. With WFP's support, national and subnational dialogues on the importance of a multi-sector approach to improve nutrition outcomes was fostered. At the recent Nutrition for Growth summit in Japan in December 2021, Somalia's government made a public statement about its nutrition commitments.

WFP is also strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Health (MOH) in supply chain management by constructing a central warehouse in Mogadishu. WFP trained MOH supply chain staff in warehouse management and food handling in Mogadishu reaching 15 participants (45 percent female). The support will contribute to the improvement of the management, handling, and storage of specialised nutritious foods by MOH.

The nutrition and overall health sector context in Somalia has evolved with MOH at the Federal level taking on a leadership role in nutrition implementation. However, the integrated acute malnutrition management (IMAM) program in Somalia has been hampered by challenges relating to infrastructure, capacity, and community engagement. To this effect, WFP in collaboration with UNICEF and the Nutrition Cluster, supported MOH to provide a nutrition training package for health workers to accelerate the implementation of IMAM guidelines in Somalia, as well as revised monitoring and reporting tools to enhance the efficiency of the health systems. WFP also supported MOH at both the federal and state levels with key nutrition staff who execute the implementation of nutrition activities.

WFP supported Somalia's Government in developing a national school feeding policy that was validated by the Ministry of Education at the Federal and Member State levels in December 2021. The policy was developed through national consultations that included federal and state government officials, members of community education committees, headteachers, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, and the education sector working group. The policy aims to promote the implementation of a devolved, sustainable, and effective home-grown school feeding program that ensures timely provision of nutritious and diversified school meals while improving access, retention, equity, and quality of education; improves the health and nutritional status of schoolchildren, and promotes local economies through support and linkage of school feeding with local smallholder farmers' associations and traders. Somalia's Parliament and Cabinet Office have yet to endorse the policy. WFP intends to assist the Government in rolling out and implementing the policy once it has been approved.

WFP supported the federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) and Hirshabelle State in establishing an agriculture extension network and transferring skills to equip smallholder farmers with essential and technical market information. WFP worked with the federal government to produce a validated post-harvest loss management curriculum for cereals, as well as a basic marketing principles module. WFP supported training in Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, and South West State. The curriculum will be used as the standard national MOAI Training of Trainer curriculum for extension workers, lead farmers, and cooperative leadership. MOAI received additional support in the form of communications training and joint monitoring. To assist vulnerable urban communities to meet their food needs, urban vegetable gardening guidance was developed to enable 100 women to produce nutritious vegetables in the spaces around their homes in Banadir Region.

WFP contributed to the development of a national policy on sustainable food systems and market opportunities for small and medium holder farmers. The overall goals of the policy—which is still work-in-progress - are to ensure that people can consume diets that are healthy, produce food and earn a decent living from their work. Livelihoods, nutrition, and environmental goals will also be interlinked. Central to these desired outcomes is the need to ensure that food systems are resilient to shocks from climate change, pest and disease outbreaks, and market anomalies. The support also contributed to the formation and training of farmers' cooperatives in two agropastoral regions (Waqooyiga Banaadir and Togdheer).

WFP facilitated the delivery of capacity strengthening initiatives focusing on the transfer of technical skills in market assessment, price monitoring, food security and nutrition assessment as part of its approach to strengthening the government's capacity to implement disaster management and early warning mechanisms. WFP purchased and handed over IT equipment and monitoring tools to MoAI to assist with data collection, analysis, and dissemination through enhanced technology such as geo-referenced tools on portable devices. In addition, through a government-led procedure, eight staff were supported to organize and implement key early warning activities such as price monitoring, agricultural crop type mapping and evaluation, and seasonal monitoring. On a weekly basis, MoAI receives real-time market pricing data and monthly market price reports.

Responding to the Government's request to the United Nations to increase focus and investments in capacity strengthening of national institutions, capacities and systems, WFP through its Country Strategic Plan 2022-2025, will continue providing policy advice, capacity development system strengthening and knowledge sharing in data collection, food security and nutrition analysis, logistics and supply chain management to enhance government systems, institutions and programmes that respond to shocks and sustainably address hunger. In particular, WFP will provide capacity strengthening (direct deployment of human resources), and technical assistance (through training and workshops) and basic infrastructure support to government entities at federal and state level responsible for national gender-sensitive and shock-responsive safety net social protection programmes; for disaster risk reduction and mitigation, for school feeding; and for assessing and responding to food security needs.



## Strategic outcome 06: The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year



**UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster** facilitated the transportation of **2,775 mt** of humanitarian cargo helping **99 partners** to reach **people in need**.



**UNHAS** facilitated **medical evacuations**



**UNHAS** transported **7,151 passengers** helping humanitarian partners to reach **people in need**.



WFP facilitated access to **88,000 cubic meters** of storage for the **last mile repositioning of relief items**.

Somalia faces significant infrastructural gaps with limited countrywide safe and reliable air and logistics services. Under Strategic Outcome 6, WFP contributed to strengthening the operational capacity of the Government, humanitarian community, and development partners to access and deliver assistance to people in need. This was achieved by providing reliable and efficient air services through the United Nations Humanitarian Air Services (UNHAS) and logistics services e.g., storage, information management, and transport through the Logistics Cluster.

UNHAS offered air transport services enabling partners to access even the most hard-to-reach locations in Somalia. UNHAS transported passengers and relief items where they were needed by operating regular and ad-hoc flights. UNHAS supported partners in the COVID-19 response by transporting 15 metric tons (mt) of COVID-19 vaccines and other medical supplies across Somalia. Access gaps to deep field locations were addressed by operating dedicated flights on request facilitating special missions and medical evacuations for partners. With evolving COVID-19 pandemic, UNHAS continued to reinforce established standard operating procedures to minimize virus transmission risks.

In May, Kenya suspended commercial air travel to or from Somalia following a political dispute over maritime delimitation. Thanks to the longstanding partnership with both governments, UNHAS provided air transportation to partners, in the absence of commercial air operations.

Strategic Outcome Six was resourced at 78 percent. UNHAS at 87 percent, due to carryover resources and cost-recovery. UNHAS relies on a funding structure of 60 percent cost recovery and 40 percent donor contributions. At the beginning of 2021, carryover funding from 2020 supported UNHAS operations while waiting for cost-recovery and donor funding to come in. Despite the funding outlook, a steady decline in funding on both fronts was observed from 2019 to 2021, attributed to the impact of COVID-19 on passenger travels and donors' funding priorities. To make sure UNHAS maintained its services, cost-saving measures were taken by reducing the fleet size, renegotiating contracts with air operators, and availing its aircraft for WFP's Global passenger services. Through these measures, UNHAS reduced its operating budget by 36 percent. The Logistics Cluster was resourced at 28 percent. Low funding for Logistics Cluster activities, impacted the level of logistics support provided to partners during crises

UNHAS operated on a fleet of five aircraft - one aircraft was added due to the gradual increase in passenger demands. Operating over 2,300 flights, it facilitated access to 32 regular and ad-hoc destinations within and from Somalia serving 89 partners. UNHAS surpassed the annual target on passengers transported and achieved 65 percent on cargo. Compared to 2020, the number of passengers transported increased by 25 percent. The improved performance is attributed to the increase in humanitarian needs because of the widespread drought and relaxing of COVID-19 restriction measures.

UNHAS operated a dedicated flight on behalf of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) enabling the humanitarian community to conduct joint needs assessments to inform crises response. The aircraft facilitated access to 22 field locations for 263 humanitarian responders.

In support of special missions for the Government, donors, and diplomatic missions, UNHAS operated 78 dedicated charters. Two medical evacuations were completed from Dolow and Galkayo in Gedo and Mudug Regions to

Mogadishu, and one security relocation of five passengers from Bossaso in Bari Region to Garowe in Nugaal Region.

User satisfaction of UNHAS services was measured using results from the Passenger Satisfaction Survey (PSS) and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey (PASS). UNHAS attained 97 percent satisfaction rates from PASS and PSS, surpassing the annual target. Survey respondents increased by 500 percent for PSS and 86 percent for PASS compared to 2020, attributed to the increase in passengers transported in 2021. Survey results complemented feedback from regular User Group Meetings on needs and quality of services. The regular feedback informed adjustments in UNHAS operations throughout the year, which can be attributed to the positive performance.

The Logistics Cluster contributed to strengthening the operational capacity of partners to respond effectively to humanitarian crises. This was achieved by providing predictable coordination, information management, and facilitating common logistics services. The Cluster supported 34 partners including the Government, national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and UN agencies. This played a critical role in ensuring logistics efforts were relevant and efficient to reach populations in need.

The Cluster ensured logistics services and tools were fit for purpose for effective and efficient operations. The Cluster Website was regularly updated with relevant information including airport access constraint maps, flooding and road access maps, transport schedules, and coordination meeting minutes. This provided partners with reliable information for timely decisions. Sixty-nine information products were published and disseminated to partners, surpassing the annual target. The Cluster disseminated WFP's weekly market and supply chain updates keeping partners informed on supply chain-related matters including constraints and bottlenecks.

The Cluster saw a rise in the number of services provided to the humanitarian community, with a monthly average four times higher than 2020. Initiatives such as advocating for the opening of new routes, facilitating coordination of cross-border exercises such as the opening of the Kenya-Somalia border, and preparing decision-support information for preparedness efforts increased the awareness of the importance of logistics services in preparedness and response efforts among humanitarian actors.

