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# Somalia

## Annual Country Report 2022

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Country Strategic Plan  
2022 - 2025

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# Overview

In 2022, Somalia faced the most protracted drought in recent history resulting from five consecutive seasons of below-average rains. The drought conditions were exacerbated by transformational effects of global food crisis, lack of stability and weakened security, and persistent levels of subnational conflict leaving 6.7 million people severely food insecure.

To respond to increasing humanitarian needs, WFP scaled-up its humanitarian assistance, increasing the number of targeted food insecure people by 50 percent (from 4.5 million to 8.9 million). WFP's timely food and nutrition assistance helped avert famine in 2022. WFP reached 9.8 million direct beneficiaries across its operations (59 percent females, 41 percent males), of which 6 percent were people living with disability. Out of these, WFP reached 6.9 million unique beneficiaries with General Food Assistance.

WFP delivered its assistance using cash-based transfers (CBT) and in-kind modalities. In 2022, WFP doubled its CBT compared to 2021 distributing USD 470 million, the largest CBT transfers in WFP globally. Use of CBT in emergencies is critical to building resilience against droughts and other crises in the longer term and ensuring assistance is timely while also strengthening local economies.

WFP delivered first line assistance to vulnerable populations, in line with the integrated response framework for Somalia. This intervention focused on expanding access to populations in hard-to-reach areas and covering new internally displaced persons in formal and informal settlements across the country. Over 290,000 new beneficiaries received WFP's first-line assistance across 13 hard-to-reach areas.

WFP leveraged the potential of Baxnaano to deliver USD 6.7 million of CBT, providing early support to 201,534 people under its largest drought anticipatory action intervention in Eastern Africa. This was complemented by a public information campaign on climate and weather risks enabling communities to pre-empt and mitigate the impact of worsening drought.

WFP scaled up treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) programme, reaching 1.6 million children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) with specialised nutritious foods. WFP implemented the prevention of acute malnutrition programme which reached 710,782 children aged 6-23 months and PLWGs. This prevented children and PLWGs from recurrent cycle of acute malnutrition. Monitoring has shown strong outcomes of the malnutrition treatment programme, with a recovery rate of 97.7 percent, well above SPHERE Standards (>75 percent).

Severe food shortages and the inability to cover school expenses due to the drought affected the ability of Somali families to send their children to school. WFP supported around 189,000 school children with nutritious school meals, inclusive of those in drought-affected areas, helping them to return and stay in school.

WFP's life-saving work is complemented by longer-term investments to change lives, namely strengthening the capacity of Somalia's institutions, and enabling Somalis to break the cycle of dependence on humanitarian aid and become more resilient against shocks. Under the World Bank-funded and government-owned national Safety Net for Human Capital Project, WFP processed the delivery of USD 182 million predictable CBT on behalf of the Government. The project reached 200,000 chronically food-insecure households (1.1 million people) as a part of the regular safety net entitlement. WFP also provided technical support in populating the Unified Social Registry, a national data repository of the 1.2 million chronically poor and vulnerable people, and a fundamental infrastructure for cash-based transfers.

Livelihoods, resilience, and food systems interventions reached 123,462 drought-affected beneficiaries. These programmes work to protect, build and rebuild vulnerable livelihoods and local food systems in times of drought and other crises.

WFP Somalia started to operationalize the Country Capacity Strengthening Strategic Framework, reaffirming WFP's commitment to institutional and project-specific capacity strengthening, and evidence generation across five domains (assessment, analysis, and communication; planning, implementation, and monitoring; coordination and collaboration; mobilization and advocacy; Evidence-based policy advocacy).

WFP harnessed its comparative advantages and strengthened its partnerships with the Government, UN Agencies, INGOs, and communities to contribute towards SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals). WFP worked with stakeholders to meet critical needs while leveraging opportunities to support national systems, including the implementation of shock-responsive social protection and resilience programmes. Contributing to SDG 17, WFP continued to be an enabler of humanitarian response by managing the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, leading the logistics cluster, and co-leading the food security cluster with FAO.

# 9,755,831

## Total beneficiaries in 2022



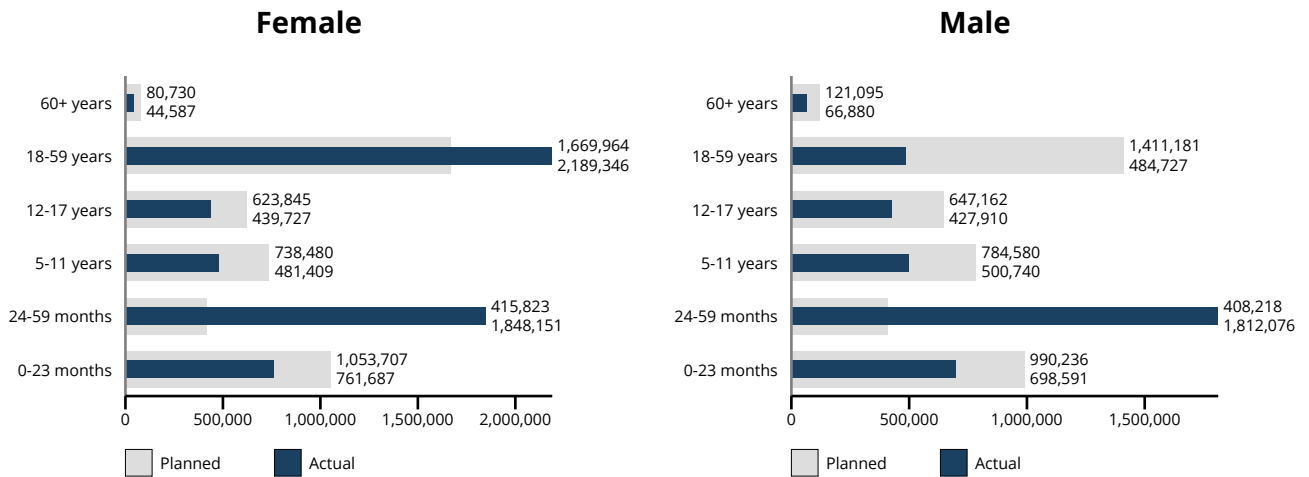
59% female



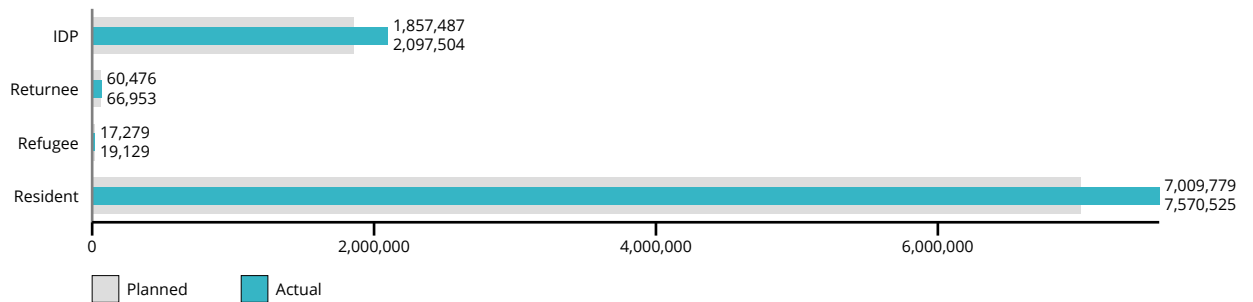
41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 595,517 (50% Female, 50% Male)

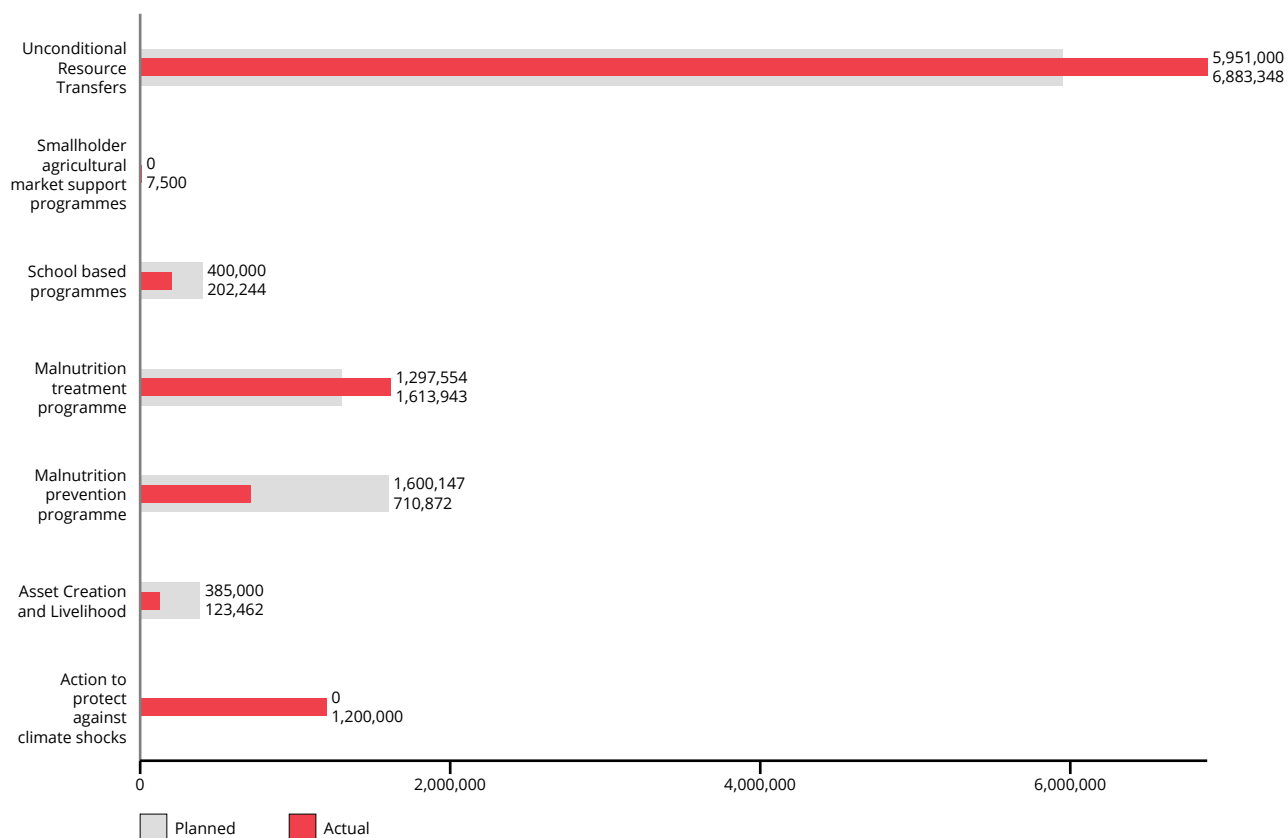
### Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



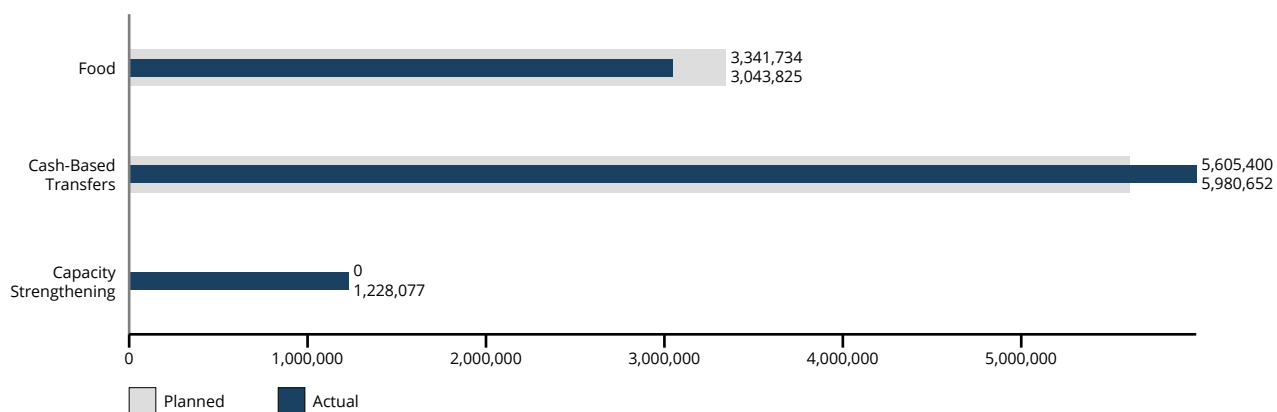
### Beneficiaries by Residence Status



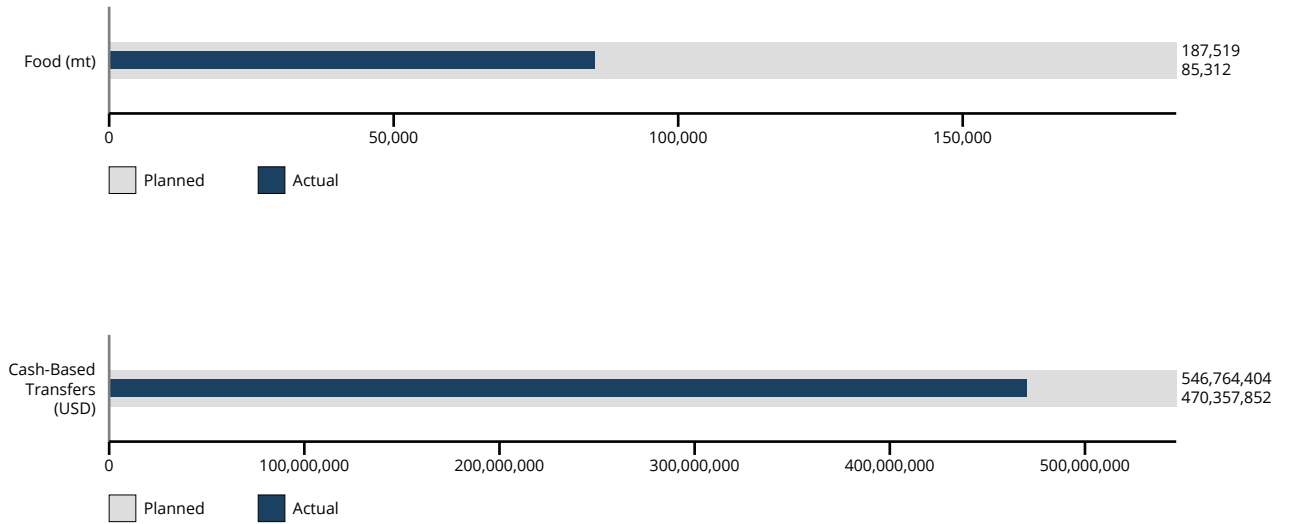
## Beneficiaries by Programme Area



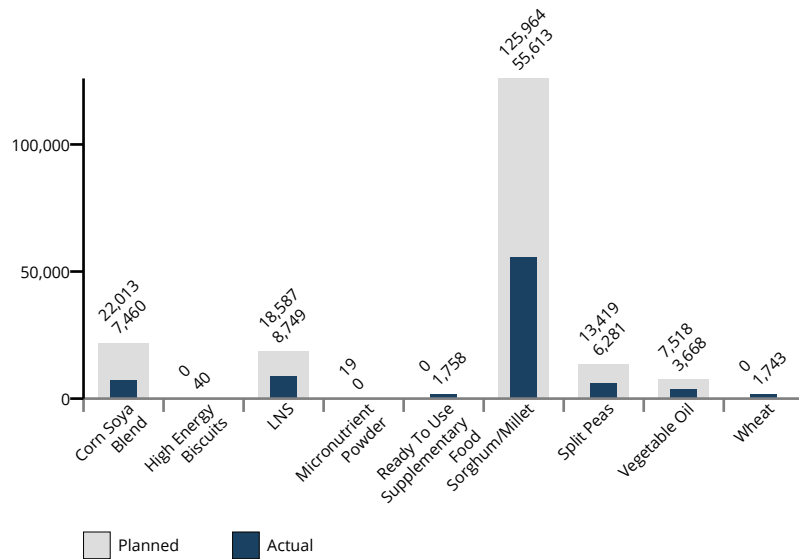
## Beneficiaries by Modality



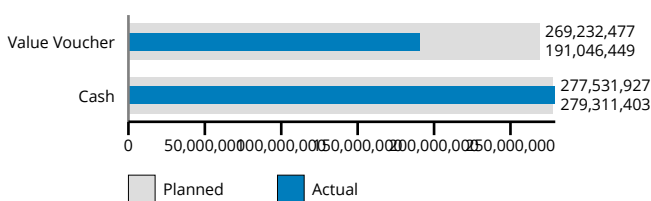
### Total Transfers by Modality



### Annual Food Transfer (mt)



### Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)





Since 2021, Somalia has experienced five consecutive seasons of drought, and the drought is likely to continue during the March - May 2023 season.

An estimated 5.6 million people faced crisis or worse food insecurity outcomes (IPC Phase 3 and above) in the October to December 2022 period. Hunger more than doubled since the start of 2022. In September 2022, the Famine Review Committee identified a risk of famine for several population groups in Bay Region. Timely and adequate scale up and expansion of coverage by humanitarian actors in Somalia helped avert famine in the last quarter of 2022.

Driven by chronic food insecurity, poor infant and young child feeding practices, diseases, limited access to clean water, fragile sanitation and health system, the nutrition situation is deteriorating in affected areas. The poorest Somalis, especially children, internally displaced people and women (particularly pregnant and lactating women and girls) bear the impact. By July 2023, it is estimated that 1.8 million children will face acute malnutrition, including 513,000 will face severe malnutrition, and 402,660 pregnant and lactating women and girls will be malnourished.

An estimated 2.4 million school-aged children were affected by the drought across the country, with 1.7 million already out of school. An additional 720,000 children were at risk of dropping out of school as more families got displaced by drought or could no longer afford the cost of schooling. Children (especially girls) were being kept at home to help with domestic chores and livestock care [1].

Approximately 3 million Somalis are internally displaced, one of the highest rates in the world.[2] Of these, 1.4 million were newly displaced in 2022 (66 percent) due to drought.[3] In addition, the deepening conflict in Northern Ethiopia led to an influx of asylum seekers and refugees from Ethiopia, aggravating the humanitarian crisis in Somalia. Somalia is home to about 33,000 refugees and asylum seekers,[4] who require emergency food assistance and nutrition support.

The areas most affected by drought, particularly in the South and Southwest of Somalia, increasingly experienced protection-related risks, including gender-based violence (GBV), compared to the same period in 2021. Sexual and GBV, especially in internally displaced people (IDP) settlements, was exacerbated by makeshift shelter living conditions, distance to water and fire collection points, and lack of lighting in IDP sites.

On 15 May 2022, the prolonged electoral process in Somalia concluded with the President of the Federal Government of Somalia elected to office. This milestone pointed to a stabilizing political situation, giving Somalia an opportunity to progress on urgent national priorities including addressing the humanitarian situation related to the impacts of the drought. Considering the urgent need to manage disaster, the Government set up a Disaster Management Agency which leads and coordinates drought response.

Several challenges restricted WFP's access around the country, namely political fragmentation, clan-based violence, and the presence of non-state armed groups. Al-Shabaab continued attacks amid the humanitarian emergency, and conflict between the Government and Al-Shabaab escalated significantly. Intensification of conflict in south and central Somalia and sharp deterioration of overall security situation brought negative impacts on WFP and partners' mobility and operational capability.

To provide urgent humanitarian support for the drought response and famine prevention and mitigation efforts, the Humanitarian System-wide Scale-up was activated. In line with WFP emergency activation protocol, WFP activated a corporate scale-up for Somalia from 16 August. Further, WFP scaled-up assistance and provided the most affected households with support, enabling them to meet their minimum food and nutrition requirements.

WFP completed a budget revision to increase and maintain life-saving food and nutrition support and reach those most in need. With the increased recurrence and severity of droughts and floods due to climate change, investments in resilience programming will be gradually incorporated over the lifecycle of the country strategic plan.

Under strategic outcome 1, WFP provided food and nutrition assistance to those affected by crisis, targeting the most food insecure with priority to IPC 4 and 5 populations, refugees and asylum seekers, with a focus on new arrivals. With the budget revision, WFP introduced emergency home grown school feeding (HGFS) programme in crisis response operations to cover vulnerable school children in internally displaced people centres and urban and rural areas affected by the drought.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP ensured vulnerable people had improved nutrition and resilience and accessed integrated basic social services and government-owned social protection to build human capital and respond to crisis. WFP provided food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through safety nets, including HGFS programme. WFP also provided an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package through the maternal child health and nutrition (MCHN) clinics to children under two years of age and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Under strategic outcome 3, WFP supported rural farming households to build resilience against various shocks through the promotion of climate-smart food systems. Thus, WFP provided an integrated package of livelihood support



activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.

Under strategic outcome 4, WFP focused upon policies, programmes and national institutions to improve food security and nutrition outcomes by 2025. WFP provided a systematic, coherent and coordinated support to the Government and cooperating partners to support Somalia's progress towards Zero Hunger.

Under strategic outcome 5, WFP enabled humanitarian and development partners to access critical and hard-to-reach locations across Somalia through the provision of air transport and logistics services through UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster. An Emergency Telecommunications Cluster was introduced to provide communications services.

## Risk Management

In 2022, contextual risks of drought and insecurity drove the prioritization of CSP activities and the scale-up of relief assistance in 2022. WFP made significant progress to close pending high and medium priority audit recommendations from the 2021 Internal Audit of Somalia. This included the development of a comprehensive assistance strategy to support targeting and prioritization and quarterly targeting guidance issued as a result. WFP issued quarterly targeting guidance and onboarded new partners and retailers to support operations. WFP also developed an Access Expansion Framework to ensure beneficiaries in hardest-hit areas could be assisted with food or cash, and that appropriate controls were established to safeguard resources. Risk information was also proactively exchanged through WFP's participation in interagency risk and fraud working groups.

To address anticipated risks related to limited monitoring and partner capacity, WFP restructured and expanded its monitoring and NGO partnerships teams at CO and field levels. Process improvements were also achieved, including in contract management, fine-tuning case management processes for the community feedback mechanism, and monitoring data analysis and dissemination. This allowed WFP to respond more effectively to community requests and complaints. A risk-based approach to NGO partnership management and oversight was introduced, including collaboration with UNICEF on joint oversight tools.

Fraud and corruption continued to pose serious risks to WFP's operations in Somalia. A dedicated risk management unit supported WFP Somalia to proactively identify, monitor and manage key risks. A fraud risk assessment also led changes to WFP's control environment to reduce misappropriation risks within retailer management and e-voucher processes. The introduction of real-time biometric authentication technology together with SCOPE at registration points without connectivity ensured beneficiaries were only registered once and streamlined WFP's beneficiary management process.

Minimum controls for due diligence and sanctions vetting continued to be implemented.

# Partnerships

One year into the implementation of the 2022-2025 CSP, WFP scaled up its humanitarian operations to record breaking levels with the engagement of a range of external partners. WFP also strengthened its partnership with the Government of Somalia for effective and efficient delivery of WFP assistance.

In 2022, WFP received an unprecedented level of confirmed contributions from donors, amounting to over USD 1.1 billion. In response to the deteriorating humanitarian situation in Somalia, and thanks to contributions from donors, particularly from USAID and the Government of Somalia, WFP significantly increased its humanitarian food and nutrition relief assistance to prevent famine. In addition, flexible funding received by WFP allowed WFP to address the crisis and resilience requirements efficiently.

In 2022, WFP's relationship with traditional resource partners was maintained and strengthened with donors increasingly relying on WFP's analysis to inform funding allocations and respond to the emerging needs. WFP diversified its donor base, engaging with new partners. Notably, WFP received a new contribution from the Global Partnership for Education in Somalia in early 2022 and increased its engagement with Gulf countries. WFP also received funding from private partners such as Latter-day Saints. Going forward, WFP will continue to prioritise resourcing for the crisis response, while focussing also on resource mobilization for some of WFP's resilience programmes which are underfunded, in particular the livelihoods and resilience portfolio.

The great progress and collaboration achieved between WFP, the Government and the World Bank paved way for significant additional funding and strengthening social protection system in Somalia. WFP has also been able to leverage the platforms, systems and community databases built for Baxnaano to deliver its largest anticipatory action payout in the Eastern Africa region (USD 6.7 million) to households at risk from forecast additional failed rainy seasons.

WFP continued to work with the Government of Somalia across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. WFP collaborated with the federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (MOLSA) and Banadir Regional Administration (BRA) in building the social protection systems by providing technical orientation trainings, populating the Unified Social Registry, expanding safety net through Anticipatory Action and the urban safety net program. Together with Ministry of Health, WFP implemented treatment of Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM). WFP also worked closely with Ministry of Education for Puntland and Somaliland on the System Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) roadmap, aiming at transitioning the school feeding programme to the Government eventually. Under smallholder farmer support activities, WFP also collaborated with the Ministry of Irrigation and Agriculture of Hirshabelle State and Puntland state along value chains.

Partnerships with UN agencies enabled WFP to ensure efficient programme implementation and coordination. WFP signed a UN-to-UN agreement with UNHCR to support assistance to refugees, asylum seekers, returnees and other displaced vulnerable communities in Somalia, and established an agreement with IOM to support a disability needs assessment. WFP also collaborated with UNICEF and FAO on the joint UN engagement in the delivery of national social protection programming and co-developed a comprehensive access expansion plan with UNICEF and WHO to provide integrated emergency assistance to communities living in hard-to-reach rural locations and continued to implement the Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) in Banadir and Gedo regions with UNICEF and FAO. Different evaluations are being carried out under this initiative, managed by WFP and FAO. WFP works closely with UNAIDS on the HIV/AIDS agenda in Somalia and represented UN agencies in the Global Fund Steering Committee in Somalia and actively participated in the Joint UN Team on AIDS.

Private sector partners helped WFP to make a difference in the communities it serves, saving lives and changing them for the better through technology. As the largest humanitarian mobile money service provider in Somalia, WFP partnered with GSMA, a global network of mobile service providers. Through this partnership, WFP rolled out trainings on mobile money usage to cooperating partners, who in turn will train female safety net programme beneficiaries, to build their capacity in using mobile money and thus support their financial autonomy. WFP is exploring with the Somalia mobile network companies to develop Interactive Voice Recording (IVR) services so that women and other vulnerable people can easily navigate the mobile applications regardless of literacy level. The IVR services will be scaled up by the private mobile service providers as part of their regular services. WFP influenced private sector Mobile Service Providers to expand quality of their cash services across the country. WFP is spear heading the training with Baxnaano beneficiaries however the Mobile Money agents will be encouraged to adopt this as common practice in rural settings for all their clients.

WFP partnered with local and international Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs) in the implementation of its activities while also ensuring compliance with WFP's gender and protection standards. In 2022, WFP implemented activities in partnership with 100 INGOs with expenditures of USD 29 million. Of these, 85 percent of the partners were local NGOs, a testament to WFP's strong commitment to the localization agenda and ensuring communities have

greater ownership over their response. As part of strengthening the capacity of INGOs, WFP delivered training to partners on partnership selection criteria, risk management and mitigation measures, budgeting and invoicing, and data management. The NGOs were also sensitized on Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP), Gender, and protection, to increase awareness of WFP corporate commitments and expectations in the programming cycle. Monthly Information and Knowledge Sharing Series were introduced in 2022, which is a platform to share information from both WFP and partners and to engage strategically to better serve our beneficiaries. A total of six sessions were held with partners targeting 222 CP staff and 309 WFP staff in emergencies, AAP, gender, and protection mainstreaming in emergencies.

WFP Somalia initiated discussions with the Somali NGO Consortium (SNC), a platform and a representation of NGOs in Somalia, to better understand their role and established a partnership to support the implementation of the WFP Somalia NGO engagement strategy. The strategy is in line with the Grand Bargain commitments, capacity strengthening including women-led partners and partners working with persons with disabilities.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2022, WFP started the implementation of the WFP Somalia 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan with an annual needs-based plan funding requirements of USD 1.1 billion. Thanks to continued advocacy and engagement with donors, government, and partners, WFP was funded at 134 percent against the annual needs-based plan allowing WFP to scale up critical and much-needed humanitarian assistance.