The Cluster convened coordination meetings with partners fortnightly. Existing and potential logistics constraints were discussed, and resolutions were advocated for where necessary. For example, lengthy customs procedures at the ports and border points in Kenya and Somalia impacted timely deliveries. In collaboration with OCHA, WFP is engaging with government actors to find solutions to customs-related delays. These fora enhanced knowledge sharing and provided a platform for Cluster partners to collaborate and provide feedback on logistics needs that were incorporated in the design of logistics activities.

With available resources, the Cluster facilitated the transportation of 1,708 mt of urgent relief items to crises-affected populations in 25 field locations by air, road, and sea including flood response items and COVID-19 supplies such as vaccines.

On cost-recovery modalities, WFP facilitated access to 88,000 cubic meters of storage for the last mile prepositioning of relief items. WFP also transported 165 mt of supplies that were dispatched to 11 field locations. The supplies dispatched represent a 47-percentage achievement against the annual plan, and a minimal increase compared to 2020. The low performance can be attributed to the availability of free-to-user services which were accessible through the Logistics Cluster.

Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal 17, Strategic Outcome Six enhanced operational capacity through partnerships. UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster coordinated with partners including the Government, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), United Nations Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS), International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Somalia Civil Aviation Authority.

With humanitarian needs expected to increase in 2022 (Somalia Humanitarian Needs Overview), UNHAS will remain a priority operation to provide services for an effective and efficient response. Logistics Cluster will continue facilitating coordinated logistics efforts and the demand for common services will increase. To effectively support, increasing funding for Logistics Cluster activities by donors will help WFP to support the Government and partners' logistics needs to respond better.

While UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster played an important role as enablers of all the activities under the ICSP, all end-users were humanitarian partners and there were no beneficiaries directly receiving WFP assistance under this Strategic Outcome, hence the Gender and Age Marker code 0.

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

In Somalia, structural gender inequalities and social exclusion contribute to food insecurity, particularly impacting women and girls, especially from internally displaced populations, marginalized clans, and those living with disabilities. This is evidenced by lower educational attainment, higher unemployment rates, limited livelihood options, poor financial inclusion, lower asset ownership, and barriers to justice, especially for those experiencing gender-based violence[1]. Somali women, especially those in rural areas have unequal access to production inputs and technology for agricultural production and remain more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

WFP continued to strengthen gender integration by adding a qualitative layer to the quantitative data it collects on the unique needs of women, men, boys, and girls and adapting its programmes to accommodate these needs. For example, WFP conducted a conflict, youth, and gender analysis, targeting smallholder farmers. This was done to provide insights on the barriers to meaningful participation of women and youth in the value chains as well as practical recommendations on how to engage these groups within the project design. Both studies provided complimentary details on the gender-differentiated- roles in agricultural production activities, along the value chain, and in farmer households. The studies confirmed women's double burden for labour inside and outside the home, their limited access to productive assets, information, skills, and financial resources. Women and youth were also excluded across the value chain. Literacy rates among women smallholder farmers were lower than the project's threshold for targeted participants, prompting WFP and FAO to adjust the targeting criteria concerning literacy, and introducing a complimentary literacy training element for women in the project design, to strengthen their capacity to effectively participate and benefit from the project activities.

A desk review of the financial regulatory environment in Somalia about women's financial inclusion found that mobile money has the potential to progressively close finance gender gaps in Somalia. Drawing on the experiences of WFP's implementation of government social safety net programmes, the study is part of wider efforts to help achieve greater impact for women through large-scale cash transfers, by better understanding barriers and opportunities for women's digital financial inclusion and economic empowerment. This also follows monitoring reports on challenges in mobile phone ownership and usage, especially for women in poor rural households. Consequently, studies documenting the needs and experiences of women receiving mobile money transfers through social protection programmes were commissioned in December 2021. These will inform on how to address these challenges and optimize cash transfers to women.

Throughout the ICSP, WFP employed social and behaviour change communication as a strategy to address social norms that perpetuate gender inequalities that impact food security. Under a resilience programme in Gedo district, WFP developed a training package for father-to-father support group meetings in Somalia. The package features elements that challenge local gender stereotypes and norms related to nutrition, pregnancy, childcare, health, livelihood, and hygiene practices. The father supports groups will be launched across Gedo district in 2022, with learning from the project applied across all WFP programmes under the new Country Strategic Plan.

# Protection and accountability to affected populations

**Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences**

Conflicts, insecurity, natural disasters, political instability, and the impact of COVID-19 continued to force many people to higher levels of vulnerability with those unable to cope moving to different locations in search of safety and assistance. Consequently, 874,000 people in 2021 were displaced[1], raising the number of internally displaced persons to 2.9 million, one of the highest rates in the world[2]. Somalia's core protection concerns include human rights abuses, forced evictions, gender-based violence, and social discrimination and exclusion based on clan affiliation and gender. These persisted in 2021 against a background of limited access to justice, basic services, and negative cultural norms. Mental health emerged as a growing concern following the effects of multiple shocks on the most at-risk populations[3]. Conflict over agricultural land ownership, pastures, and management of water resources increased, affecting herders and farmers disproportionately. These shocks not only put the lives of women, men, boy and girls at risk, but also deprived them sustainable means of livelihood and predictable income.

There are initiatives instituted at the national level to mitigate and address protection concerns. The Humanitarian Country Team-endorsed Centrality of Protection (CoP) Strategy initiated in 2018[4] expired in 2021, having made modest progress across all the three priority areas[5], particularly on minority inclusion and engagement with communities. Outstanding gaps were noted around disability inclusion (lack of information and expertise) and durable solutions. The launch of the first National Disability Agency (NDA) in July 2021 was timely as the three original priority areas of the CoP remain relevant and continue to feature in the new strategy (2022-2023). The NDA is an entry point for UN agencies to consult and collaborate with persons with disabilities at federal and state levels. WFP and other UN agencies are partnering with the NDA to conduct the first national survey on disability in Somalia, by providing funding and technical support.

WFP continued to prioritize protection and accountability to affected populations throughout its programmes. Overall, WFP deployed safe and flexible delivery modalities and distribution measures for in-kind and cash assistance. SCOPE for beneficiary data management ensured that the right beneficiaries received the right entitlements. Mobile money transfers facilitated contactless assistance in the COVID-19 context, and reduced protection risks related to travel distances, especially for women. Beneficiary feedback from post-distribution monitoring indicated that beneficiaries received assistance without safety challenges -100 percent except for beneficiaries under urban safety nets at 98 percent, reflecting WFP and partners' efforts to minimize beneficiaries' exposure to risks while accessing assistance.

Findings of the protection desk analysis, undertaken by WFP in 2021 provided insight into the demographic of Somalia's food insecure population and the risks they face. The analysis provided an indication that a person's vulnerability to hunger was tied to their identity, livelihood, and location. These intersected with other elements such as gender dynamics, age, dis(ability), and historical or cultural biases. The analysis identified entry points for advancing inclusion of the most vulnerable in WFP programmes and delivery modalities, particularly its targeting tools and processes, and developing a strategy to ensure that 'the furthest behind' are reached. Given the lack of disaggregated data on disadvantaged groups in Somalia, this will ensure improvement in the collection and analysis of data by capturing intersectional needs and taking into account different layers of discrimination.

A conflict, gender, and youth analysis[6] of cereals value chains in Beletweyne and Jowhar districts found that degradation of natural resources through over-exploitation and inappropriate land use and farming practices was diminishing the availability of fertile land and heightening competition and inter-clan land disputes in those districts. Minority and marginalized communities are impacted by violent conflict regardless of whether they are directly involved or not, as they do not hold the social 'power' and protection of the major clan kinship[7]. Young men, most of whom are unemployed, lack practical livelihood skills and are politically disenfranchised, are also increasingly vulnerable to induced violence and recruitment to extremist groups. These findings will be incorporated in the implementation of the programme through adoption of a conflict-sensitive approach to targeting and community engagement and enhancing the participation of vulnerable youth in agricultural production.

Across the ICSP, inadequate awareness of programme entitlements, targeting approaches, amounts, and timeframe of assistance was recorded. In response, WFP Somalia developed and disseminated a communication strategy (2020) among WFP staff and cooperating partners in the field. Additionally, WFP disseminated awareness messages in the Somali language to beneficiaries' mobile phones through bulk SMS. Local community leaders and community selection committees were also informed of different programmes, and they disseminated the same information to beneficiaries in their communities. These information-sharing initiatives improved beneficiaries' awareness of WFP programmes significantly based on WFP post-distribution monitoring results in December; under the general food distribution, awareness improved from 49 percent in 2020 to 85 percent, under Food Assistance for Assets, the proportion of beneficiaries aware of their entitlements improved from 41 percent in 2020 to 79 percent. Further awareness was raised on WFP's Complaint and Feedback Mechanism through posters, banners, and community selection committees following reports of attempted fraud through calls made to households receiving social protection transfers. The WFP hotline provided a channel of direct communication with beneficiaries and community members. Over 21,000 cases were answered and recorded through the Call Centre, a 38 percent increase compared to 2020. Of those, 89 percent of the cases were categorized as "residual risk", as they related to queries on project implementation processes and entitlements. Ninety-eight percent of the cases were closed within a month. The higher number of callers can be attributed to efforts in increasing community awareness of the hotline and existing feedback channels. Over the CSP, WFP plans to expand its Call Centre.

# Environment

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

Somalia continues to face environmental problems and environmental data is scarce. Land degradation is a major environmental concern and is closely linked to deforestation, drought, overgrazing, and unsustainable agricultural practices. Weak natural resource management and control systems leading to unsustainable exploitation of resources such as the uncontrolled harvesting of trees for charcoal burning.

For all programmes involving infrastructure works, social and environmental screening tools were used to identify and manage significant risks, including environmental and community-level impacts.

WFP installed fuel-efficient stoves in 69 schools. These stoves cook faster and use 60 percent less fuel. They are contributing to environmental conservation and reducing the school cooks' exposure to harmful effects of smoke.

WFP supported the Puntland Federal Member State Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoEACC) to implement the Puntland Environmental Policy in 12 locations through afforestation efforts. The Ministry raised 261,000 seedlings and transplanted 123,000 with WFP's support. WFP advocacy resources were used to encourage community residents to embrace a culture of environmental care and protection. As part of the activities, community leaders are empowered to transfer skills impacted by the MoEACC regional technical team to improve the management of tree nurseries as well as tree planting management practices.

WFP is collaborating with the Government at federal and state levels to support targeted communities across Somalia in environmental conservation while restoring livelihood opportunities. Targeted communities treated and conserved 600 hectares of land including through planting forage contributing to soil erosion control measures. Flood protection dykes of 5,000 cubic meters and check dams and gully rehabilitation of 31,660 cubic meters were created and/or rehabilitate as well as soil bunds for control of soil erosion, through Food Assistance for Assets activities. In 2022, WFP will continue to support targeted communities in environmental conservation efforts while supporting targeted communities to diversify their livelihoods.

WFP is also supporting 1,600 farmers in Garowe, Puntland State, and in Dolow, Jubaland State to use green energy by powering their drip irrigation through solar energy. Solar panels create clean energy, therefore, contributing towards the reduction of air pollution while helping farmers to grow fruits and vegetables for diversified diets.

WFP continued implementing environmental improvements that contributed toward the environmental sustainability of operations. Following a scoping study conducted in 2020, WFP Somalia has established two long-term agreements (LTAs) for environmentally and socially responsible recycling and disposal of hazardous e-waste accumulated in Somalia and Kenya. The contracted companies have been vetted against strict environmental and social criteria and they have full chain of custody of the whole recycling process.

Benefits from previous work on renewable installations continue to be felt through reduced fuel costs, security of energy supply, and less Greenhouse Gas emissions. Additionally, WFP has distributed 41 climate-smart refrigerators to 41 retailers through its food systems activities since 2019. Access to cold storage increased the shelf life of fresh produce enhancing the availability of nutritious fresh food in the market while contributing to the use of clean energy.

# Extra Section

## Building resilience in Kabasa: linking livelihoods and nutrition

Under the Rome-based Agencies' (RBA) programme, nutrition-specific treatment of moderate acute malnutrition, prevention of acute malnutrition, and nutrition-sensitive interventions are implemented in 18 villages in Burao and Odweyne districts in Somaliland to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods in protracted crises contexts. WFP's nutrition activities are integrated with general health, treatment severe acute malnutrition, nutrition education to promote behaviour change on diet diversity, and livelihood activities. Beneficiaries of nutrition support are linked to livelihood activities such as growing vegetables and fruits around their homesteads to help them improve their nutrition and access to food.

"Without this livelihoods project, my husband and I would fall back into malnutrition," says Gebi Mohamed Adan. The bright red of her clothing contrasts vividly against the background of dusty roads and corrugated iron buildings that make up the Kabasa camp for internally displaced persons (IDPs). "We need this programme to be scaled-up, so we can keep developing our experience in farming – and continue to build our livelihoods for the long term."

Gebi is one of almost three million IDPs in Somalia. She has lived for more than nine years in Kabasa, near the town of Dolow in Jubaland State, ever since she was driven out of her home in Qansaxdeere in neighbouring South West State – well over 150 km away – by conflict and prolonged drought.

When Gebi first reached Kabasa, one of her children was diagnosed with moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) and was registered under WFP's treatment of MAM programme, to receive specialized nutritious food formulated to treat this condition. Later, after her child was out of danger and discharged from the nutrition programme, she was referred to a WFP livelihoods project. Providing technical skills training in farming and agricultural practices, including crop production, beekeeping, and poultry farming, this project was an opportunity for Gebi to move beyond dependence on humanitarian aid and build a self-sufficient future for her family.

Just outside the Kabasa IDP camp are several large farms, where many of these livelihoods' activities take place. Groups of farmers, a mix of men and colourfully dressed women like Gebi, move up and down neatly ordered rows of green crops swaying in the wind. Sunlight glints on their hoes, rising and falling as they turn over the red-brown soil, and reflects off the water in irrigation ditches fed by overhead tanks and automatic pumps.

WFP and its partners have helped to establish these farms, yielding mangos, maize, and other fruits and vegetables for consumption and sale – supplemented by additional top-up cash-based transfers – so that participants in the livelihood programme can maintain healthy diets for themselves and their families. "We eat some of what we grow, and we sell the rest to buy groceries," says Habiba Aden Hassan, another WFP nutrition programme graduate referred to the livelihoods programme, who also works on one of the farms near Kabasa. "It's good that we can now depend on this farm. Now we are using our power, with the support of WFP."

Scaling-up and strengthening these livelihoods programmes is critical. It will continue strengthening the resilience of displaced people like Habiba, Gebi, and their families. It will ensure they can remain self-sufficient even in the face of the recurrent climate shocks that are all too familiar in Somalia. Towards the end of 2021, consecutive seasons of poor rainfall have left communities in Dolow and Kabasa facing severe drought. Should investment in livelihoods not be sustained and increased, the economic progress these families have made towards resilience could be eroded or lost. "We need more support from WFP. We are expecting further drought, and if this continues, our situation will become even more serious," says Gebi.

# Data Notes

## Overview

National SDG Results: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) is the % of affected populations in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification 3 and above in 2021. Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight) results are based on Somalia Demographic and Health Survey 2020. Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture is based on SWALIM/FAO 2019 (107,395 km2: 17% of total land area of Somalia).

## Context and Operations

[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: Updated list of Low-Income Food Deficit Countries – June 2021

[2] Population: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=SO>

[3] Poverty rate: The World Bank Wave 2 of the Somali High-Frequency Survey 2019.

[4] Elections: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/11/1105972>. Accessed on 05/11/2021

[5] Vulnerability to climate change: Rankings // Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative // University of Notre Dame (nd.edu)

[6] Food security: <https://www.fsnao.org/node/1890>: Accessed on 05/11/2021

[7] Malnutrition levels in Somalia: Federal Republic of Somalia (2020) National micronutrient survey report

[8] ibid

[9] Malnutrition levels: Federal Republic of Somalia (2020) National micronutrient survey report

[10] Global Acute malnutrition: FSNAU-FEWSNET Post-Gu-Technical-Release-9-Sep-2021

[11] Ibid

[12] Somali National Tuberculosis Strategic Plan 2020 – 2024

[13] World Health Organization: The End TB Strategy

[14] Somali HIV National Strategic Plan and M&E; Framework 2021 to 2023

[15] Stigma Index report 2020 by UNICEF

[16] Draft National School Feeding Policy

[17] Federal Government of Somalia Ministry of Education, Culture and Higher Education Sector Strategic Plan 2018-2020

[18] United Nations Development Programme (2012). Somalia Human Development Report 2012: Empowering Youth for Peace and Development.

[19] UN Somalia Gender Equality Strategy 2018-2020

[20] UNPF 2021: Overview of Gender-Based Violence in Somalia: Advocacy Brief



## Strategic outcome 01

Because the SLEAC survey was not conducted in 2021, an alternative methodology was used to calculate programme coverage for Moderate Acute Malnutrition; as a result, the 2021 results cannot be compared to the 2019 SLEAC survey results. The formula for caseload estimation in the cluster approach is  $case\ load = N \times P \times K \times C$ , where N is the population size in the programme area. This refers to those who are between the ages of 6 and 59 months. The prevalence of SAM or MAM is approximated at P. A nutritional anthropometry survey is commonly used to estimate this (e.g., a SMART survey). In Somalia, an adjustment of population annually using a proportion of 3.8% is added plus a correction factor 2.6. WFP readjusts the PIN to a coverage of 70% and then uses expert judgement and resource-based projections to estimate numbers that would be reached in the various nutrition programmes. In some cases, these cause over or under achievement. adjustment scenarios were done using a mix of previous data, coverage surveys-SLEAC and desk reviews. WFP target coverage of 70% for TSFP, 75% MAM PLW and 90% for prevention were used to correct for underestimated denominators.

## Strategic outcome 02

The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) - School Feeding National Capacity baseline was completed in 2020. As a result, there will be no 2021 follow-up value because the WFP's School Feeding policy recommends collecting data once every two years for SABER-SF. The next round for conducting SABER-SF will be determined by WFP Somalia in consultation with the RB/HQ during the CSP.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] This information is taken from the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia results, 2020.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] In the 2021 Women, Peace and Security Index, Somalia was ranked at 159 out of 170 countries for conditions of gender inequality, considering factors such as social inclusion, justice, and security. See <https://giwps.georgetown.edu/the-index/>

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] UNHCR. Somalia Internal Displacements Monitored by Protection & Return Monitoring Network (PRMN) December 2021

[2] Humanitarian Needs Overview. Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022. Issued October 2021.

[3] Humanitarian Needs Overview. Humanitarian Programme Cycle 2022. Issued October 2021.