In December 2022, a budget revision was approved for the 2022-2025 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with the objective of increasing the number of people targeted and introducing new activities to respond to the increased humanitarian needs. This resulted in an increase in the CSP budget from USD 1.9 billion to USD 4.7 billion. Under strategic outcome 1, the revision increased the target of relief food assistance from 960,000 to 4.57 million beneficiaries and introduced home-grown school feeding. Further, the revisions increased the number targeted under nutrition assistance from 4.4 million to 8.18 million. Emergency Telecommunications cluster was also introduced to provide shared mandated communications services in support of the Somalia humanitarian crisis response.

There was a 197 percent increase in available resources in 2022 compared to 2021. Carry-over funding from 2021 accounted for 12 percent of WFP resources. Earmarked funding remained high at 96 percent of confirmed contributions in 2022, decreasing WFP's flexibility to implement activities. Non-earmarked funding was utilized to ensure continuity for underfunded activities. Further, advance financing amounting to 11 percent of confirmed contributions enabled WFP to avert pipeline breaks throughout the year and helped sustain critical lifesaving activities until contributions were confirmed.

Strategic outcome 1 was fully funded against the needs-based plan, allowing WFP to scale up life-saving relief and food assistance on time, contributing to famine prevention in Somalia. The expenditures incurred during the year accounted for 52 percent of the resourced amounts mainly due to late confirmations of funding. Strategic outcome 2 was funded at 150 percent against the needs-based plan and expenditures were at 66 percent of the resources received. Funding for School meals and urban safety nets sub-activity was exhausted in August and July, respectively, but resumed towards the end of the year, thanks to additional financing. The Baxnaano national safety nets activity received adequate funding.

Strategic outcome 3 was funded at 32 percent against the needs-based plan, expenditure level was 45 percent of the resources available. The livelihoods sub-activity was underfunded resulting in the low achievement of planned outputs, while the food systems sub-activity was fully funded. Activities focused on institutional capacity strengthening (Activity 5), were fully funded allowing WFP to systematically integrated capacity strengthening across its activities, to enhance policies, programmes, and national institutions.

The UNHAS (Activity 6), Logistics Cluster (Activity 7), and on-demand service provision for the humanitarian community (Activity 8) were fully funded and remained critical enablers of humanitarian response in Somalia. Collaboration with other UN agencies is inherent in the country's strategic plan, and through the Logistics Cluster (Activity 7), and on-demand service provision (Activity 8) activities.

WFP also benefited from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and Country-Based Pooled Funds allocations towards the drought response in Somalia. WFP also received additional funding for its Joint Action for Building Resilience in Somalia project and new funding from the Global Partnership for Education through UNICEF.









The Multi-Party Trust Fund implemented jointly with UNICEF was concluded in 2022. This initiative supported the Banadir Regional Administration to implement and expand the urban safety net project reaching 120,000 people, an increase from 6,000. This was implemented through Baxnaano national safety nets activity, funded by the Government with support from the World Bank.

## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	914,341,622	464,504,391	1,293,900,832	694,744,985
SO01: Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	801,704,805	377,959,421	1,125,230,523	583,367,074
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.	801,704,805	377,959,421	1,125,230,523	583,367,074
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.	112,636,817	86,544,970	168,670,309	111,377,911
Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFS.	97,545,991	75,569,639	147,204,176	100,522,825
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	15,090,825	10,975,330	21,343,579	10,855,085

Non-activity specific	0	0	122,554	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	73,442,193	56,468,080	23,659,897	10,731,121
SO03: National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.	73,442,193	56,468,080	23,659,897	10,731,121
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.	73,442,193	56,468,080	23,544,346	10,731,121
Non-activity specific	0	0	115,551	0
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,915,636	1,915,636	7,429,024	1,984,786
SO04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	1,915,636	1,915,636	7,429,024	1,984,786
Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	1,915,636	1,915,636	7,429,024	1,984,786
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	23,239,208	21,661,361	32,850,584	15,869,740

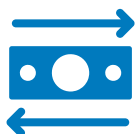
SO05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	23,239,208	21,661,361	32,850,584	15,869,740
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	17,827,190	17,827,190	23,874,462	12,138,346
Activity 07: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	2,438,700	2,438,700	5,439,944	2,054,842
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	1,395,470	1,395,470	3,536,176	1,676,551
Activity 09: Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	1,577,847	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	8,010,714	0
<b>Total Direct Operational Costs</b>	<b>1,012,938,662</b>	<b>544,549,470</b>	<b>1,357,840,339</b>	<b>723,330,634</b>
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	47,506,969	21,344,500	80,610,478	20,737,136
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>	<b>1,060,445,631</b>	<b>565,893,970</b>	<b>1,438,450,818</b>	<b>744,067,770</b>

Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 68,834,006	 36,688,847	 68,562,481	 68,562,481
Grand Total	 1,129,279,637	 602,582,817	 1,515,024,013	 812,630,251



# Programme performance

**Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.**



**7.8 million** crisis-affected men, women, girls, and boys received **unconditional food and cash based transfers (CBT)**.



**Over 1.1 million** reached with treatment of **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM)** support.



**290,000 new beneficiaries** in **13 hard-to-reach areas** received **first line assistance**.



**201,534 people** received USD **6.7 million** drought **anticipatory payout** - the largest anticipatory WFP payout in Eastern Africa Region

In 2022, the humanitarian situation in Somalia continued to worsen and pushing more people into critical food insecurity. Under strategic outcome 1 (crisis response), WFP provided immediate life-saving assistance to crisis-affected people to meet their basic food and nutrition needs.

Thanks to contributions from the Government and Donors, relief activities under this strategic outcome were fully funded at 140 percent against the needs. This allowed WFP to scale up life-saving relief and food assistance on time, contributing to famine prevention in Somalia. To respond to increasing needs, WFP revised its budget to reach 4.5 million people monthly, up from 1.7 million, at the beginning of the year. WFP followed an evidence-based and people-centred approach which prioritized people at risk of famine and most food insecure people in IPC 4 (emergency) and IPC 5 (catastrophic) as well as extremely vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as new internally displaced people (IDP), refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, marginalised populations and minority groups.

Under relief assistance, WFP provided unconditional food assistance using a combination of different modalities including in-kind assistance, e-vouchers, commodity vouchers, and mobile money to 7.8 million crisis-affected men, women, girls, and boys, compared to 2.6 million in 2021. Responding to the threat of livelihood and food security posed by the locust outbreak, WFP also continued the implementation of the Safety Nets for Locust Response Project, reaching 972,060 vulnerable people facing multiple shocks through vertical (an additional transfer to the regular, quarterly safety nets transfer) and horizontal expansion (additional households) of the national safety net.

WFP's relief assistance improved people's access to adequate and diversified diets, measured through the food consumption score (FCS). Post-distribution monitoring results showed 41.7 percent of beneficiaries had acceptable food consumption levels. While the performance was lower than in 2021 (54 percent) and 2020 (67 percent), the score dropped to lower levels than the annual baseline and endline of the country's strategic plan targets. Households headed by women performed about the same compared to households headed by men. Decreased acceptable food consumption levels led to an increased number of beneficiary households adopting emergency coping strategies (38.4 percent) as compared to the 2021 baseline (22.1 percent), implying worsening household food security. Consequently, more households adopted negative food consumption-based coping strategies (12.7) as compared to the 2021 baseline (10.4). An increase in food prices, drought, and supply constraints were contributing factors to the decrease in food security.

The prolonged drought conditions have had significant impacts on the households enrolled in the Baxnaano national safety nets programme. Responding to these needs, the Baxnaano programme was expanded both vertically and horizontally to reach more vulnerable populations and increase cash-based transfers. Through a consultative

community process, 86,000 households were added to the initial Safety Nets for Locust Response Programme caseload. This resulted in a total of over 155,000 households receiving a top-up of USD 40 quarterly for two quarters.

Leveraging the Baxnaano national safety nets platform, and investing in household capacities to withstand cycles of shock, WFP successfully delivered USD 6.7 million under drought anticipatory action, providing early support to 1.2 million people. This formed WFP's largest anticipatory payout in the Eastern Africa Region and in the history of Somalia. It was one of the few examples globally where a social protection programme was scaled-up to provide support in anticipation of a forecasted climate hazard. In addition, this offered climate-vulnerable families the needed financial support to mitigate the impacts of predicted failed rains and protect their food security and livelihoods. Due to the severe drought and continuous conflicts, the number of households with acceptable food consumption levels declined. However, WFP's timely food and nutrition assistance contributed to the prevention of famine.

WFP also provided first-line assistance in hard-to-reach areas and for new IDP arrivals in formal and informal settlements across the country, in line with the Integrated Response Framework for Somalia. WFP, UNICEF, and WHO developed a comprehensive access expansion plan to provide integrated emergency assistance to communities living in 13 hard-to-reach rural locations not previously covered by relief assistance. Under this initiative, WFP overcame access constraints and difficult terrain to reach for the first time 290,000 people in these areas with one-off food assistance while other agencies provided water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) and health services.

Throughout the year, the prevalence of acute malnutrition continued to deteriorate across most parts of Somalia. Working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Health, WFP implemented nutrition interventions which included treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) targeting children aged 6-59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), and prevention of acute malnutrition targeting children aged 6-23 months and PLWGs in places with high levels of acute malnutrition. WFP also provided nutrition support for malnourished TB patients and people living with HIV through the Nutrition Assessment, Counselling, and Support programme. In total, WFP reached 1.7 million people with nutrition interventions.

Due to severe nutrition funding shortfalls, WFP phased out the prevention of malnutrition activities in the second quarter and prioritised treatment of malnutrition programmes in the high-priority districts. Additional funding in mid-June allowed WFP able to scale up nutrition treatment of MAM, thereby increasing the targeted children by 46 percent and PLWGs by 70 percent. WFP was able to reach 410,444 PLWGs and 1,198,739 children through nutrition treatment and prevention activities.

Treatment of MAM activity was integrated with UNICEF Out-patient Therapeutic Programme which treats children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and was carried out in the health facilities and through mobile outreach sites. This ensured a continuum of care and also strengthened referral systems. The WFPs treatment programme prevented malnourished women and children from deteriorating into severe wasting. However, additional funding is needed to deliver an integrated package of treatment and prevention nutrition support.

WFP mainstreamed gender responsive social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) for both men and women with the aim of stimulating positive behaviour change in nutrition practices. SBCC activities targeted PLWGs and caregivers of children enrolled in treatment and prevention programmes as well as people living with HIV/TB. The activities contributed to male engagement on child and household nutrition, and challenging norms around nutrition and childcare as specific women's role.

As part of famine prevention efforts and to address both food and nutrition requirements, WFP developed a digitised nutrition relief referral mechanism. Priority groups in the referrals included children aged 6-59 months and PLWGs enrolled in treatment of MAM programme and outpatient therapeutic programmes. Through this intervention, 172,856 nutrition beneficiaries were referred to relief programmes. Strengthening nutrition to relief referrals improves the coping mechanisms for all malnourished MAM and SAM beneficiaries and is the key to improving food security at the household level and reducing the risk of children and PLWGs being readmitted into the treatment programme.

Furthermore, WFP augmented its supply chain services to ensure people in need were reached with assistance at the right time. The total tonnage received via Somalia ports was 271,246 mt, of which, 46,266 mt was for WFP Ethiopia operations. WFP supply chain transported 83,859 mt of cargo by road and air to 91 locations around the country to cooperating partner destinations. WFP also enabled overland transport between Somaliland and Puntland to relieve the pressure from Bossaso port which supported the preposition of 16,000 mt. In addition, WFP moved 2,319 mt of supplies through ad hoc border crossing movements between Kenya and Somalia which enabled in-kind assistance, leading to cost savings of USD 2,536,986.

Considering the pervasive access challenges in the southern areas of Somalia, including the Bay and Bakool regions, WFP significantly expanded air operations to support the transport of life-saving specialised nutritious food using fixed and rotary-wing aircrafts, performing more than 500 flights in 2022. Finally, fostering the large network of retailers maintained for the cash-based transfer intervention, WFP supply chain supported the hard-to-reach expansion by setting up commodity vouchers that enabled immediate prepacked in-kind assistance reach populations in locations

with limited or no accessibility of humanitarian supplies.

Through third-party monitoring, WFP also expanded its market intelligence capacity by collecting more granular information regarding key market functionality indicators to inform decision-making concerning transfer modalities, market absorption capacity, and disruption risks. Market information enabled WFP and other food security actors to develop a deeper understanding of food availability, accessibility, utility, and prices at the local market. This informed and influenced the choice of assistance modality and transfer value to address food security. WFP provided in-kind food assistance, instead of cash, in areas where market information indicated limited food availability and increased food prices.

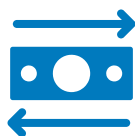
The drought impacted children's access to education. The school meals programme remains an essential safety net in emergencies. WFP amended its budget to introduce emergency homegrown school feeding which will commence in 2023. This will cover vulnerable school children in IDP centres and urban and rural areas affected by the drought.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 1, with a gender age marker code of 3. WFP targeted both people with malnutrition and people with other health related issues, including people living with disabilities. Through provision of food assistance to vulnerable households, PLWGs, children, adolescent girls and the elderly were able to consume healthy and nutritious diets.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	3

## Strategic outcome 02: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.



**1.1 million people** received transfer USD **182 million** under Safety Net for Human Capital Project.



**189,152 school-aged children** (47 percent girls ) received **home-grown, nutritious meals**.



**410,444 PLWGs** and **1,198,739 children** were supported through **nutrition treatment and prevention activities**.

Under strategic outcome 2, WFP ensures people who are food insecure have improved nutrition, resilience, access to integrated basic social services, and government-owned social protection to build human capital and respond to crises. This strategic outcome has two activities, Activities 2 and 3. Under Activity 2, WFP provides conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance, and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including home-grown school feeding (HGFS). Under Activity 3, WFP provides integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package through the maternal and child health and nutrition clinics to children aged 6-23 months, and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs).