[4] The Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) is an important humanitarian coordination structure in Somalia bringing together UN agencies and NGOs. WFP is a member of the Implementation Support Group (ISG) that provides technical support, monitors, and reports on the progress of the CoP activities.

[5] The three priority areas of the 2020-21 CoP strategy were i) identifying and addressing differential risks of exclusion and discrimination, ii) addressing critical protection concerns with the persistent displacement towards IDP sites iii) enhancing the protection of communities in conflict zones, who are affected by indiscriminate and disproportionate targeting of civilians and civilian assets vital for survival

[6] Conflict, Gender and Youth Analysis conducted by Dansom Research Limited for WFP and FAO's Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems in Somalia Project, 2020-2021

[7] Ibid

# Annex

## Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.


Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			70	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	2,094,428	2,138,326	4,232,754	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	12.4	11.4	11.6	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	759,076	327,180	1,086,256	
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			17	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number				5000

 <b>SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</b>									
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)				
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect		
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall			
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number			Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	638			

Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	2,569,109
--	------	--	---	------	-----------

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	1,927,386	2,429,983	126%
	female	3,307,543	2,889,027	87%
	total	5,234,929	5,319,010	102%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	429,038	312,723	73%
	female	455,576	333,388	73%
	total	884,614	646,111	73%
24-59 months	male	698,751	409,828	59%
	female	712,867	417,855	59%
	total	1,411,618	827,683	59%
5-11 years	male	99,754	416,470	417%
	female	108,823	384,434	353%
	total	208,577	800,904	384%
12-17 years	male	104,289	332,375	319%
	female	140,563	299,985	213%
	total	244,852	632,360	258%
18-59 years	male	595,554	886,506	149%
	female	1,889,714	1,405,311	74%
	total	2,485,268	2,291,817	92%
60+ years	male	0	72,081	-
	female	0	48,054	-
	total	0	120,135	-

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	5,234,929	4,127,552	79%
IDP	0	37,233	-
Refugee	0	1,143,587	-
Returnee	0	10,638	-

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	440,000	296,166	67%
Climate change adaptation and risk management	0	154,344	-
Prevention of Malnutrition	1,080,891	1,301,986	120%
School-Based Programmes	226,000	139,486	61%
Smallholder agricultural market support activities	0	5,000	-
Treatment of Malnutrition	886,794	1,016,857	114%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	3,725,000	3,895,514	104%

## Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Beans	0	38	-
Corn Soya Blend	11,565	8,320	72%
Dried Fruits	0	144	-
LNS	0	4,603	-
Maize	38,781	3,634	9%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	10,207	2,028	20%
Sorghum/Millet	28,800	18,338	64%
Split Peas	7,055	3,608	51%
Vegetable Oil	4,057	2,247	55%
Wheat	0	7,834	-
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
Maize	30,785	0	0%
Micronutrient Powder	14	0	0%
Sorghum/Millet	0	156	-
Split Peas	3,292	16	0%
Vegetable Oil	2,286	9	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Beans	0	1	-
Corn Soya Blend	7,331	5,302	72%
Dried Fruits	0	2	-
LNS	0	1,967	-
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	4,206	617	15%
Sorghum/Millet	0	847	-
Split Peas	0	335	-
Vegetable Oil	0	253	-

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	65,130,480	43,624,355	67%
Value Voucher	144,019,665	99,929,493	69%
Cash	68,433,976	40,666,523	59%
Value Voucher	36,449,325	21,363,803	59%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	4,717,440	48,675	1%
Value Voucher	3,490,560	778,304	22%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks					Crisis Response	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	56,000	63,301	
			Male	0	64,580	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>56,000</b>	<b>127,881</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	33,104	15,928	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>33,104</b>	<b>15,928</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	49,000	84,758	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>84,758</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	37,100	127,000	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>37,100</b>	<b>127,000</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	3,303	2,611	
			Male	3,173	2,509	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>5,120</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	63,388	
			Male	0	35,656	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>99,044</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	950,400	1,091,902	
			Male	969,600	1,113,962	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,920,000</b>	<b>2,205,864</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	108,108	0	
			Male	110,292	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>218,400</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	17,800	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>17,800</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	237,600	216,265	
			Male	242,400	220,633	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>480,000</b>	<b>436,898</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	58,212	113,805	
			Male	59,388	116,106	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>117,600</b>	<b>229,911</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female	0	16,150	
			Male	0	20,000	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>36,150</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	62,186	42,740	
			Male	58,564	40,250	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>120,750</b>	<b>82,990</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	72,966	148,151	
			Male	68,715	139,521	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>141,681</b>	<b>287,672</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	257,550	215,558	
			Male	252,450	211,289	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>510,000</b>	<b>426,847</b>	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female <b>Total</b>	0 <b>0</b>	19,150 <b>19,150</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	47,291 <b>47,291</b>	27,629 <b>27,629</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	70,000 <b>70,000</b>	151,229 <b>151,229</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	159,000 <b>159,000</b>	158,270 <b>158,270</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,303 3,173 <b>6,476</b>	2,673 2,569 <b>5,242</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	100,465	50,795
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	209,150,145	143,553,848

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Crisis- affected children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with high GAM rates during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status and gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	55	55
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	126	126
A: Crisis- affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG, and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas where GAM rates are high during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods that ameliorate malnutrition and improve their nutrition status, and gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	32	32
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	683	683
C: Crisis-affected populations benefit from a well-coordinated food security and logistics humanitarian response and service platforms that deliver life-saving assistance in a timely and accountable manner				
General Distribution				
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	19	8
E*: Crisis- affected children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with high GAM rates during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status and gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				



E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	2,494	3,849
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	15,444	33,094
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	14,742	12,317
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	86,717	104,574
E*: Crisis- affected children aged 6-59 months, PLWG, and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas where GAM rates are high during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods that ameliorate malnutrition and improve their nutrition status, and gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,813	1,767
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	2,720	1,738
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	24,361	21,053
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	143,302	137,793
G: Crisis- affected people receive unconditional nutritious food or cash-based transfers that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during times of crisis and support stability				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.1: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	%	100	100
G.7: Percentage of tools developed or reviewed to strengthen national capacities for Forecast-based Anticipatory Action	G.7.2: Number of Anticipatory Action SOPs developed or reviewed through WFP's support	tool	1	1
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.1: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (male)	individual	67,592	67,592
G.9: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks	G.9.2: Number of people covered and assisted through Forecast-based Anticipatory Actions against climate shocks (female)	individual	86,742	86,742
H: Crisis-affected populations benefit from a well-coordinated food security and logistics humanitarian response and service platforms that deliver life-saving assistance in a timely and accountable manner				
General Distribution				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.112: Number of technical reports shared with cluster partners	report	2	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.120: Number of UN agency and NGO staff trained	individual	350	204
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	1	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.23: Number of bulletins, maps and other information products compiled and shared	item	260	241
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.53: Number of guidance documents developed and circulated to the cluster	item	1	1

H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.79: Number of partner organizations participating in the cluster system nationally	agency/organization	200	505
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.91: Number of regional cluster coordination cells created	unit	15	14

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Antiretroviral treatment (ART) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
ART Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	3.6	0	0	Secondary data
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	85.7	>75	>75	95.7	100	87.1	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	99	>99	>99	66		99	Secondary data
	Male	94.1	>94.1	>94.1	71		94.1	Secondary data
	Overall	96.6	>96.6	>96.6	69		96.6	Secondary data Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Security Cluster - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	85	≥90	≥90	96	88	85	Joint survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	48.5	>48.5	>48.5	53.9	41.7	31.9	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	21.3	>23.2	>23.2	35.8	13.2	7.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	27.3	>29.2	>29.2	37.3	19.2	10.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	23.9	>25.9	>25.9	36.5	15.9	9.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	94.3	>94.3	>94.3	90		94.3	Secondary data
	Male	94.5	>94.5	>94.5	88		94.5	Secondary data
	Overall	94.4	>94.4	>94.4	89		94.4	Secondary data Secondary data
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.7	≥96.7	≥96.7	96.4	91	96.7	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.9	≥97.9	≥97.9	88.9	98	97.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	97.3	≥97.3	≥97.3	94.6	93	97.3	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief assistance - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.9	≤16.9	≤16.9	9.2	9.2	11.4	WFP
	Male	15.3	≤15.3	≤15.3	10.8	11.7	11.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8	10.4	11.1	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	88.4	≥88.4	≥88.4	83	69.5	80.8	WFP
	Male	80.5	≥80.5	≥80.5	93.3	71.1	87.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	83.6	≥83.6	≥83.6	91	70.6	83.1	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.7	≥48.7	≥48.7	35.9	60.5	45	WFP
	Male	52.1	≥52.1	≥52.1	59.2	69.4	49.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	50.9	≥50.9	≥50.9	53.7	67.1	49.3	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.3	≤24.3	≤24.3	38.1	26.2	25	WFP
	Male	17.5	≤17.5	≤17.5	26.8	20.2	31.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	19.9	≤19.9	≤19.9	29.4	21.8	31	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≤27	≤27	26	13.3	30	WFP
	Male	30.4	≤30.4	≤30.4	14.1	10.4	18.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	29.2	≤29.2	≤29.2	16.9	11.1	19.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	91.2	<91.2	<91.2	13.2	35.8	77.2	WFP
	Male	78.4	<78.4	<78.4	30.6	48.4	77.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	83.4	<83.4	<83.4	26.6	44.4	77.4	WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.5	≤7.5	≤7.5	14.3	18.2	14	WFP
	Male	13.7	≤13.7	≤13.7	11.9	13.8	11.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5	12.5	14.9	11.7	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26.7	≤26.7	≤26.7	23.1	40.2	32	WFP
	Male	22.2	≤22.2	≤22.2	21.8	21.3	24.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	23.8	≤23.8	≤23.8	22.1	26.2	25.5	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.33	<15	<15	1.53	1.38	2.02	Secondary data
	Male	1.36	<15	<15	1.62	1.53	1.67	Secondary data
	Overall	1.34	<15	<15	1.57	1.45	1.83	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.06	0.05	0.05	Secondary data
	Male	0.06	<3	<3	0.08	0.06	0.04	Secondary data
	Overall	0.04	<3	<3	0.07	0.05	0.04	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.19	<15	<15	1.5	0.91	2.24	Secondary data
	Male	1.25	<15	<15	1.61	1.02	2.62	Secondary data
	Overall	1.22	<15	<15	1.55	0.96	2.44	Secondary data
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	97.45	>75	>75	96.91	97.66	95.7	Secondary data
	Male	97.34	>75	>75	96.69	97.39	95.68	Secondary data
	Overall	97.39	>75	>75	96.81	97.53	95.69	Secondary data
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	76.6	>76.6	>76.6	90		76.6	Secondary data
	Male	75.7	>75.7	>75.7	87		75.7	Secondary data
	Overall	76.2	>76.2	>76.2	88		76.2	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Tuberculosis (TB) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	78.4	>75	>75	96	94.1	85.9	Secondary data
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	5.7	<15	<15	4.6	2.6	4.2	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	50	30	
			Male	37	30	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	23,197	18,330	
			Male	17,499	19,077	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>40,696</b>	<b>37,407</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	11,922	14,443	
			Male	9,754	11,817	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>21,676</b>	<b>26,260</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,811	4,215	
			Male	3,889	4,299	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>8,514</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	152,460	124,861	
			Male	155,540	127,382	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>308,000</b>	<b>252,243</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	61,250	54,890	
			Male	63,750	57,130	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>112,020</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	40,810	57,559	
			Male	33,390	47,093	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>74,200</b>	<b>104,652</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,119	0	
			Male	3,181	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>6,300</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	65,340	3,226	
			Male	66,660	3,290	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>6,516</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	75,790	0	
			Male	62,010	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>137,800</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	36,378	181	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	58,005,613	32,565,151	
Activity 07: Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	684,000	564,662	
			Male	516,000	576,070	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,140,732</b>	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	46,877,688	29,465,175	

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: School-aged children in targeted areas receive safety net assistance in the form of a nutritious meal every day they attend school. They also benefit from gender-informed SBCC and from the improved capacity of related ministries to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	364	369
C: School-aged children in targeted areas receive safety net assistance in the form of a nutritious meal every day they attend school. They also benefit from gender-informed SBCC and from the improved capacity of related ministries to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	60
D: Food- insecure people receive safety net assistance in the form of conditional in-kind or cash- based transfers for vocational training and the rehabilitation of community assets and gender-informed SBCC that reduce vulnerability to climate-related shocks and protect access to food				
Food assistance for asset				
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.108: Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	m3	32,360	33,480
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.119: Kilometres (km) of irrigation canals rehabilitated	Km	87	87.3
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.126: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use rehabilitated/maintained (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	59	52
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.127: Number of water tanks/tower constructed for irrigation/livestock/domestic use (0 - 5000cbmt)	Number	3	6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.132: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (> 50 cbmt)	Number	8	14
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.20: Hectares (ha) of land plated with forage seeds	Ha	1	1.22
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.22: Hectares (ha) of gardens created	Ha	88	86.89
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.38: Kilometres (km) of feeder roads rehabilitated	Km	68	96
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.87: Hectares (ha) of prosopis trees cleared	Ha	27	26.89
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.98: Number of tree seedlings produced/provided	Number	290,202	298,200
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.9: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated and conserved with physical soil and water conservation measures only	Ha	262	608.78

Food assistance for training				
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)	D.3.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities (FFT)	Number	8,143	7,909
E*: School-aged children in targeted areas receive safety net assistance in the form of a nutritious meal every day they attend school. They also benefit from gender-informed SBCC and from the improved capacity of related ministries to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	7,853	14,205
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	7,313	12,055
N*: School-aged children in targeted areas receive safety net assistance in the form of a nutritious meal every day they attend school. They also benefit from gender-informed SBCC and from the improved capacity of related ministries to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase school attendance and retention				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	N*.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator)	Days	25	25

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.5	≤16.5	≤16.5	6.5	7	7.86	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10	≤10	≤10	9.5	11	8.2	
	Overall	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4	8.9	10.1	8.13	
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Hem Iron rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	57.1	≤57.1	≤57.1	56.7	58.7		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60.5	≤60.5	≤60.5	45.6	40.6		
	Overall	60.3	≤60.3	≤60.3	46.9	44.3		
Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Protein rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	48.6	≤48.6	≤48.6	50	53.5		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	49.3	≤49.3	≤49.3	36.3	34.7		
	Overall	49.3	≤49.3	≤49.3	38	38.6		

Food Consumption Score – Nutrition: Percentage of households that never consumed Vit A rich food (in the last 7 days)	Female	68.6	≤68.6	≤68.6	90	78.1		WFP
	Male	83.8	≤83.8	≤83.8	65.1	53.8		programme monitoring
	Overall	82.5	≤82.5	≤82.5	68.2	62.3		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	52	≥52	≥52	38.5	68.1	40	WFP
	Male	67.7	≥67.7	≥67.7	66.4	78.8	69.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	64	≥64	≥64	60.9	76.7	63.8	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	27.6	≤27.6	≤27.6	31.3	24.6	46.3	WFP
	Male	16.1	≤16.1	≤16.1	18.3	17.5	21.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	18.8	≤18.8	≤18.8	20.9	18.8	26	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	20.4	≤20.4	≤20.4	30.2	7.2	13.7	WFP
	Male	16.1	≤16.1	≤16.1	15.2	3.8	9.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	17.1	≤17.1	≤17.1	18.2	4.4	10.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	11.2	≤11.2	≤11.2	27.1	43.5	29.5	WFP
	Male	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5	12.7	21.2	17.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4	15.5	25.5	19.5	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17.3	≤17.3	≤17.3	18.8	30.4	2.1	WFP
	Male	16.5	≤16.5	≤16.5	16.3	21.6	8.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	16.8	23.3	7.5	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	83.3	80.9	90.2	WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for training - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								



Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	8.2	6.3	13	WFP
	Male	5	≤5	≤5	14.2	5.3	12.9	programme monitoring
	Overall	6.3	≤6.3	≤6.3	12.6	5.8	13	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	59.6	≥59.6	≥59.6	42.1	49.4	42.9	WFP
	Male	59.9	≥59.9	≥59.9	70.1	52.2	63	programme monitoring
	Overall	59.8	≥59.8	≥59.8	62.4	51	57.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	15.1	≤15.1	≤15.1	36.5	37	42.9	WFP
	Male	12	≤12	≤12	25.1	41.5	30.3	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.9	≤12.9	≤12.9	28.3	39.5	33.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	25.3	≤25.3	≤25.3	21.4	13.6	14.2	WFP
	Male	28.1	≤28.1	≤28.1	4.8	6.3	6.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	27.3	≤27.3	≤27.3	9.3	9.5	8.8	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	13	≤13	≤13	38.9	17.9	18.5	WFP
	Male	14.4	≤14.4	≤14.4	10.8	18.5	19.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	18.5	18.3	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	17.8	≤17.8	≤17.8	9.5	22.2	4.3	WFP
	Male	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	10.2	23.4	2.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.9	≤11.9	≤11.9	10	22.9	3	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding - <b>Location:</b> Garowe - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.3	≥1.3	≥1.3				WFP survey
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding - <b>Location:</b> Hargeisa - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								

SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.48	≥1.48	≥1.48					WFP survey
<b>Target Group: School feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>									
Enrolment rate	Female	2.3	>8	>8	5.7	8.8	5.1	Secondary data	
	Male	3.7	>8	>8	9.8	5.3	4.4	Secondary data	
	Overall	2.9	>8	>8	7.9	6.7	4.7	Secondary data Secondary data	
Gender ratio	Overall	1.2	=1	=1	0.9	0.9	1.2	Secondary data	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	96.8	≥97	≥97	98.9	95.2	94	Secondary data	
	Male	94.2	≥97	≥97	98.4	97.2	93.6	Secondary data	
	Overall	95.4	≥97	≥97	98.5	96.3	93.8	Secondary data Secondary data	
<b>Target Group: Urban safety net - Location: Banadir - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	13	≤13	≤13	17.7	15.2	21	WFP	
	Male	14.9	≤14.9	≤14.9	11.4	12.3	19.5	programme monitoring	
	Overall	14	≤14	≤14	15	13.7	20.4	WFP programme monitoring programme monitoring programme monitoring	
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	62	≥62	≥62	90.8	75	85.8	WFP	
	Male	66.7	≥66.7	≥66.7	96	92.6	78.4	programme monitoring	
	Overall	64.3	≥64.3	≥64.3	93	83.7	80.9	WFP programme monitoring programme monitoring programme monitoring	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	43.3	≥43.3	≥43.3	79.3	61.8	75.5	WFP	
	Male	57.3	≥57.3	≥57.3	90.5	67.1	81.8	programme monitoring	
	Overall	50.3	≥50.3	≥50.3	84	64.5	77.9	WFP programme monitoring programme monitoring programme monitoring	
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	42.7	≤42.7	≤42.7	13.2	28.9	16.8	WFP	
	Male	28	≤28	≤28	7.1	28.9	15.8	programme monitoring	
	Overall	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3	10.7	28.9	16.4	WFP programme monitoring programme monitoring programme monitoring	