Strategic outcome 2 was fully funded. The Government allocated USD 135 million to WFP which increased the overall funding to USD 285.2 million under the social protection portfolio. WFP aimed to reach 212,000 school children with the HGFS with a planned annual budget of USD 25 million. However, due to resource constraints, WFP reduced the coverage of school feeding programme coverage by 82 percent in the second half of 2022, affecting more than 92,463 children in 310 schools.

Under Activity 2, WFP continued to be a critical partner to the Government in the implementation of the World Bank-funded and government-owned national Safety Net for Human Capital Project (also known as the Baxnaano project). WFP partnered with the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs and UNICEF to provide predictable cash-based transfers (CBT) to targeted poor and vulnerable households with children under 5 years, the majority of whom were households headed by women. WFP's extensive footprint, and well-established delivery systems delivered four successful CBT cycles (USD 182 million) and scaled up response through horizontal and vertical expansion of the programme. The Baxnaano project remains the largest safety project in Somalia, and WFP will continue to work with partners to put in place the key building blocks for a national shock-responsive safety net system.

Despite the reach and coverage of the national safety net project, the proportion of households with acceptable levels of food consumption decreased from 69 percent in 2021 to 24 percent. The negative impacts of the protracted drought, high inflation, and reduced purchasing power significantly contributed to poor food consumption patterns. Households headed by women had a higher proportion of households with acceptable food consumption levels (26.7 percent) compared to households headed by men (21.8 percent) since households headed by women are more likely to commit their transfers to food purchases. The proportion of households using emergency coping strategies decreased from 30 percent in 2021 to 24 percent in 2022. WFP will raise households' awareness of the engagement of women in decision-making and joint decision-making in all activities to address the gap.

In partnership with International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT), WFP undertook a study to develop the "transition readiness index: a tool for cash transfer programming to livelihoods", and identify referral pathways from cash transfers to resilience through dynamic capability building investments. The research recommended continued analysis and investments into building system performance and enabling services that will help identify the best trajectory toward the transition from safety nets.

Two additional studies were commissioned under the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to understand women's 'user journey' as recipients of cash and in digital financial inclusion. The findings from the gender analysis highlighted that safety nets have enabled women to meet food and non-food needs for their households. The studies also highlighted the need to address socio-cultural factors to promote women's economic empowerment and inclusion. In 2023, WFP will train female recipients to use mobile money independently, and sensitize cooperating partners, village elders, opinion leaders, and community members on household power dynamics. The studies also recommended the need to partner with the private sector, mobile service providers, and the GSMA network to commission training.

WFP implemented the HGSF programme, using schools as a platform to enhance the food security and nutrition status of schoolchildren. The HGSF also contributed to increased access to education and human capital development and stimulated agricultural and economic development by linking school feeding with local production. WFP supported over 189,152 school-aged children (47 percent girls) with home-grown and nutritious meals sourced from 152 local retailers and smallholder farmers. WFP also reached 1,500 boys and girls in 77 schools with nutrition-sensitive social and behavior change communication (SBCC) to improve nutrition and dietary practices. Further, a total of 60 Ministry of Education staff (20 female) were trained on the management of school feeding programmes to improve accountability and implementation.

WFP's school feeding programme is part of the education sector's wider efforts to promote education to over three million primary school children. Targeted boys and girls received an integrated package to improve education outcomes, thanks to WFP's partnership with the Ministries of Education, Culture and Higher Education, UNICEF, cooperating partners, and education cluster partners. Alongside the school meals, primary school boys and girls received water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support from UNICEF and other partners. Encouraging results continue to be seen, as there was a 13.6 percent increase in the number of children enrolled in school compared to 2021. In addition, the retention rates in WFP-assisted schools increased from 90 percent in 2021 to 98 percent.

As part of transitioning to national-led school feeding programme and enhancing government capacity and ownership, WFP supported the Government to establish a national school feeding policy. This policy once endorsed by the cabinet will strengthen nutrition-sensitive HGSF and improve the management and coordination of the school feeding programme. WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Education for Puntland and Somaliland on the System Approach for Better Education Results roadmap, aiming at transitioning the programme to the Government eventually.

Under Activity 3, WFP and UNICEF continued to implement a Joint Resilience Programme in Banadir and Gedo regions, in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Health in Mogadishu and the state Ministry of Health in Jubaland. The programme integrated nutrition assistance with health, WASH, livelihood, and food security aspects at the facility, household, and community levels. WFP also identified and provided malnutrition treatment to 167,830 moderately malnourished children aged 6-59 months and 42,097 moderately malnourished PLWGs through access to quality integrated nutrition services in health facilities. PLWGs and men were engaged using targeted SBCC messaging. Infant and young child feeding counseling services were delivered to 50,000 PLWGs and 34,999 caregivers of children aged under 2 years. In addition, WFP helped communities produce sufficient food and sell the surplus by connecting them with higher-value markets to boost household income and savings which further improved their access to education, health, and WASH services.

WFP, in collaboration with UNICEF, commissioned a decentralized evaluation of the Joint Resilience Programme in South-Central Somalia 2018-2022 (phases 1 and 2), which will be completed in 2023. Evidence from this evaluation will inform future strategic and operational decisions. Further, WFP, working with UNICEF and FAO, commissioned an impact evaluation for the Joint Resilience Action Program in Gedo Region whose results will be released in 2023. A food security and nutrition vulnerability assessment was conducted among people living with HIV across the whole country. Preliminary assessment results highlighted that 49 percent of people living with HIV had a poor food consumption score and showed the presence of the double burden of malnutrition with the coexistence of both undernutrition (18 percent) and overnutrition (27 percent).

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 2, with the gender and age marker of 3. The Baxnaano programme is targeting women-headed households, contributing towards women's economic empowerment and financial literacy. The research on Gender Analysis of Digital Financial Inclusion and Women's Economic Empowerment recognized the heterogeneity of the population with systemic disaggregation by disability, heads of households, education and marital status. WFP's prevention of acute malnutrition programme targeted children 6-23 months and PLWGs where there are high levels of acute malnutrition.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide conditional and unconditional in-kind and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including home-grown school feeding.	3
Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	3

## Strategic outcome 03: National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.



**14,000 MT** of maize and sorghum valued **USD 11,200,000** sold through **WFP-supported aggregated systems**.



**7,500 farmers** and **30 cooperatives** from **37 villages** received **agricultural equipment** based on a cost-sharing model.



**31** water harvesting structures, **14 hectares** of land, **1,000** hectares of **irrigation canals** rehabilitated; **10 km road** enhanced.



**7500 farmers** benefited from assets and climate **adaptation practices** facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities.

Strategic outcome 3 seeks to help rural farming households build resilience against climate change and extreme weather through the promotion of climate-smart food systems. WFP provided an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.

Activities under this strategic outcome were severely underfunded at 32 percent, resulting in suspension of 85 percent of planned livelihood activities since August. The interventions were only limited to riverine agriculture for smallholder farmers, leaving out the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas which were worst hit by the five consecutive seasons of failed rains. In areas where climate smart interventions were not implemented, communities lost productive assets, such as livestock, while crop harvest significantly reduced in some areas and totally failed in other zones. Funding constraints also resulted to lack of investment in strengthening capacities for national and regional institutions directly involved in climate smart food systems. Even within the riverine livelihood zones, WFP was only able to support 7500 smallholder farmers in Hirshabelle and Southwest states. WFP was not able to scale up resilience activities to other riverine agriculture communities in South Central.

WFP continued to refine its strategy to focus on strengthening climate-smart food systems. The proposed strategy has an overarching objective to protect and restore food systems for conflict-affected Somalis through support to household and communities livelihoods, rehabilitation of the local economy, and strengthening resilience to ongoing and future shocks. Further, the strategy aims to address adverse effects of climate change through natural resource management, protect and restore household food security and income through livelihood programming, strengthen small-to-medium enterprises through aggregation, transformation, and investments in market infrastructure, and finally facilitate enabling environments through policy development and institutional support.

Under livelihood activities, WFP supported communities to rehabilitate existing and create new assets. WFP helped 18,952 beneficiaries by providing short-term access to food and non-food items to support construction of rainwater harvesting structures. Through food for assets (FFA), beneficiaries rehabilitated 31 water harvesting structures, 14 hectares of land for agricultural activities and 1,000 hectares of irrigation canals for agriculture activities, and enhanced 10 km road linking farms to market. In addition, 73.9 percent of the population in targeted communities reported benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base, and 22.5 percent communities reported improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks.

The proportion of FFA beneficiaries with an acceptable food consumption levels dropped from 61 percent in 2021 to 30 percent. This can be attributed to the discontinuation of FFA activities in July and August due to funding constraints and prolonged drought. More households headed by men (34.5 percent) resorted to emergency coping mechanisms compared to households headed by women (26.7 percent). There was a marginal decrease in assessed FFA participant and non-participant households reporting they benefited from improved assets, 70.7 percent, compared to 83 percent in 2021.

Under the Supporting Resilient Smallholder Farming Systems (SRSFS) project implemented with FAO, WFP supported 7,500 farmers and 30 cooperatives from 37 villages by distributing post-harvest loss (PHL) reduction equipment. The project also helped farmers leverage on the perennial river Shabelle through irrigated crop cultivation amidst the drought. WFP developed a cost-sharing model together with the Government and cooperatives, where farmers utilised Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups organized by FAO. This ensured increased ownership. In the long term, WFP aims to enable farmers to purchase equipment independently and increase their usage. Further, farmers and cooperatives will in future be able to access their share contribution in the savings pot and purchase PHL management equipment from designated agro-dealers. WFP provided SBCC messages on grain handling, food safety, and nutrition to the 7,500 farmers through text messages animated Somali language videos, radio broadcasting, and marketplace billboards. Additionally, WFP organised training on post-harvest loss management for 6,900 smallholder sorghum and cereal farmers. A peer-to-peer cascaded training model was used. WFP trained 300 female farmers on digital and financial literacy to build their capacity as women entrepreneur farmers, and 8 extension workers from the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation on the use and interpretation of field aflatoxin contamination test kits.

The combination of efforts, including provision of post-harvest loss management measures, benefitted producer groups who collectively aggregated 14,000 mt of maize and sorghum from all their farmers for collective marketing of the grain to local traders. Close to 50 percent of income from the grain sales was channelled back to the producer groups to continue funding farming operations such as irrigation equipment while the remaining income goes to all the farmers for household needs.

WFP through cooperating partners and in collaboration with government officials drawn from the mayors' offices conducted Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) in target districts of Beletyene and Jowhar. The consultation process focused on identifying household assets, community assets and major shocks and hazards faced by the villages and how the project could use the community's knowledge of these shocks and hazards to tailor its interventions towards helping community households in mitigating them. Twenty-four villages and 110 households were consulted during the CBPP in both districts through focus-group discussions, including men, women, youth, village elders, and people with disabilities.

WFP distributed agricultural inputs such as seeds to 99 percent farmer households (49.9 percent households headed by men and 50.1 percent households headed by women) in Hirshabelle state (Jowhar and Beletyene districts). A total of 99.86 mt of maize, 49.93 mt of cow pea and 1.2 mt of assorted vegetables were distributed in the two districts. These inputs were supplied to farmers through the e-voucher system which was implemented through a network of 192 input suppliers identified and trained by FAO. The distribution of the inputs was conducted at the village level to ensure timely access to respective input packages by all farmers, and was closely supervised by implementing partner Serving Together for Social Development in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation of Hirshabelle State.

WFP supported female smallholder farmers with creating vegetable and fruit gardens to improve households' access to nutritious and stable food supply. Throughout project implementation, WFP gave special attention to the integration of women and youth at all stages of the project. In particular, the average women and youth membership within the 10 farmer cooperatives in Jowhar district were 49 percent and 45.6 percent, respectively; in Beletyene district were 52.5 percent and 67.5 percent, respectively; and in Baidoa district were 57.9 percent and 57.1 percent, respectively. Approximately 3,650 out of 7,500 households reached were headed by women.

Smallholder farmers, consumers and supply chain actors were supported to access market information through multiple channels including WFP e-commerce application. The application provides an e-commerce solution to improve market performance and consumer choice. Through partnerships between WFP and Somali local authorities, 24 farmers cooperatives were onboarded to WFP's e-shop, linking them to existing markets such as WFP contracted retailers and Home-Grown School Feeding projects. Market information channels were assessed via the market information systems and included linkages to value chain actors and information on pricing of local and regional markets. The assessment helped to determine the feasibility of and advantages to rolling out the application to SRSFS cooperatives and non-WFP beneficiaries in the target region as a means of enhancing market linkages and access for smallholder farmers, providing greater end-to-end supply chain visibility, and equipping value chain actors with more transparent real-time market information.

In March and early April 2022, agribusiness trade fairs were hosted in Jowhar and Beletyene and brought together agribusiness actors to promote market linkages and selling of agricultural inputs and produce. Farmers, cooperatives, agro-dealers, traders, processors, financial institutions, and the staff from the Ministry of Agriculture participated the trade fairs. The fairs provided WFP-supported smallholder farmers an avenue to promote their products and create market linkages for improved sales.

WFP also conducted a feasibility assessment for Index Based Livestock Insurance in Somalia. The aim of the assessment was to ascertain the risks faced by pastoralists and agro-pastoral communities in Somalia and their coping mechanisms and to outline the potential for integration of WFP interventions in Somalia with other regional index insurance

initiatives such as World Banks De-risking Inclusion and Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa project. Findings from the assessment will also inform the design of pilots or projects on livestock insurance as well as fundraising and partner identification going forward. Insurance supports de-risking of pastoralism thereby encouraging pastoralists to re-invest in building their herds after a major drought shock, in order to prevent a spiral into extreme poverty.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities under strategic outcome 3 with a gender and age marker (GAM) code of 3. Further, WFP and FAO developed a conflict, gender and youth analysis report which highlighted the inequalities and gender constrains, opportunities and benefit. The SRSFS continued to address these challenges by providing targeted digital and financial literacy training for women smallholder farmers.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.	3



## Strategic outcome 04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.



**Capacity Strengthening Strategic Framework** developed to **guide the development of partnerships** with Government Institutions.



Technical support provided in populating the **Unified Social Registry (USR)** and populated data from **1.2 million** people.