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	14	≤14	≤14	10.7	9.2	7.8	WFP
	Male	14.7	≤14.7	≤14.7	2.4	4	2.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	14.3	≤14.3	≤14.3	5.3	6.6	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	56.7	≤56.7	≤56.7	37.4	21.7	24.8	WFP
	Male	43.3	≤43.3	≤43.3	31.7	45	20.2	programme monitoring
	Overall	50	≤50	≤50	35	33.2	23	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	12	≤12	≤12	21.8	23	27.3	WFP
	Male	11.3	≤11.3	≤11.3	31.7	35.6	24.5	programme monitoring
	Overall	11.7	≤11.7	≤11.7	26	29.2	26.2	WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	8.7	≤8.7	≤8.7	25.3	52.6	24.3	WFP
	Male	16.7	≤16.7	≤16.7	13.5	20.1	23.7	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.7	≤12.7	≤12.7	20.3	36.5	24	WFP programme monitoring

#### Activity 07: Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Rural safety net - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	16.9	≤16.9	≤16.9	6.9	7.3		WFP
	Male	15.3	≤15.3	≤15.3	7.9	10.9		programme monitoring
	Overall	15.8	≤15.8	≤15.8	7.6	9.5		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	88.4	≥88.4	≥88.4	65.2	71.9		WFP
	Male	80.5	≥80.5	≥80.5	74.1	74		programme monitoring
	Overall	83.6	≥83.6	≥83.6	71.5	73.2		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	48.7	≥48.7	≥48.7	68.7	51.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	52.1	≥52.1	≥52.1	68.5	59.1		
	Overall	50.9	≥50.9	≥50.9	68.6	57.2		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	24.3	≤24.3	≤24.3	16.6	27.2		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.5	≤17.5	≤17.5	18.3	23.5		
	Overall	19.9	≤19.9	≤19.9	17.8	24.5		
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	27	≤27	≤27	14.7	21.4		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≤30.4	≤30.4	13.2	17.4		
	Overall	29.2	≤29.2	≤29.2	13.7	19.4		
Food Expenditure Share	Female	91.2	≤91.2	≤91.2	48.9	63.8		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	78.4	≤78.4	≤78.4	57.1	62.4		
	Overall	83.4	≤83.4	≤83.4	54.9	62.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	7.5	≤7.5	≤7.5	11.3	30.3		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.7	≤13.7	≤13.7	7.5	13.7		
	Overall	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5	8.6	19.9		
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	26.7	≤26.7	≤26.7	21.6	28.1		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	22.2	≤22.2	≤22.2	15.3	17.7		
	Overall	23.8	≤23.8	≤23.8	17.2	21.6		

Strategic Outcome 03: Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	10,636 <b>10,636</b>	156,588 <b>156,588</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	14,000 <b>14,000</b>	4,613 <b>4,613</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	49,000 <b>49,000</b>	139,691 <b>139,691</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	13,300 <b>13,300</b>	44,735 <b>44,735</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,022 0 <b>3,022</b>	733 704 <b>1,437</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	77,220 78,780 <b>156,000</b>	90,226 92,048 <b>182,274</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	33,600 <b>33,600</b>	11,265 <b>11,265</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	149 143 <b>292</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	41,580 42,420 <b>84,000</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	30,900 29,100 <b>60,000</b>	14,493 13,649 <b>28,142</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	46,952 44,217 <b>91,169</b>	104,665 98,568 <b>203,233</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	75,750 74,250 <b>150,000</b>	96,651 94,738 <b>191,389</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	20,000 <b>20,000</b>	12,000 <b>12,000</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	50,000 <b>50,000</b>	174,398 <b>174,398</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	57,000 <b>57,000</b>	55,201 <b>55,201</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	2,202 2,116 <b>4,318</b>	675 649 <b>1,324</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	11,537	9,324	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,208,000	826,979	

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates receive specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition throughout the year and benefit from gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change leading to improved food security and nutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	75	75
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	91	91
A: Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates receive specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition throughout the year and benefit from gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change leading to improved food security and nutrition				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	10	14
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	187	187
C: Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates benefit from the enhanced nutrition-related capacity of community nutrition workers to improve their resilience and protect their nutritional status				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	120
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	120	200
E*: Targeted children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates receive specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition throughout the year and benefit from gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change leading to improved food security and nutrition				
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	5,257	7,247
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	30,923	33,671
Prevention of stunting				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	14,588	10,115
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	85,811	122,290
E*: Targeted children aged 6-59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high malnutrition rates receive specialized nutritious foods to treat malnutrition throughout the year and benefit from gender-informed SBCC that stimulate positive behaviour change leading to improved food security and nutrition				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				

E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	1,209	642
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,814	1,093
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (male)	Number	9,148	13,833
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	53,811	93,164

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Antiretroviral treatment (ART) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
ART Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	0	0	0	Secondary data
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	50	>75	>75	0	0	50	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Blanket supplementary feeding programme (BSFP) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	99	>99	>99	46		99	Secondary data
	Male	94.1	>94.1	>94.1	47		94.1	Secondary data
	Overall	96.6	>96.6	>96.6	46		96.6	Secondary data Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	52.2	>52.2	>52.2	39.8	53.2	49.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	16.7	>43.3	>43.3	29.4	33.3	15.9	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	19.7	>35.3	>35.3	41.9	25.3	18.2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	18.1	>39.5	>39.5	34.6	29.5	17	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	95.8	>95.8	>95.8	100		95.8	Secondary data
	Male	94.6	>94.6	>94.6	91		94.6	Secondary data
	Overall	95.2	>95.2	>95.2	95		95.2	Secondary data Secondary data

Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	83.5	≥83.5	≥83.5	96.5	93	83.5	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	76.3	≥76.3	≥76.3	95.8	92	76.3	
	Overall	80.2	≥80.2	≥80.2	96.3	93	80.2	
<b>Target Group:</b> Targeted supplementary feeding programme (TSFP) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition								
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.58	<15	<15	1.41	0.97	2.17	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	1.77	<15	<15	1.67	0.92	1.86	
	Overall	1.67	<15	<15	1.53	0.95	2.01	
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.02	<3	<3	0.03	0	0.03	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	0.02	<3	<3	0.04	0.01	0	
	Overall	0.02	<3	<3	0.03	0.01	0.01	
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	3.09	<15	<15	2.86	1.09	2.34	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	3.63	<15	<15	3.18	0.91	0.91	
	Overall	3.33	<15	<15	3	1.01	1.65	
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	95.31	>75	>75	95.7	97.95	95.46	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	94.58	>75	>75	95.11	98.17	97.23	
	Overall	94.98	>75	>75	95.43	98.05	96.33	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	77.7	>77.7	>77.7	85		77.7	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	77.3	>77.3	>77.3	76		77.3	
	Overall	77.5	>77.5	>77.5	80		77.5	
<b>Target Group:</b> Tuberculosis (TB) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> HIV/TB Care&treatment;								
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	95	>75	>75	93.63	100	95	Secondary data
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.14	0	0	Secondary data



Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder	Female	0	1,500
		agricultural market support activities	Male	0	3,500
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,000</b>

Output Results					
Activity 04: Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from improved government and private sector capacity to improve nutrition through support for standards on food fortification, food quality and safety					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	8	5	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	2	2	
C: Private sector producers benefit from shared knowledge on market information systems and retail and wholesale supply chain management and thus improve food supply chains					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	200	83	
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	20	9	
F: Targeted smallholder farmers and farmers' cooperatives benefit from local purchases, training on post-harvest losses and linkages to retail networks that strengthen their productive capacity and food security					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.22: Number of farmer organizations trained in market access and post-harvest handling skills	farmer organization	30	24	
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.32: Number of farmers trained in marketing skills and post-harvest handling	individual	7,500	5,000	
L: Smallholder farmers, farmer cooperatives and private sector producers benefit from the rehabilitation of key infrastructure that improves food supply chains and the availability of food					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	3	2	
L.2: Amount of investments in equipment made, by type	L.2.LRP7: Total increase in installed storage capacity (dry or cold storage)	m3	149	20	

## Outcome Results

### Activity 04: Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food systems - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Value (USD)	Overall	0	≥300,000	≥300,000	0			WFP survey
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	0	≥120	≥120	0			WFP survey

Output Results				
Activity 05: Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Populations benefit from strengthened capacity and policies of national authorities to support port infrastructure rehabilitation in order to improve access to nutritious food				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	8	8
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	3	3
C: Populations benefit from the establishment of a food security and nutrition policy and the strengthened capacities of related ministries to improve their food security and nutrition and support stability				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	547	547
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	25	24
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	13	12
C: Populations benefit from the strengthened capacity of national authorities to implement disaster management and early warning systems in order to protect food security and nutrition and support stability				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	74	74
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	18	18
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	6	6
C: Vulnerable populations benefit from the establishment and implementation of a social protection policy framework that improves their food security and nutrition, and supports stability				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	63	63

C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.1: Number of technical assistance activities provided	unit	12	15
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	5	6

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	0	≥3	≥3	3	3	25	Secondary data

Output Results				
Activity 06: Provision of air services for the humanitarian community				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: •Vulnerable populations benefit from safe and reliable air services provided by UNHAS to partners as a result of which they receive timely and efficient assistance				
Humanitarian Air Service				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.127: Percentage response to medical and security evacuation	%	100	100
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.12: Number of agencies and organizations using humanitarian air services	agency/organization	105	89
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	2	2
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	10	11
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	1,638	1,067.52
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	individual	436	659
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	99.67
Activity 08: Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable populations benefit from safe and reliable on-demand support services to humanitarian partners as a result of which they receive timely and efficient assistance				
Service Delivery General				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.135: Warehousing capacity (m2) made available to the humanitarian community	m2	88,000	88,000
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.16: Number of agencies and organizations using transport services	agency/organization	20	10
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	Mt	350	165
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.21: Volume (m3) of cargo transported	m3	1,400	450
Activity 09: Provision of common services through the Logistics Sector (or Logistics Cluster, if activated), for the humanitarian community				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
H: Vulnerable populations benefit from a well-coordinated service provision by logistics sector (or logistics cluster, if activated) for emergency response that are delivered in a timely and accountable manner				
Logistics Cluster				
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.10: Number of agencies and organizations using coordination and logistics services	agency/organization	40	34
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	100	100
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.24: Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	item	60	69

## Outcome Results

### Activity 06: Provision of air services for the humanitarian community

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Humanitarian Air Service								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	96.8	≥97	≥97	96.5	100	94.9	WFP survey

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Nutrition - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
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	Overall	22.7	≥22.7	≥22.7	12.2	37.7	36.7	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	18.2	≤18.2	≤18.2	0.2	1.2	10.1	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	59.1	≥59.1	≥59.1	87.6	61.1	53.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief assistance - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
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	Overall	42.5	≥42.5	≥42.5	17.7	26.2	58.7	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4	6.5	0.6	5.7	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	46.1	≥46.1	≥46.1	75.4	73.2	35.7	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48.3	≥50	≥50	47.8	45.5	48.3	-
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	Overall	54.2	≥54.2	≥54.2	20.9	38.9	42.5	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5	9.3	9.1	7.1	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	39.3	≥39.3	≥39.3	69.8	52	50.4	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> Cash, Commodity Voucher, Food - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity - -	Female	57	≥50	≥50	57	57	57	Secondary data
	Male	43	≥50	≥50	43	43	43	Secondary data
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for training - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
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	Overall	47.9	≥47.9	≥47.9	35.2	43.7	55.9	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	6.7	≤6.7	≤6.7	3.1	0.4	18.9	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	45.4	≥45.4	≥45.4	61.7	55.9	25.2	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> School feeding - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	37	≥50	≥50	44	36	37	Secondary data
<b>Target Group:</b> Urban safety net - <b>Location:</b> Banadir - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								



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	Overall	43.6	≥43.6	≥43.6	37.7	61.8	35.1	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	6.4	≤6.4	≤6.4	7	11.8	6.6	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	50	≥50	≥50	55.3	26.5	58.3	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** Nutrition - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

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	Overall	36	≥36	≥36	35.7	27	45	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	11	≤11	≤11	0	2	3.1	WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	53	≥53	≥53	64.3	71.1	51.9	WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 07: Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** Rural safety net - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

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	Overall	42.5	≥42.5	≥42.5	45.6	24.7		WFP programme monitoring
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	Overall	11.4	≤11.4	≤11.4	0.2	0.3		WFP programme monitoring

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	Overall	46.1	≥46.1	≥46.1	54.2	75		WFP programme monitoring
--	---------	------	-------	-------	------	----	--	--------------------------

## Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Nutrition - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	96.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.2	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	97.6	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	98.2	
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief assistance - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.1	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.4	
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	99.2	

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	93.4	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	95.2	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring

**Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** Food assistance for asset - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for asset

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	98.5	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	99.3	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.1	100	monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	98.9	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	99.2	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring

**Target Group:** Food assistance for training - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Food assistance for training

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	99.7	=100	=100	100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	99.8	=100	=100	100	100	100	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99.3	=100	=100	100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	98.5	=100	=100	100	99.4	99.6	99.6	programme
	Overall	98.7	=100	=100	100	99.6	99.7	99.7	monitoring

**Target Group:** Urban safety net - **Location:** Banadir - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.2	=100	=100	100	99.2	100	100	WFP
	Male	98.1	=100	=100	100	100	97.5	97.5	programme
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	100	99.6	97.7	97.7	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	98.2	=100	=100	97.7	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	98.1	=100	=100	97.6	99.3	99.6	99.6	programme
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	97.7	99.6	99.6	99.6	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.2	=100	=100	99.4	99.2	88.9	88.9	WFP
	Male	98.1	=100	=100	99.2	100	94.2	94.2	programme
	Overall	98.2	=100	=100	99.3	99.6	93.8	93.8	monitoring

**Activity 03: Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
------------------------	-----	----------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----------------	----------------	--------

**Target Group:** Nutrition - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	98.8	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	99.5	=100	=100	100	100	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	98.2	100	WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	99.5	100	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	97.4	=100	=100	99.7	100	98.7	programme
	Overall	98.5	=100	=100	99.7	100	99.2	monitoring

#### Activity 07: Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Rural safety net - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	100	=100	=100	100	100		programme
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100		monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	98.7	=100	=100	100	100		WFP
	Male	93.4	=100	=100	100	100		programme
	Overall	95.2	=100	=100	100	100		monitoring

## Accountability to affected population indicators

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

### Activity 01: Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief assistance - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Relief assistance - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	17.7	≥80	≥80	82.5	42.4	41.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	16.8	≥80	≥80	92.8	31.2	45.5	
	Overall	17.3	≥80	≥80	85.3	39.2	43.2	

### Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	17.1	≥80	≥80	74.6	42.9	32.2	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	24.5	≥80	≥80	84.8	39.4	43.9	
	Overall	21.1	≥80	≥80	78.5	41.2	35.8	
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for training - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for training								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	35.6	≥80	≥80	89.7	50.2	56.6	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	48.2	≥80	≥80	87.4	20.5	62.5	
	Overall	39.3	≥80	≥80	89.1	44.9	58.1	

<b>Target Group:</b> Urban safety net - <b>Location:</b> Banadir - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	35.7	≥80	≥80	46.6	48.5	79.4	WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	33.3	≥80	≥80	57.1	25	75	
	Overall	34.5	≥80	≥80	47	45.2	79.3	

<b>Target Group:</b> Urban safety net - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b>								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

<b>Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment</b>								
<b>Activity 02: Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring





World Food Programme

Programme Alimentaire Mondial

Programa Mundial de Alimentos

برنامج الأغذية العالمي

**Note for the Record**

Date: 25 March 2022

**To: Bai Mankay Sankoh, Representative & Country Director, a.i.  
WFP Somalia**

**Subject: WFP SOMALIA BENEFICIARY BY RESIDENCE STATUS ERROR IN SPRING – 2021**

**CURRENT STATUS**

As at the date of this NFR, WFP Somalia's SPRING info graph on beneficiary by residence status show 4,127,552 residents, 1,143,587 refugees, 37,233 IDPs and 10,638 returnees received food and nutrition assistance.

**REASON FOR THE ERROR AND ACTION TAKEN**

During data capturing on the percentage of beneficiaries by residence status in COMET, WFP Somalia entered the following percentages as reached against the 5,319,010 total beneficiaries: 77.6 percent residents, 21.5 percent refugees, 0.2 percent returnees and 0.7 percent internally displaced persons (IDPs).

However, in 2021, WFP Somalia reached fewer refugees, more IDPs and returnees than displayed in SPRING. The total number of beneficiaries reached remains unchanged -5,319,010.

As such, the correct percentage of beneficiary by residence status is as follows;

- 77.6 percent residents – 4,127,552 beneficiaries
- 21.5 percent IDPs – 1,143,587 beneficiaries
- 0.7 percent returnees – 37, 233 beneficiaries
- 0.2 percent refugees – 10,638 beneficiaries

WFP Somalia has corrected the error in COMET. However, since the Annual Country Report (ACR) was already under 'published status' by the date of this NFR, data could not flow from COMET to SPRING.

**RECOMMENDATION ON THE WAY FORWARD**

While the info graph in SPRING under the Overview Section will remain unchanged, WFP Somalia confirms that the correct beneficiary demographics by residence status is as follows;

- 77.6 percent residents – 4,127,552 beneficiaries
- 21.5 percent IDPs – 1,143,587 beneficiaries
- 0.7 percent returnees – 37, 233 beneficiaries
- 0.2 percent refugees – 10,638 beneficiaries

**Country Director's Approval:**

Approved

✓

Date

25/03/2022

**Representative & Country Director, a.i.  
WFP Somalia**

Cover page photo © WFP/Patrick Mwangi

Grade 3 students at Bender Kazim school, Bosasso, Puntland – one of many schools in Somalia supported by the WFP home-grown school feeding programme.