Somalia faces systemic challenges which hinder the realization of social and economic development potential. The challenges include limited investments and infrastructure, regulatory frameworks, climate-related challenges, and persistent conflicts. To sharpen its focus on supporting the Government in addressing these problems, WFP Somalia's Country Strategy plan gives prominence to capacity strengthening. Capacity strengthening initiatives were fully funded in 2022 and WFP systematically integrated capacity strengthening across its activities, focusing on enhancing policies, programmes, and national institutions to improve food security and nutrition outcomes by 2025.

A key aspect of capacity strengthening involves supporting coordination across federal and state levels. WFP's capacity strengthening strategic framework guides the development of partnerships with government institutions, including the Ministry of Planning, Investments and Economic Development, the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Health, and the Office of the Special Envoy for Drought Response. The framework was built upon the contribution to the Government's national development plan and guided by the management accountability framework. It employs a "whole of society" approach, involving the Government, NGO, UN partners, and civil society to address the multi-dimensional drivers of food insecurity. Furthermore, the framework utilizes the Humanitarian-Peace-Development nexus as the conceptual foundation to guide capacity-strengthening investments for enhanced resilience and sustainability.

In 2022, WFP signed agreements with all five member states which supported line ministries to organize monthly humanitarian coordination meetings and drought task force meetings bringing different stakeholders together to triangulate drought-related information on responses and gaps. The agreements improved the Government's capacities in coordination and monitoring of humanitarian response and created mechanisms and an environment that facilitated longer-term planning. Through these agreements, WFP also delivered disaster risk reduction training to communities to strengthen their resilience to shocks and improve their adaptive capacity to stresses. WFP undertook joint monitoring of project sites with line ministries which improved coordination, targeting, and timely identification of beneficiaries.

With WFP support, the Garowe Skills Training Development Centre was established within the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in Puntland. The centre is a premier institution leading the transfer of knowledge and good practices related to climate-smart agriculture in a context characterized by extreme drought conditions. The centre fulfills a vital gap in Garowe and attracted the attention of other development actors, such as GIZ and Drakonia, that are willing to co-invest in the centre, making it a model centre in Somalia. The gains from the centre have already materialized through the engagement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation with the private sector, green fodder production, and marketing. WFP will continue its engagement with the Ministry to support its food systems and resilience agenda.

Social protection continues to be a priority sector for institutional capacity strengthening in the country. WFP provided technical support to Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs in populating the unified social registry (USR), a national data repository of poor and vulnerable households, and a fundamental infrastructure for cash-based transfers. The support improved the Government's capacity to establish a data repository to scale up response in times of need and contributed to the development of a shock-responsive systems architecture. WFP also expanded its support of Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs through collaboration with mobile service providers and strengthened the coordination of beneficiary feedback mechanisms with the Government's Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM). Substantive efforts have gone into ensuring beneficiaries are aware of the payment purpose, schedule, and use of provided mobile money.

WFP supported the training of social mobilisers, facilitators, partner staff, and social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) staff in the Ministry of Health under the Joint Resilience Programme. These capacity development sessions improved the skills and knowledge of service providers, decision-makers, and communities on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) behaviors. In Banadir, the project also supported Ministry of Health's SBCC section in evidence generation, whereby three of the ministry's SBCC staff were trained in 'Human Centred Design' research.

The evidence generation components focused on producing insights that could increase knowledge, shift attitudes and norms and provide changes in a variety of behaviors. The project also established and maintains a system to collect and disseminate information on IYCF for monitoring and evaluation purposes.

A robust supply chain is a critical component for the Government to ensure timely response. Over two years, WFP Somalia, WFP Regional Bureau logistics team, and Ministry of Health developed a warehouse management system called Health Inventory Tracking System (HITS) which has been implemented at a national level. HITS is planned to roll out at the regional level during the first half of 2023. WFP also supported a two-day workshop and individual meetings customized to the needs of the Ministry of Health staff. WFP also organized capacity-strengthening initiatives including general security awareness training for airport authorities at the Hargeisa Airport.

WFP adopted a strategic approach to capacity strengthening, informed by consultations with relevant government actors to align to their needs; analysis of policy and institutional context; and applying lessons learned during the implementation of the interim country strategic plan period. The context analysis suggests that WFP should develop a roadmap with clearly defined milestones, linking investments with outcomes, and that investments into capacity strengthening at the federal and the operational levels are required to address the multiple dimensions of food insecurity and promote a coherent and aligned approach to capacity strengthening. An overall diagnostic scoping study will be conducted in 2023.

### WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peace-building, shock-responsive and hunger-reducing national policies.	N/A

## Strategic outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.



**1,936 MT** of cargo transferred to 30 locations on behalf of **16 organizations** by Logistics Cluster.



**16,831 passengers** and **1,089 MT** of urgent/lifesaving cargo transferred by UNHAS.

Under Strategic Outcome 05, WFP Somalia ensured that the humanitarian and development community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to the needs and emergencies, throughout the year. This is achieved through providing uninterrupted supply chain services, being agile to scale up of humanitarian activities, and ensuring critical access to drought-affected regions.

The Logistics Cluster was fully funded. In response to the ongoing drought and famine prevention measures, the Logistics Cluster augmented its support to the humanitarian community and scaled up common services and operational support in order to ensure efficient and timely delivery of assistance in the country. With the contributions received, the Logistics Cluster was able to facilitate the transport of 1,724 MT of cargo (exclusive of shunting) to 31 locations on behalf of 16 organizations, fulfilling 100 percent of the common service requests. In addition, and for the use of the humanitarian community in Somalia, WFP, UNHAS, and the Logistics Cluster mobilized a helicopter in September 2022 to help deliver assistance to hard-to-reach areas. From September to December 2022, this air asset was used to transport over 210 MT to six hard-to-reach locations.

In addition to the mandated services, WFP provided essential on demand logistics services to partners, including facilitating the transport of over 288 MT of cargo on behalf of four organizations through Bilateral Service Provision, providing storage services to UNICEF and FAO (over 7,000 sqm) and from August 2022, to UNHCR (1,000 sqm), and facilitating the transport of two armored vehicles from Garowe to Baidoa and Kismayo on behalf of FAO.

Furthermore, the Logistics Cluster coordinated sub-national meetings in Baidoa, Dollow, Mogadishu and Beletweyne where access updates and logistics constraints were discussed, and resolutions were advocated for.

The Logistics Cluster with the support of OCHA, donors and other key stakeholders, actively advocated for the temporary reopening of the Mandera land border, which is essential to enable cost-effective delivery of life-saving food and NFIs to key areas affected by the drought.

The Logistics Cluster also participated and contributed to crucial decision-making forums on behalf of the humanitarian community including Drought Operations and Coordination Centre and Inter-Cluster Coordination Group meetings.

Finally, the Logistics Cluster produced, published and shared 130 information management products with its partners, and conducted analysis on customs clearance challenges and available storage capacity in Somalia, as well as a cost benefit analysis of the land border crossing from Kenya to Somalia.

In 2022, UNHAS was fully funded thanks to both increased donor funding as well as higher cost-recovery rate due to increase in passengers' numbers working on the scale-up of humanitarian activities for the drought emergency. Although UNHAS was better resourced than the previous year, the operating costs also increased by approximately 30 percent in 2022. These costs included aviation fuel prices doubling from 2021, as well as the utilization of a larger aircraft when required to meet increased demands, and the increased cost associated with deploying an additional aircraft. With the scale-up of humanitarian activities as a result of the drought emergency, UNHAS saw an increase in its passenger figures which subsequently improved the cost-recovery contributions.

UNHAS remained a vital enabler to the wider humanitarian community, facilitating their access to various locations for a timely response. WFP UNHAS transported 16,831 passengers and 1,089 MT of urgent/lifesaving cargo. UNHAS facilitated access for 89 user organizations to 14 regular destinations and 17 ad-hoc locations. Overall, UNHAS experienced a significant increase in passenger movements of 112 percent in comparison to 2021. This can be attributed to the corporate scale-up to the drought emergency. UNHAS supported the response by deploying additional air assets, the caravan, and the helicopter, thus augmenting its fleet size to six plus one ad-hoc aircraft. UNHAS also augmented locations served regularly with three destinations within the South-central region (Wajid, Bardere and Burdubo) and increased its frequency to this region by introducing Wednesday flights. Furthermore, UNHAS supported joint interagency missions by operating a dedicated flight which was instrumental in improving access for 456

passengers to carry out special missions in 16 drought-affected locations. UNHAS also supported other drought-related missions for high-level users including WFP’s Deputy Executive Directors; UNHCR High Commissioner; UN Famine Prevention & Response Coordinator; by operating 183 dedicated charters. With the increased humanitarian activities in 2022, the number of special charters operated increased by 150 percent in comparison to 2021. Lastly, UNHAS completed five medical evacuations from Bossaso, Beletwein and Mogadishu.

Finally, safety and security remained a priority for UNHAS. Through its dedicated Safety and Security (AVSEC) team, the risks associated with the operating environment were continuously monitored. The AVSEC team also conducted twelve safety/security meetings with air operators and coordinated with Regional Aviation Safety Unit to conduct field and aircraft risk evaluation. The AVSEC team conducted two General Security Awareness Training for airport authorities at the Hargeisa Airport and field focal points. UNHAS also continued to reinforce established security protocols and ensured controls were adhered to.

UNHAS’ outcome indicator was measured through the user satisfaction rate of the services provided. UNHAS attained the results through its standardized surveys, the Passenger Satisfaction Survey and Provision of Access Satisfaction Survey. In 2022, 95 percent of surveyed UNHAS users reported that they were satisfied with UNHAS services, this surpassed the UNHAS’ user satisfaction target of 90 percent. As a standard for stakeholder engagement, these surveys complement the routine user group and bilateral meetings which gauge the needs of users. The regular feedback informed adjustments in UNHAS operations which can be attributed to the performance.

Under WFP supply chain, whilst in 2022 the majority of services have been provided through Cluster-mandated common services, WFP supply chain aims to continue to expand Bilateral Service Provision opportunities with key stakeholders in 2023 to enable sustainable long-term service provision.

Contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal 17, these activities enhanced operational capacity through partnerships. UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster coordinated with partners including the Somalia 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.

After the IASC humanitarian system-wide scale up protocols were activated in response to the ever-worsening drought, the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster (ETC) assessed the ICT requirements to support the scale-up of activities. An operational plan was developed and collaboration with key local stakeholders initiated. In 2023, an emergency telecommunications cluster will be introduced to provide shared mandated communications services in support of the Somalia humanitarian crisis response.

While UNHAS and the Logistics Cluster played an important role as enablers of all the activities under the CSP, 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.

## WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community	N/A
Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the logistics cluster.	N/A
Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community	N/A

# Cross-cutting results

## Progress towards gender equality

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

Somalia ranks fourth lowest in the gender inequality index globally [1]. Despite the country's commitments on advancement of equality, non-discrimination and zero tolerance to gender based violence (GBV) through the National Development Plan (2020-2024) and the Somali Women's charter 2019, women and girls continue to face hardship occasioned by poverty. The poverty is manifested in higher levels of malnutrition, maternal and infant mortality rates, and GBV [2]. The country is yet to ratify the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Fragile context, weak legal systems and limited access to justice contribute to further vulnerability. Conflict, COVID-19 and climate change exacerbated the situation for women and girls. These contextual challenges have remained key barriers for WFP to make progress in gender transformative work.

Gender equality and women's empowerment being paramount to WFP in achieving its food security and nutrition goals, significant efforts were put towards mainstreaming and integration of gender in the country office programming and operations. Deliberate efforts have been made towards inclusion of women in committees as part of measures to address obstacles facing them. Efforts will be made towards improving women's meaningful participation in WFP programmes through adequate consultations, engagement in implementations, leadership and decision making.

In 2022, WFP commissioned two studies to gather qualitative data on the needs of women beneficiaries receiving the cash entitlements. The Ground Truth Solutions concluded that to improve access to financial services, enhance communication, and strengthen accountability to beneficiaries, there is need to train women recipients to use mobile money independently. Relatedly, the analysis recommended training for community champions to provide additional support from within communities, using existing informal networks among the women. Plans are underway to operationalize the recommendations. The gender analysis of digital financial inclusion and women's economic empowerment concluded that men are still considered the decision makers around finances in the home and that the gatekeepers influenced the selection of beneficiaries. WFP will work to improve women economic empowerment through income generating initiatives and investing in social empowerment towards engagement of men and boys as champions of gender equality.

Based on these findings, WFP acknowledged the need to complement the Baxnaano programme with a capability strengthening exercise to enable women to gain skills and confidence using mobile phones and mobile money. The Global System for Mobile-communication Association (GSMA) agreed to deliver training to WFP Area Office staff and cooperating partners using their Mobile Internet Skills Training Toolkit (MISTT). Additionally, the project will also invest in social empowerment interventions as a way of strengthening the engagement of men and boys and dismantling the social cultural norms that impede women's full and meaningful participation and benefit from the programme. In partnership with other actors, the programme will focus on scaling up small and medium enterprises that the women have started through the safety net programme.

# 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**

The protection environment for civilians remains a significant challenge in Somalia due to the protracted conflict. The situation has been exacerbated by severe drought, climatic shocks, and forced evictions, with cumulative devastating humanitarian impact and key displacement drivers that have worsened an already complex and protracted humanitarian crisis. The 2022 Somalia protection analysis update stated that a total of 926,000 individuals were displaced due to the ongoing severe drought and 467,000 displaced due to conflict and insecurity. The report brought attention to prevalent protection risks that cut across systematic protection risks and violations, child protection risks, sexual violence, intimate partner violence, forced evictions, and the impact of explosive hazards with conflict, climate change, and food insecurity nexus. The most vulnerable members of the community are often women and children, persons with disabilities, and minority groups. Vulnerable members of a community do not always have equal access to humanitarian assistance.

WFP increased efforts to mainstream protection and accountability across activities, in line with WFP Protection and Accountability Policy (2020). Further, significant efforts were made towards the prevention and mitigation of protection risks linked to food assistance as WFP strove to significantly contribute towards civilians' protection. The inter-agency referral standing operation procedure (SOP) was developed through the Somalia protection cluster and provided organizations with coherent, coordinated, accountable, and comprehensive guidance for individual response to the immediate protection needs of all persons in Somalia and Somaliland.

The protection analysis and disability inclusion assessment was undertaken in 2021 and documented the overall protection and disability inclusion risks likely to impact the lives of the people that WFP assists and WFP's programmatic outcomes. In 2022, WFP put effort towards operationalizing recommendations from the assessment.

WFP worked with organizations of people with disabilities, minority-led organizations, and other protection actors to ensure that those affected by the drought crisis were reached with lifesaving humanitarian assistance.

The Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations (AAP) strategy was completed in May 2022. The strategy is aligned with the corporate Protection and AAP strategy outcomes and priorities with a strategic focus on continuous protection and conflict analysis, review of targeting processes, disability inclusion, engagement with external stakeholders, and capacity strengthening.

A targeting and prioritization strategy for the country strategic plan was developed as part of the implementation of the internal audit recommendation to ensure a people-centered approach to WFP's assistance and scale-up. The strategy outlines the steps used to define vulnerable populations based on relevant and reliable data and the procedures for beneficiary identification for WFP activities. WFP also developed a guidance note on the targeting of marginalized groups (particularly those from minority clans) for area offices incorporated in the emergency response.

WFP, jointly with UNHCR, rolled out protection mainstreaming training in Galkayo, Dollow, and Baidoa. The training was primarily designed for frontline WFP staff and cooperating partners and provided a foundational understanding of protection mainstreaming. The training was followed by area-based protection risk assessment in Baidoa. The capacity strengthening with risk assessments continues across the area and sub-offices and will inform area-based protection action plans.

WFP has a well-established prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) task force comprising senior management, and area office program managers. The protection and gender officer acts as the secretariat and provides technical guidance to the team. In 2022, the task force received a refresher training on PSEA which enhanced their capacity to lead on PSEA awareness, sensitization, and case management in their respective areas of work.

Through the government-led Baxnaano safety net programme, a GBV action plan was developed to increase awareness of GBV and put measures to mitigate and address identified GBV concerns. The plan also mapped out GBV referral pathways for the programme implementation areas. The action plan was complimented by GBV training for WFP staff and the cooperating partners for capacity strengthening in GBV prevention and mitigation, including referrals. A plan is

in place to enhance the capacity of community health workers on GBV awareness and referral pathways to increase community-based capacity on GBV case management. Additionally, key messages on gender, protection, and disability inclusion were integrated into all communications to beneficiaries.

To enhance accountability to the affected population, WFP adopted safe and flexible modalities to deliver its assistance, considering people's needs and preferences. Further, WFP utilized SCOPE (beneficiary and transfer management platform) for beneficiary data management and to ensure 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 more than 99 percent of beneficiaries received assistance without safety challenges, reflecting WFP and partners' efforts to minimize beneficiaries' exposure to risks while accessing assistance.

In addition, communities used WFP community feedback mechanism (CFM) toll-free hotlines and help desks to give feedback. Over 21,700 cases were recorded and answered, compared to 21,100 cases in 2021. The outcome monitoring report noted that for all area offices, about 41 percent beneficiary households (37 percent household headed by women, and 42 percent household headed by men) confirmed to have received information on targeting, beneficiary selection criteria, and reasons why some households were not selected. Overall, about 17 percent of respondent households used CFM. However, about 59 percent of beneficiaries had not used the mechanism. Regular feedback using CFM is expected to improve the coverage. However, the language barrier impedes adequate community engagement. To solve the challenge, all communication with the beneficiaries is now translated into Somali language. Other challenges included distance, lack of physical access, lack of economic recourses (majorly in Mogadishu area office), and inaccessible format. Enhancing communication channels and follow-up with partners is recommended to remedy this in the future.

To strengthen partner capacities on AAP and community engagement practices, WFP trained cooperating partners and government staff on such topics as operating partner delegating targeting to community leaders, and giving room for massive manipulation of the selection process. WFP field-level staff continued engagement with regional and state authorities and communities leadership and also accompanied cooperating partners.

# Environment

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

Somalia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world and presents unique challenges in terms of environmental management. 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 lead to unsustainable exploitation of resources such as the uncontrolled harvesting of trees for charcoal burning.

WFP helped rural farming households build resilience against various climate shocks through the promotion of climate-smart food systems. Under asset creation, a total of 31 water structures and 14 hectares of land for agriculture activities were rehabilitated using climate smart technologies, directly contributing to strengthening climate-smart livelihoods of beneficiaries.

WFP strengthens the resilience of communities and households to shocks and their pathways to self-reliance, and addresses persistent food system bottlenecks at the levels of production, transformation and consumption to make food systems more environmentally sustainable. Under food systems support, smallholder farmers were trained on good agricultural practices, which included using animal manure as fertilizers to reduce the use of harmful fertilizers that affect soil fertility. Additionally, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, linked smallholder farmers to local agrodealers as well as organised trade fairs where local seeds and produce were presented. The linkages minimized the importation of genetically modified products.

WFP is putting in place environmental and social safeguards to make sure its programmes do not cause unintended harm to the environment or populations. In this context, the design of all new asset creation activities in Somalia were screened for environmental and social risks, before they were implemented, based on the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework. This was done during community consultations, in collaboration with the decentralized technical services of the government, and following the provisions set by both the national law and the donors.

WFP continued implementing environmental improvements that contributed towards the environmental sustainability of operations. Following the establishment of two long term agreements for environmentally and socially responsible recycling of hazardous e-waste, WFP has consolidated 10 mt of e-waste from the different sub-offices and is in the process of obtaining the Basel Convention clearance to ship them to Dubai for recycling.



# Extra Section

"I was displaced from a place called Goho because of the devastating drought that killed all our animals," says Halima Abdulle Samatar, a 50-year-old single mother of four.

She smiles at her daughters, sitting around her near the small shop that she's recently started up by their new home in Dolow. "I had this business idea because I am both father and mother to my children I began to save USD 5-10 [of my monthly WFP assistance] and started this business. Now it's going very well."

Halima is one of over a million people driven from their homes by the catastrophic drought in Somalia, the longest the country has suffered in over 40 years. Like many others, Halima's livelihood was destroyed by the drought; the family crops withered and their entire herd of 60 goats died. And like many others, she took her children and fled from her hometown in search of help.

Halima and her family travelled for two days to reach the Kaharey camp for IDPs in Dolow. There, she was able to register her household to receive assistance from the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP).

WFP, with the support of its donor partners, responded to the drought crisis by scaling up its life-saving operations in Somalia to reach unprecedented numbers of people. By late 2022, WFP was able to reach over four million people with food assistance, mostly delivered in the form of cash either through electronic vouchers, or money transfers sent via mobile phone.

Cash-based food assistance has several advantages over the traditional model of delivering physical in-kind food items. Cash benefits local economies in Somalia, creating new market opportunities for retailers and food suppliers. It also provides recipients like Halima with choice and flexibility. "It's something that I have in my hands, and I can save some to use for other purposes," she says.

As well as buying meat and vegetables to meet her family's urgent food needs, Halima saved some of her WFP entitlement to start up a small shop that she built out of corrugated iron and wood. She sells groceries, sweets, batteries and pens to other families in the IDP camp. The business is going very well, with plenty of customers, and Halima is looking to expand.

For Halima and her children, cash assistance is not just a way to survive the current drought; it's also a pathway to building a new livelihood, one that will be more resilient against future droughts, floods, and other climate shocks that are all too frequent in Somalia. "When the stock in the shop is coming to an end I get my assistance just in time and go to the retailer to pay off previous credit and purchase new stock," she says. "We really welcome mobile money especially women who are the household custodians and the breadwinners, so that we are able to support out families."

# Data Notes

## Context and Operations

[1] <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-drought-crisis-education-snapshot-july-2022>

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

[3] Somalia internal displacement: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/dataviz/1#>: Accessed on 27 April 2022

[4] Country - Somalia (unhcr.org): Refugees and Asylum-seekers as of 30 March 2022

## Strategic outcome 01

Attendance rate for SO1: This indicator was introduced late in 2022 as a result of BR to the CSP hence we did not report on this and also, the plan was to collect this from MoE EMIS but data not available. (The baseline for this indicator will be established early this year).

MAD: This indicator was not collected in 2022 as the SLEAC survey was not conducted.

## Strategic outcome 02

MAD: This indicator was not collected in 2022 as the SLEAC survey was not conducted

# 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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						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 undernourishment	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number				10,700,000
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	3,491,400	3,408,600		6,900,000
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	1,401,890	808,892		2,210,782
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number				7,500
						Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha				10,430

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	4,362,472	3,990,924	91%
	female	4,582,549	5,764,907	126%
	total	8,945,021	9,755,831	109%
By Age Group				

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
0-23 months	male	990,236	698,591	71%
	female	1,053,707	761,687	72%
	total	2,043,943	1,460,278	71%
24-59 months	male	408,218	1,812,076	444%
	female	415,823	1,848,151	444%
	total	824,041	3,660,227	444%
5-11 years	male	784,580	500,740	64%
	female	738,480	481,409	65%
	total	1,523,060	982,149	64%
12-17 years	male	647,162	427,910	66%
	female	623,845	439,727	70%
	total	1,271,007	867,637	68%
18-59 years	male	1,411,181	484,727	34%
	female	1,669,964	2,189,346	131%
	total	3,081,145	2,674,073	87%
60+ years	male	121,095	66,880	55%
	female	80,730	44,587	55%
	total	201,825	111,467	55%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	7,009,779	7,570,525	108%
Refugee	17,279	19,129	111%
Returnee	60,476	66,953	111%
IDP	1,857,487	2,097,504	113%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	1,200,000	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	385,000	123,462	32%
Malnutrition prevention programme	1,600,147	710,872	44%
Malnutrition treatment programme	1,297,554	1,613,943	124%
School based programmes	400,000	202,244	50%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	0	7,500	-
Unconditional Resource Transfers	5,951,000	6,883,348	115%

## Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Corn Soya Blend	18,701	6,632	35%
High Energy Biscuits	0	40	-
LNS	16,715	7,450	45%
Micronutrient Powder	4	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	1,480	-
Sorghum/Millet	106,220	53,311	50%
Split Peas	11,330	5,993	53%
Vegetable Oil	6,236	3,465	56%
Wheat	0	1,743	-
Strategic Outcome 02			
Corn Soya Blend	3,312	828	25%
LNS	1,872	1,299	69%
Micronutrient Powder	15	0	0%
Ready To Use Supplementary Food	0	279	-
Sorghum/Millet	4,624	117	3%
Split Peas	577	84	15%
Vegetable Oil	450	66	15%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Sorghum/Millet	15,120	2,185	14%
Split Peas	1,512	204	13%
Vegetable Oil	832	137	16%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	215,302,702	228,216,718	106%
Value Voucher	218,797,184	178,649,669	82%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Value Voucher	15,788,223	8,695,163	55%
Cash	60,715,476	51,094,460	84%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	1,513,750	225	0%
Value Voucher	34,647,070	3,701,617	11%

## Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female <b>Total</b>	0 <b>0</b>	1,200,000 <b>1,200,000</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,899,810 1,938,190 <b>3,838,000</b>	2,724,705 2,779,749 <b>5,504,454</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	57,200 <b>57,200</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	9,888 9,312 <b>19,200</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions	Female <b>Total</b>	0 <b>0</b>	201,534 <b>201,534</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	17,200 <b>17,200</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	20,000 <b>20,000</b>	0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	66,990 54,810 <b>121,800</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	ART clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	1,530 1,470 <b>3,000</b>	901 865 <b>1,766</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Activity supporters	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	12,345 11,861 <b>24,206</b>	5,481 5,590 <b>11,071</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	451,935 461,065 <b>913,000</b>	582,793 594,567 <b>1,177,360</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	514,800 0 <b>514,800</b>	11,366 6,393 <b>17,759</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	183,967 173,250 <b>357,217</b>	108,097 101,801 <b>209,898</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female Male <b>Total</b>	128,511 121,024 <b>249,535</b>	67,575 63,638 <b>131,213</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female Male <b>Total</b>	462,084 435,167 <b>897,251</b>	433,102 424,526 <b>857,628</b>

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	127,162 <b>127,162</b>	67,963 <b>67,963</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	126,500 <b>126,500</b>	60,973 <b>60,973</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female <b>Total</b>	295,301 <b>295,301</b>	280,953 <b>280,953</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	28,710 23,490 <b>52,200</b>	0 0 <b>0</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,975 3,819 <b>7,794</b>	4,298 4,129 <b>8,427</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	159,205	80,114
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	434,099,886	406,866,387

Output Results				
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Crisis-affected people, including children aged 6-23 months and PLWG in areas with high GAM during crises receive targeted specialized nutritious foods or cash-based transfers that prevent malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	40	40
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	156	37
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	284	0
A: Crisis-affected people, including children aged 6-59 months, PLWG, and ART/TB-DOT clients in areas where GAM is high during crises, receive targeted specialized nutritious foods that ameliorate malnutrition and improve their nutritional status.				
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	657	679
E*: Targeted individuals benefit from improved knowledge of nutrition, care practices, diverse healthy diets, climate, agriculture, gender and protection that effects behaviour change to contribute to improvement in their nutritional status.				
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	4,450	4,412
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	7,402	7,422
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	49,088	48,072
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	108,800	106,321
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	29,328	29,440
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	160,460	7,754
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	55,858	56,519
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	219,478	219,897
G: Crisis- affected people receive unconditional nutritious food or cash-based transfers to meet basic food and nutritional needs during times of crisis and to support stability and contribute to peace.				
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.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	1,200,000	1,200,000
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	206,334	201,534

Outcome Results								
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSP) to crisis-affected people.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	3.6	<15	<15	2.21			WFP programme monitoring
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	95.7	>75	>75	78.64			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> 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	46	≥70	≥70	43.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	47	≥70	≥70	53			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46	≥70	≥70	46			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food Security Cluster - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
User satisfaction rate	Overall	96	≥90	≥90	96			WFP programme monitoring

<b>Target Group:</b> Institutional Capacity Strengthening Activities - <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	3	≥3	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> MCHN - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	90	≥70	≥70	56		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88	≥70	≥70	57		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	89	≥70	≥70	56		WFP programme monitoring
<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	53.9	>53.9	>53.9	5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	35.8	>70	>35.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	37.3	>70	>37.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	36.5	>70	>36.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.4	≥96.4	≥96.4	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	88.9	≥88.9	≥88.9	89		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	94.6	≥94.6	≥94.6	89		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	9.2	≤9.2	≤9.2	12.33		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.8	≤10.8	≤10.8	12.94		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	12.67		WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	83	≥83	≥83	86		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	93.3	≥93.3	≥93.3	82		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	91	≥91	≥91	84		WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	35.9	≥75	≥52	42.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	59.2	≥75	≥65	41.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	53.7	≥75	≥58.5	41.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	38.1	≤15	≤27	29.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.8	≤15	≤25	33.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	29.4	≤15	≤26	31.8			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	26	≤10	≤21	28			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	14.1	≤10	≤10	25.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.9	≤10	≤15.5	26.5			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	13.2	≥13.2	≥13.2	30.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.6	≥30.6	≥30.6	51			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26.6	≥26.6	≥26.6	41			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	30	≥30	≥30	17.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	36	≥36	≥36	13			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	33.6	≥33.6	≥33.6	14.8			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	14.3	≤14.3	≤14.3	11.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.8	≤11.8	≤11.8	13.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.5	≤12.5	≤12.5	12.3			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	23.1	≤23.1	≤23.1	39.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	21.8	≤21.8	≤21.8	37.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	22.1	≤22.1	≤22.1	38.4			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	32.6	≤32.6	≤32.6	32.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.4	≤30.4	≤30.4	36			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.8	≤31.8	≤31.8	34.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: School feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Enrolment rate	Female	5.7	≥5.7	≥5.7	14.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.8	≥9.8	≥9.8	15			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.9	≥7.9	≥7.9	13.6			WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate (new)	Female	100	>100	>100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	>100	>100	97.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.85	>100	>100	98.85			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	1.1	≤1.1	≤1.1	2.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.6	≤1.6	≤1.6	2.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.5	≤1.5	≤1.5	2.4			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98.9	≥98.9	≥98.9	97.5			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	98.4	≥98.4	≥98.4	97.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.5	≥98.5	≥98.5	97.6			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: TSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	87	>87	>87	114		WFP
	Male	90	>90	>90	58		programme monitoring
	Overall	88	>88	>88	94		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	1.53	<15	<15	1.16		WFP
	Male	1.62	<15	<15	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	1.57	<15	<15	1.16		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.06	<3	<3	0.02		WFP
	Male	0.08	<3	<3	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	0.07	<3	<3	0.02		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	1.5	<15	<15	1.04		WFP
	Male	1.61	<15	<15	0		programme monitoring
	Overall	1.55	<15	<15	1.04		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	96.91	>75	>75	99.78		WFP
	Male	96.69	>75	>75	95.78		programme monitoring
	Overall	96.81	>75	>75	97.78		WFP programme monitoring
<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	96	>75	>75	95.27		WFP programme monitoring
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	4.6	<15	<15	2.47		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 02: Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.					Resilience Building	
Output Results						
Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Activity supporters	School feeding (on-site)	Female	3,811	6,480	
			Male	3,889	6,612	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,700</b>	<b>13,092</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	594,000	581,963	
			Male	606,000	593,719	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200,000</b>	<b>1,175,682</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	0	3,419	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,419</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	81,620	104,034	
			Male	66,780	85,118	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>148,400</b>	<b>189,152</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	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	34,980	0	
			Male	28,620	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>63,600</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,618	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	75,771,675	59,497,359	
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	396	0	
			Male	404	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	4,014	0	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>4,014</b>	<b>0</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Prevention of stunting	Female	3,564	4,275	
			Male	3,636	4,360	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>7,200</b>	<b>8,635</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	67,980	14,859	
			Male	64,020	13,993	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>132,000</b>	<b>28,852</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Prevention of stunting	Female	6,180	62,432	
			Male	5,820	58,795	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>121,227</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Children	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	25,251	172,567	
			Male	24,750	169,149	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>50,001</b>	<b>341,716</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	66,000	3,601	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>66,000</b>	<b>3,601</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female	10,000	87,055	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>87,055</b>	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition	Female	20,001	112,221	
			<b>Total</b>	<b>20,001</b>	<b>112,221</b>	

A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	TB treatment clients	HIV/TB Care&treatment;	Female	0	82
			Male	0	79
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>161</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	5,232	2,673
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	732,024	292,264

Output Results				
Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: School children in targeted areas receive healthy and nutritious meals through cash-based home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs, increase school attendance and retention, and improve learning.				
School feeding (on-site)				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.23: Number of schools assisted by WFP	school	369	595
C: Somali schoolchildren and small holder farmers benefit from the improved capacity of related government institutions to meet their basic food and nutritional needs through a national home-grown school feeding programme.				
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	20	33
E*: Food-insecure people, including school children, in targeted areas receive gender-responsive and nutrition-sensitive SBCC to improve their nutritional status, reduce vulnerability to climate-related shocks and protect access to food.				
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	1,000	705
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	1,000	795
N*: School children in targeted areas receive healthy and nutritious meals through cash-based home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to meet their basic food and nutritional needs, increase school attendance and retention, and improve learning.				
School feeding (on-site)				
N*.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N*.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	%	25	25
Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Children aged 6–59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in targeted areas receive integrated nutrition support and surveillance (TSFP, MCHN, BSFP, SBCC, community nutrition worker networks) to enhance and protect their nutritional status, and strengthen household and community resilience.				
HIV/TB Care&treatment;				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	1	1
Prevention of acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	28	0
Prevention of stunting				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	56	5
Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition				
A.6: Number of institutional sites assisted	A.6.10: Number of health centres/sites assisted	health center	154	154
E*: Children aged 6–59 months, PLWG and ART/TB-DOT clients in targeted areas receive integrated nutrition support and surveillance (TSFP, MCHN, BSFP, SBCC, community nutrition worker networks) to enhance and protect their nutritional status, and strengthen household and community resilience.				
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	70	75



E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	72	68
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	7,754	7,635
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	21,904	21,128
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	15,125	14,002
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	50,131	52,142
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	10,546	10,597
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	21,881	21,874

Outcome Results								
Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFS.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Safety Net - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Safety net - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	17.7	≤13	≤17.7	12.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.4	≤14.9	≤11.4	7.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	15	≤14	≤15	10.3			WFP programme monitoring
Economic capacity to meet essential needs (new)	Female	90.8	≥62	≥62	90.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	96	≥66.7	≥66.7	86.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	93	≥64.3	≥64.3	88.7			WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	79.3	≥79.3	≥79.3	26.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90.5	≥90.5	≥90.5	21.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84	≥84	≥84	24.2			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.2	≥13.2	≥13.2	39.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	7.1	≥7.1	≥7.1	21.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	≥10.7	≥10.7	30.1			WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	10.7	≥10.7	≥10.7	33.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.4	≥2.4	≥2.4	57.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	5.3	≥5.3	≥5.3	45.7			WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	37.4	≤37.4	≤37.4	19.8			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.7	≤31.7	≤31.7	20.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	35	≤35	≤35	20			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	13	≤13	≤13	13			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28.2	≤28.2	≤28.2	28.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.9	≤20.9	≤20.9	20.9			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	21.8	≤12	≤12	12.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	31.7	≤11.3	≤11.3	6.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	26	≤11.7	≤11.7	9.3			WFP programme monitoring

Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	25.3	≤8.7	≤8.7	16.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	13.5	≤16.7	≤16.7	30.1			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	20.3	≤12.7	≤12.7	13			WFP programme monitoring
Livelihood-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households using coping strategies): Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	58.2	≤58.2	≤58.2	58.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	35.3	≤35.3	≤35.3	35.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	46.2	≤46.4	≤46.4	46.4			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	1	≥1	≥1	2			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: School feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Enrolment rate	Female	5.7	>8	>8	14.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	9.8	>8	>8	15			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	7.9	>8	>8	13.6			WFP programme monitoring
Gender ratio	Overall	0.9	=1	=1	0.9			WFP programme monitoring
Graduation rate (new)	Female	100	≥99	≥99	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	97.7	≥99	≥99	97.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.85	≥99	≥99	98.85			WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Drop-out rate	Female	1	≥1	≥1	1			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2	≥2	≥2	2			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2			WFP programme monitoring

Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	98.9	≥99	≥99	97.5			WFP
	Male	98.4	≥99	≥99	97.7			programme monitoring
	Overall	98.5	≥99	≥99	97.6			WFP programme monitoring
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.39	≥1.39	≥1.39	1.39			WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group: ART - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&treatment;**

ART Default rate	Overall	0	<15	<15	1.16			WFP programme monitoring
ART Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	0	>75	>75	84.56			WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group: BSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition**

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	46	>99	>99	71.5			WFP
	Male	47	>94.1	>94.1	70			programme monitoring
	Overall	46	>96.6	>96.6	70.8			WFP programme monitoring

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

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	39.8	>52.2	>52.2	57			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	29.4	>70	>43.3				WFP
	Male	41.9	>70	>35.3				programme monitoring
	Overall	34.6	>70	>39.5				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	96.5	≥83.5	≥83.5	100			WFP
	Male	95.8	≥76.3	≥76.3	89			programme monitoring
	Overall	96.3	≥80.2	≥80.2	89			WFP programme monitoring

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

Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	3	≥3	≥3	3		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: TB - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: HIV/TB Care&amp;treatment;</b>							
TB Nutritional Recovery rate	Overall	93.63	>75	>75	90.4		WFP programme monitoring
TB Treatment Default rate	Overall	1.14	<15	<15	5.84		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: TSFP - Location: Somalia - Modality: - Subactivity: Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition</b>							
MAM Treatment Default rate	Female	1.41	<15	<15	2.07		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	1.67	<15	<15	0.52		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	1.53	<15	<15	1.38		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Mortality rate	Female	0.03	<3	<3	0.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0.04	<3	<3	0.11		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0.03	<3	<3	0.15		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Non-response rate	Female	2.86	<15	<15	7.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.18	<15	<15	3.29		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3	<15	<15	5.29		WFP programme monitoring
MAM Treatment Recovery rate	Female	95.7	>75	>75	95.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	95.11	>75	>75	91.18		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	95.43	>75	>75	93.18		WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 03: National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	0	11,729
			Male	0	8,848
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,577</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	106,722	29,569
			Male	108,878	30,167
			<b>Total</b>	<b>215,600</b>	<b>59,736</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	26,681	6,279
			Male	27,219	6,405
			<b>Total</b>	<b>53,900</b>	<b>12,684</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	45,738	25,267
			Male	46,662	25,775
			<b>Total</b>	<b>92,400</b>	<b>51,042</b>
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	11,434	0
			Male	11,666	0
			<b>Total</b>	<b>23,100</b>	<b>0</b>
A.2: Food transfers			MT	17,464	2,526
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	36,160,819	3,701,842

Output Results				
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
D: Food-insecure people in targeted areas receive assistance through conditional in-kind or cash- based transfers for vocational training and the rehabilitation of natural resources and community assets to support their livelihoods and enhancing their self -reliance.				
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.1.10: Hectares (ha) of cultivated land treated with both physical soil and water conservation measures and biological stabilization or agro forestry techniques	Ha	352	211
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.124: Number of community water ponds for irrigation/livestock use constructed (8000-15000 cbmt)	Number	19	11.5
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.131: Number of wells, shallow wells rehabilitated for irrigation/livestock use (0-50 cbmt)	Number	36	20
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.16: Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	Ha	18,900	7,560
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	11	6
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	16	9.6
D.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.5: Hectares (ha) of agricultural land benefiting from rehabilitated irrigation schemes (including irrigation canal repair, specific protection measures, embankments, etc)	Ha	20,860	10,430
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	29	14
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	693	346
G: Food-insecure people in targeted areas receive assistance through conditional in-kind or cash- based transfers for vocational training and the rehabilitation of natural resources and community assets to support their livelihoods and enhancing their self -reliance.				
Forecast-based Anticipatory Climate Actions				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	7,500	7,500
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	2,678	2,678
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	4,822	4,822

Outcome Results				
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.				

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> FFA - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	0	≥60	≥100	22.5			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	83.3	≥83.3	≥83.3	73.9			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Food assistance for asset - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Percentage of targeted smallholders selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<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	550,000	≥550,000	≥550,000	1,120,000			WFP programme monitoring
Value and volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems: Volume (MT)	Overall	7,000	≥7,000	≥7,000	14,000			WFP programme monitoring

<b>Strategic Outcome 04: National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.</b>				<b>Resilience Building</b>	
<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.</b>					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Smallholder agricultural market support activities	Female	0	4,800
			Male	0	2,700
			<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,500</b>

<b>Output Results</b>					
<b>Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.</b>					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: National and local government authorities in Somalia benefit from WFP logistics and supply chain expertise to strengthen capacity and streamline operations.					
HIV/TB Care&reatment;					
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	14	18	
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	113	114	

## Outcome Results



**Activity 05: Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.**

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	3	≥3	≥3	5			WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.				- Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Crisis-affected populations targeted by humanitarian and development partners benefit from timely and efficient UNHAS services to receive timely life-saving 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	89	89	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.20: Number of assessments/surveys conducted	assessment	2	6	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.62: Number of locations served	site	11	31	
H: The humanitarian community in Somalia has access to timely passenger and light cargo transport, security, and medical evacuation services through UNHAS.					
Humanitarian Air Service					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	MT	1,067.52	1,089.8	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.5: Number of passengers transported monthly against planned (passengers transported)	Individual	659	1,403	
H.7: Total number of passengers transported	H.7.9: Percentage of passenger bookings served	%	95	99	
Activity 07: Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: The humanitarian community benefits from information management, access coordination, and common logistics services through the WFP-led Logistics Cluster.					
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	31	25	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.125: Percentage of logistics service requests fulfilled	%	100	95	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.24: Number of bulletins, maps and other logistics information produced and shared	item	130	115	
Activity 08: Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
H: Vulnerable populations benefit from safe and reliable on-demand services to humanitarian partners, resulting in timely and efficient assistance.					
Logistics Cluster					
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.10: Quantity (mt) of cargo transported	MT	1,934	1,700	
Service Delivery General					
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.126: Percentage of service requests to handle, store and/or transport cargo fulfilled	%	100	90	
H.1: Number of shared services provided, by type	H.1.16: Number of agencies and organizations using transport services	agency/organization	4	4	
H.4: Total volume of cargo transported	H.4.6: Metric tons of cargo transported	metric ton	288	250	

### Outcome Results

#### Activity 06: Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	96.5	≥97	≥90	95			WFP programme monitoring

## Cross-cutting Indicators

### Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Emergency 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	36	≥50	≥50	36			WFP programme monitoring
<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	12.2	≥12.2	≥12.2	48.4			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	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	6.9			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	87.6	≥87.2	≥87.6	44.7			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	17.7	≥17.7	≥17.7	55.1			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	6.5	≤6.5	≤6.5	17.3			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	75.4	≥75.4	≥75.4	27.5			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFS.</b>								

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Safety net - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
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	45.6	≥45.6	≥45.6	58.3			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 men	Overall	0.2	≤0.2	≤0.2	5.6			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	54.2	≥54.2	≥54.2	36.1			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: School Feeding - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)</b>								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	48	≥50	≥50	48			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>								
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	35.7	≥35.7	≥35.7	0			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	0	=0	=0	36.4			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	64.3	≥64.3	≥64.3	63.6			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.</b>								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								

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	20.9	≥20.9	≥20.9	100			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	9.3	≤9.3	≤9.3	0			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	69.8	≥69.8	≥69.8	0			WFP programme monitoring
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	54			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	43	≥50	≥50	46			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥100	≥100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> FFA - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> General Distribution								
Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women - -	Overall	47.8	≥50	≥50	47.8			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: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	94.2			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	93.1			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	93.7			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	99.6			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99.2			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	99.4			
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	96.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	97.3			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	97			
<b>Target Group: Relief assistance - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	90.5			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	89.1			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	89.8			
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	97.7			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	99			
	Overall	100	=100	=100	98.4			

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	91				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	92				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	91.5				WFP programme monitoring

**Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFS.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Safety net - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	77			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	88.5			WFP programme monitoring

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

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

**Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
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**Target Group:** Nutrition - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:** Prevention of stunting

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



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

**Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.**

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset</b>								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme 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: Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> Emergency School Feeding - <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			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Nutrition - <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			WFP programme monitoring
<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			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	82.5	≥82.5	≥82.5	32.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92.8	≥92.8	≥92.8	41.6			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	85.3	≥85.3	≥85.3	37.2			WFP programme monitoring

### Activity 02: Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> 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			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Safety net - <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	46.6	≥80	≥80	22.2			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	57.1	≥80	≥80	10			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	47	≥80	≥80	16.1			WFP programme monitoring

**Target Group:** School Feeding - **Location:** Somalia - **Modality:** - - **Subactivity:**

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 03: Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Nutrition - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting</b>									
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	21	≥80	≥80	26				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	42	≥80	≥80	43.9				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	31.5	≥80	≥80	35				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.</b>									
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up		source
<b>Target Group: FFA - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group: Farmers - Location: Somalia - Modality: - - Subactivity:</b>									
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100				WFP programme monitoring

## Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 04: Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
<b>Target Group:</b> FFA - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
<b>Target Group:</b> Farmers - <b>Location:</b> Somalia - <b>Modality:</b> - - <b>Subactivity:</b> Smallholder agricultural market support activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	100	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring

Cover page photo © WFP/Patrick Mwangi

Ayan and her daughter Mushtaq receive specialized nutritious foods at a WFP-funded health centre in Dolow, Somalia.

**World Food Programme**

Contact info

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# Financial Section

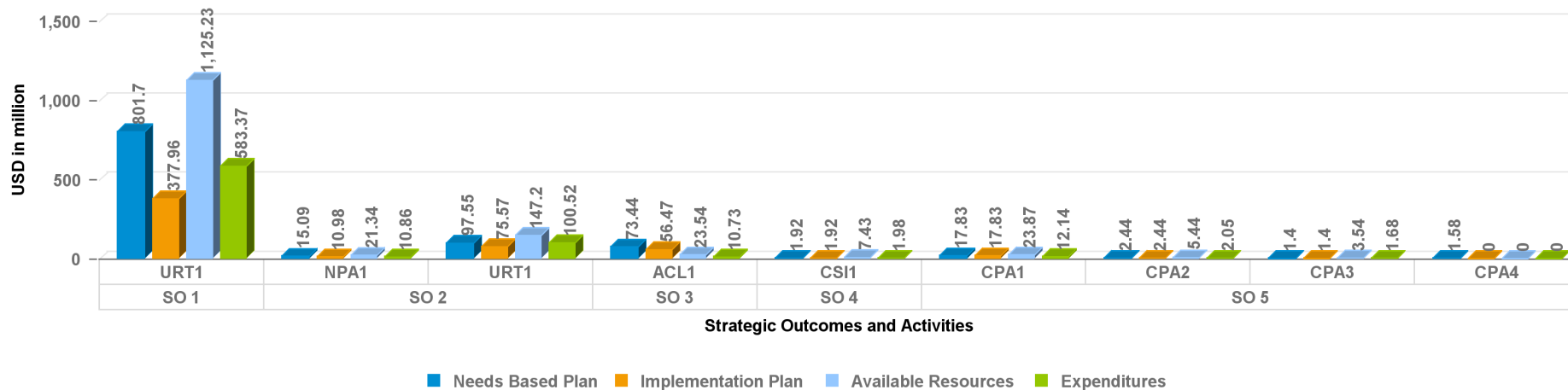
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.
SO 3	National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.
SO 4	National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.
SO 5	The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity Long Description
ACL1	Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.
CPA1	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.
CPA2	Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.
CPA3	Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.
CPA4	Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster
CS1	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.
NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.
URT1	Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.
URT1	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Food-insecure and nutrition-insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSF) to crisis-affected people.	801,704,806	377,959,422	1,125,230,523	583,367,075
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	15,090,826	10,975,331	21,343,579	10,855,085
Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSF.		97,545,991	75,569,639	147,204,176	100,522,826	



# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
1	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	122,554	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>914,341,623</b>	<b>464,504,392</b>	<b>1,293,900,833</b>	<b>694,744,986</b>
4	National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.	Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.	73,442,194	56,468,081	23,544,346	10,731,122
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	115,551	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>73,442,194</b>	<b>56,468,081</b>	<b>23,659,897</b>	<b>10,731,122</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	1,915,637	1,915,637	7,429,025	1,984,786
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,915,637</b>	<b>1,915,637</b>	<b>7,429,025</b>	<b>1,984,786</b>
8	The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	17,827,190	17,827,190	23,874,463	12,138,347
		Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	2,438,700	2,438,700	5,439,945	2,054,842
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	1,395,471	1,395,471	3,536,176	1,676,551
		Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	1,577,848	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>23,239,209</b>	<b>21,661,361</b>	<b>32,850,584</b>	<b>15,869,740</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	8,010,715	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,010,715</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,012,938,662</b>	<b>544,549,470</b>	<b>1,365,851,054</b>	<b>723,330,634</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>47,506,969</b>	<b>21,344,500</b>	<b>80,610,479</b>	<b>20,737,136</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,060,445,631</b>	<b>565,893,970</b>	<b>1,446,461,533</b>	<b>744,067,770</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>68,834,006</b>	<b>36,688,847</b>	<b>68,562,481</b>	<b>68,562,481</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,129,279,637</b>	<b>602,582,817</b>	<b>1,515,024,014</b>	<b>812,630,252</b>



Wanee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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

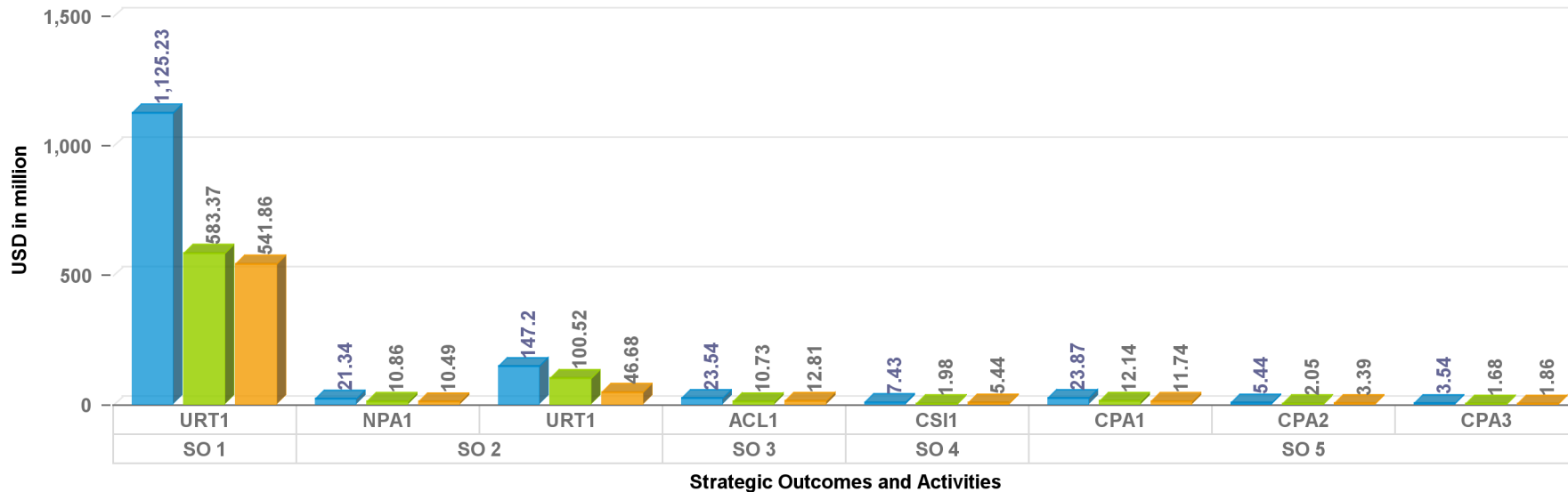
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and nutrition- insecure people, in disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.
SO 2	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.
SO 3	National institutions, private sector, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.
SO 4	National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.
SO 5	The humanitarian community in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
ACL1	Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.
CPA1	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.
CPA2	Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.
CPA3	Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.
CSI1	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.
NPA1	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
URT1	Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGFS.
URT1	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGFS) to crisis-affected people.

# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 disaster-affected areas, have access to adequate and nutritious food and specialized nutritious foods that meet their basic food and nutritional needs, during and in the aftermath of shocks.	Provide integrated food and nutritional assistance including emergency home-grown school feeding (HGSM) to crisis-affected people.	801,704,806	1,071,163,399	54,067,124	1,125,230,523	583,367,075	541,863,449
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.	Provide an integrated nutrition support and malnutrition prevention and treatment package to targeted vulnerable people.	15,090,826	21,343,579	0	21,343,579	10,855,085	10,488,494

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# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Vulnerable people in targeted areas have improved nutrition and resilience, and benefit from inclusive access to integrated basic social services, shock-responsive safety nets, and enhanced national capacity to build human capital, all year round.	Provide conditional and unconditional food and/or cash-based food assistance and nutrition-sensitive messaging to food-insecure people through reliable safety nets, including HGSRF.	97,545,991	147,204,176	0	147,204,176	100,522,826	46,681,351
		Non Activity Specific	0	122,554	0	122,554	0	122,554
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>914,341,623</b>	<b>1,239,833,709</b>	<b>54,067,124</b>	<b>1,293,900,833</b>	<b>694,744,986</b>	<b>599,155,847</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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, smallholder farmers, and food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations in Somalia benefit from climate-smart, productive, resilient, inclusive, and nutritious food systems by 2030.	Provide an integrated package of livelihood support activities, services, skills, assets and infrastructure to households and communities to strengthen their resilience and food systems.	73,442,194	23,544,346	0	23,544,346	10,731,122	12,813,224
		Non Activity Specific	0	115,551	0	115,551	0	115,551
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>73,442,194</b>	<b>23,659,897</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,659,897</b>	<b>10,731,122</b>	<b>12,928,775</b>
5	National institutions and government agencies in Somalia benefit from strengthened capacities, policies, and systems by 2025.	Provide technical support to national and subnational actors that strengthens capacities to develop and implement peacebuilding, hunger-reducing national policies.	1,915,637	7,429,025	0	7,429,025	1,984,786	5,444,239
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>1,915,637</b>	<b>7,429,025</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,429,025</b>	<b>1,984,786</b>	<b>5,444,239</b>

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# Annual Country Report

## Somalia Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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 in Somalia is better able to reach vulnerable people and respond to needs, throughout the year.	Provide air transport services (passengers and light cargo) to the humanitarian community.	17,827,190	23,874,463	0	23,874,463	12,138,347	11,736,116
		Provide mandated emergency telecommunications services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Emergency Telecommunications Cluster	1,577,848	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide mandated logistics services to the humanitarian community through the coordination mechanism of the Logistics Cluster.	2,438,700	5,439,945	0	5,439,945	2,054,842	3,385,102
		Provide on-demand services to the humanitarian community.	1,395,471	3,536,176	0	3,536,176	1,676,551	1,859,625
<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>23,239,209</b>	<b>32,850,584</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>32,850,584</b>	<b>15,869,740</b>	<b>16,980,844</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 2022 (2022-2025)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	8,010,715	0	8,010,715	0	8,010,715
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>8,010,715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,010,715</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,010,715</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>1,012,938,662</b>	<b>1,311,783,930</b>	<b>54,067,124</b>	<b>1,365,851,054</b>	<b>723,330,634</b>	<b>642,520,420</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>47,506,969</b>	<b>76,576,161</b>	<b>4,034,318</b>	<b>80,610,479</b>	<b>20,737,136</b>	<b>59,873,342</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>1,060,445,631</b>	<b>1,388,360,091</b>	<b>58,101,442</b>	<b>1,446,461,533</b>	<b>744,067,770</b>	<b>702,393,762</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>68,834,006</b>	<b>75,890,936</b>		<b>75,890,936</b>	<b>75,890,936</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>1,129,279,637</b>	<b>1,464,251,028</b>	<b>58,101,442</b>	<b>1,522,352,469</b>	<b>819,958,707</b>	<b>702,393,762</b>

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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