**World Food Programme**

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

# Financial Section

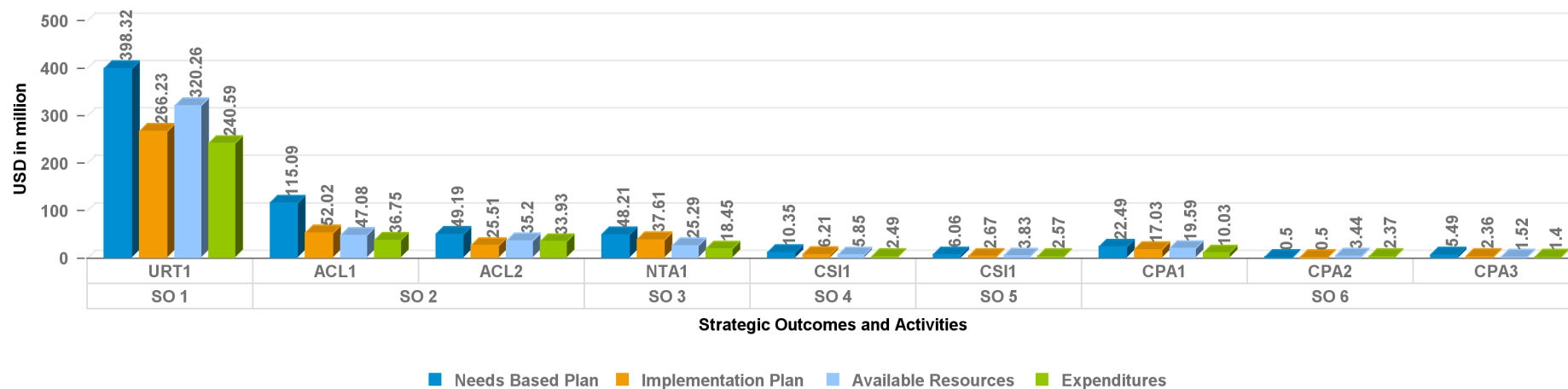
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year
SO 3	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021
SO 6	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals
ACL2	Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households
CPA1	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community
CPA2	Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community
CPA3	Provision of common services through the Logistics Sector (or Logistics Cluster, if activated), for the humanitarian community
CSI1	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains
CSI1	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems
NTA1	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change
URT1	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	398,319,355	266,225,438	320,257,546	240,587,200
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	298,263	0
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	115,093,259	52,016,124	47,084,106	36,747,403
		Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households	49,188,316	25,505,034	35,200,125	33,927,604
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	86,198	0

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,924	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>562,600,930</b>	<b>343,746,596</b>	<b>402,935,162</b>	<b>311,262,207</b>
2	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	48,210,886	37,614,969	25,286,807	18,446,953
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,376,244	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>48,210,886</b>	<b>37,614,969</b>	<b>26,663,051</b>	<b>18,446,953</b>
4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains	10,348,258	6,207,050	5,845,700	2,493,877
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>10,348,258</b>	<b>6,207,050</b>	<b>5,845,700</b>	<b>2,493,877</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems	6,055,808	2,669,931	3,833,350	2,569,109
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>6,055,808</b>	<b>2,669,931</b>	<b>3,833,350</b>	<b>2,569,109</b>
8	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community	22,486,521	17,026,629	19,587,632	10,029,535
		Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community	504,432	504,432	3,436,833	2,365,688
		Provision of common services through the Logistics Sector (or Logistics Cluster, if activated), for the humanitarian community	5,488,384	2,356,800	1,516,536	1,399,371
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>28,479,337</b>	<b>19,887,860</b>	<b>24,541,001</b>	<b>13,794,594</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,926,393	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,926,393</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>655,695,218</b>	<b>410,126,407</b>	<b>466,744,658</b>	<b>348,566,740</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			30,004,245	30,004,245	29,540,239	22,239,260
			685,699,463	440,130,652	496,284,897	370,806,000
			44,536,177	28,573,306	13,128,060	13,128,060
			730,235,640	468,703,957	509,412,957	383,934,060



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

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

### Implementation Plan

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

### Available Resources

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

### Expenditures

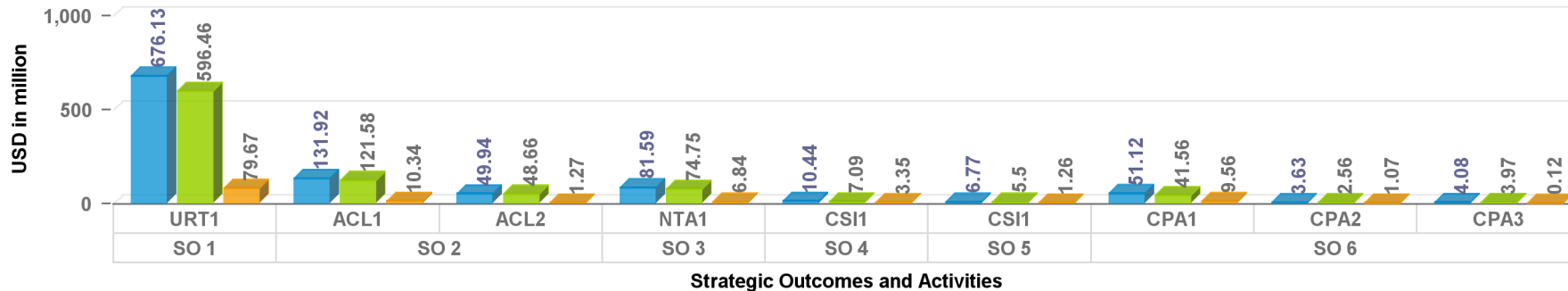
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks
SO 2	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year
SO 3	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year
SO 4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021
SO 5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021
SO 6	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food- insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals
ACL2	Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households
CPA1	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community
CPA2	Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community
CPA3	Provision of common services through the Logistics Sector (or Logistics Cluster, if activated), for the humanitarian community
CSI1	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains
CSI1	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems
NTA1	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change
URT1	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people in areas affected by natural or human-caused disasters have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutrition needs during and in the aftermath of shocks	Provision of unconditional food and/or cash based food assistance, specialised nutritious foods and gender-transformative nutrition messaging and counselling to crisis affected people through well-coordinated food security and logistics during humanitarian responses	1,086,674,007	676,126,878	0	676,126,878	596,456,533	79,670,346
		Non Activity Specific	0	298,263	0	298,263	0	298,263
	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	Provision of conditional and unconditional food and/or cash- based food assistance and nutritional messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including school meals	291,266,111	131,917,191	0	131,917,191	121,580,488	10,336,703

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure people in targeted areas are better able to withstand shocks and stresses throughout the year	Provision of unconditional cash transfers in rural areas to targeted poor and vulnerable households	111,636,472	49,935,957	0	49,935,957	48,663,435	1,272,521
		Non Activity Specific	0	86,198	0	86,198	0	86,198
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,924	0	8,924	0	8,924
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>1,489,576,590</b>	<b>858,373,411</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>858,373,411</b>	<b>766,700,456</b>	<b>91,672,955</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2	Malnourished and food-insecure children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas with persistently high rates of acute malnutrition have improved nutritional status throughout the year	Provision of specialized nutritious foods and nutrition messaging to children, adolescent girls, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients to systematically treat and prevent malnutrition and to stimulate positive behaviour change	150,485,215	81,593,713	0	81,593,713	74,753,859	6,839,854
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,376,244	0	1,376,244	0	1,376,244
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>150,485,215</b>	<b>82,969,958</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>82,969,958</b>	<b>74,753,859</b>	<b>8,216,099</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	National institutions, private sector actors, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations benefit from more resilient, inclusive and nutritious food systems by 2021	Provision of services, skills, assets and infrastructure for the rehabilitation and strengthening of food supply chains	30,926,780	10,437,178	0	10,437,178	7,085,355	3,351,822
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>30,926,780</b>	<b>10,437,178</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,437,178</b>	<b>7,085,355</b>	<b>3,351,822</b>
5	National institutions have strengthened policies, capacities and systems for supporting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations by 2021	Provision of technical support for the strengthening of national policies, capacities and systems	17,983,341	6,765,883	0	6,765,883	5,501,642	1,264,242
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>17,983,341</b>	<b>6,765,883</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6,765,883</b>	<b>5,501,642</b>	<b>1,264,242</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	The humanitarian community is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs throughout the year	Provision of air services for the humanitarian community	67,392,158	51,119,159	0	51,119,159	41,561,061	9,558,098
		Provision of common services through the Logistics Sector (or Logistics Cluster, if activated), for the humanitarian community	10,976,768	4,084,223	0	4,084,223	3,967,059	117,165
		Provision of on-demand services for the humanitarian community	1,008,863	3,629,310	0	3,629,310	2,558,165	1,071,145
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)</b>			<b>79,377,790</b>	<b>58,832,692</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>58,832,692</b>	<b>48,086,285</b>	<b>10,746,408</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,926,393	0	2,926,393	0	2,926,393
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>2,926,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,926,393</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,926,393</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,768,349,715</b>	<b>1,020,305,515</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,020,305,515</b>	<b>902,127,597</b>	<b>118,177,918</b>

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (FINC)

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2019-2021)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	92,649,174	66,427,015	0	66,427,015	59,126,037	7,300,979
		Total Direct Costs	1,860,998,889	1,086,732,531	0	1,086,732,531	961,253,634	125,478,897
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	120,896,241	65,455,738		65,455,738	65,455,738	0
		Grand Total	1,981,895,131	1,152,188,268	0	1,152,188,268	1,026,709,371	125,478,897

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

---

### Needs Based Plan

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

### Allocated Contributions

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

### Advance and allocation

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

### Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

### Expenditures

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

### Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures